













THE

Bengal  
Hurkaru  
Press

BOMBAY ALMANAC

AND

BOOK OF DIRECTION,

FOR

1851.

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PRINTED AND SOLD AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,  
BY AND FOR JOHN CONNOR, PROPRIETOR.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND YEAR BOOK OF DIRECTION, for 1851, is issued, the Proprietor believes, according to promise,—“with many Improvements.”

Among the more noticeable features of this issue, the Charter of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay (for the first time introduced into a Bombay Almanac,)—the statements of the present Postal Rates and Regulations in India, (which latter are appropriated, with trifling additions, from Captain Staples' recently published “Observations on the Indian Post Office,”)—the particulars of “Estates administered by the Ecclesiastical Registrar, Bombay”,—those regarding the Benevolent Funds, and Pay and Allowances, attached to the different branches of the East India Company's Services in India, and generally all the information regarding Public Men and Affairs in England, (which has been corrected up to the latest possible period,) may be mentioned as recommendations.

All the Acts of the Legislative Council of India, of any general Indian or Bombay local interest, which have been passed during the year 1850, will be found under the proper head.

As to the LISTS OF THE SERVICES, Civil, Military and Naval, MERCANTILE INSTITUTIONS and FIRMS, and of INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, SHIPPING ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES, and DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, during the past year, it is only necessary to say that they have been corrected up to the last moment, and with the minutest care.

Considering the complaints made of similar publications got up in Bombay, as to the disjointed paging, bad Indexes, and consequent difficulty in finding out exactly and readily what one happens, from time to time, to want, it is worth remarking, with reference to the BOMBAY ALMANAC, that it is paged continuously from beginning to end; And so COPIOUS AN INDEX will be found attached, that it will be impossible for any one to fail of turning up what he may want.

In the matter of typographical execution, the Proprietor ventures to say that no work superior to this has yet issued from the Bombay Press. The extensive patronage accorded to it called for such exertions,—which the Proprietor promises to increase in future years; and again solicits the communications of friends, with a view of rendering the work still more deserving of the patronage which it has secured.

*Bombay Gazette Press, 8th January, 1851.*

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# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

This Journal is published early in the morning every week day, and a weekly supplementary sheet, of the same size as the daily paper, containing a digest of the news of the week, Latest Intelligence, Commercial and other interesting matter, together with copious extracts from the Journals and Periodicals of Europe, Tales, &c. &c. is distributed to subscribers at the Presidency every Saturday evening, and subsequently forwarded to such Mofussil Subscribers as desire it.

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# The Almanac

FOR

## 1851.

NOTE. — It must be first premised that the time given in this Almanac is Bombay Mean Solar Time, or the time that will be shown by a well-regulated clock.

SUN-RISE AND SUN-SET. The time in this Calendar, shews the instant at which the centre of the *visible* sun is on the *visible* horizon of Bombay. In calculating the effects of refraction and the dip of the horizon, the Barometer has been assumed to be 29.80in., the Thermometer 80° Fah., and the height of the observer 15 feet above the level of the sea.

TIME OF HIGH-WATER at Bombay, has been calculated from Manuscript tables prepared at the Observatory, by permission of Captain Montriau, the present Superintendent, from Empirical formula shewing the Law of the Tides in the Harbour of Bombay. The formula have been derived by consulting nearly six thousand Tidal Observations made at the Observatory during the year 1846-47.

When a line (—) is inserted, it indicates that there is only one high tide on that day:—Thus on the 16th April, a high tide happens at 11h. 51m. at night ; the next high tide is at 0h. 16m. afternoon on the 17th ; and the succeeding High Water will happen at 0h. 37m. on the morning of the 18th. On the 17th of April, therefore, there is only one high tide.

KERU LAXUMAN, C.



## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

### Chronological Cycles.

Golden Number .....	9	Dominical Letter.....	E
Epact .....	28	Roman Indiction .....	9
Solar Cycle.....	12	Julian Period .....	6564

### Ember Days.

March .....	12, 14, 15	September .....	17, 19, 20
June .....	11, 13, 14	December .....	17, 19, 20

### Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany .....	Jan. 6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 29
Martyrdom of King Charles I ...	„ 30	Restoration of King Charles II. ...	„ 29
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 16	Pentecost—Whit Sunday ...	June 8
St. David.....	Mar. 1	Trinity Sunday.....	„ 15
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday. „	2	Corpus Christi .....	„ 19
Ash Wednesday .....	„ 5	Accession of Q. Victoria.....	„ 20
Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent. „	9	Proclamation .....	„ 21
St. Patrick .....	„ 17	St. John Baptist—Midsum. Day „	24
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	„ 25	Birth of Prince Albert .....	Aug. 26
Palm Sunday .....	April 13	St. Michael.—Michaelmas Day...Sept.	29
Good Friday.....	„ 18	Gunpowder Plot.....	Nov. 5
EASTER SUNDAY .....	„ 20	Birth of Prince of Wales ...	„ 9
St. George .....	„ 23	St. Andrew.....	„ 30
Low Sunday.....	„ 27	1st Sunday in Advent.....	„ 30
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May 24	St. Thomas.....	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday.....	„ 25	Christmas day .....	„ 25

The Year 5612 of the Jewish Era commences on September 27, 1851.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on July 1, 1851.

The Year 1268 of the Mahomedan Era commences on October 27, 1851.

### ECLIPSE.

During the Year 1851 only one Eclipse, that of the Moon, is visible at Bombay.

LUNAR ECLIPSE—Friday, 17th January 1851.

Beginning of the Eclipse	8h. 32m. P. M.	} Bombay Civil Time.
Middle of the Eclipse	9h. 41m. „	
End of the Eclipse	10h. 51m. „	
Duration.	2h. 19m.	

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 0.47, on the Northern Limb.

First Contact, N. 47° E.

Last Contact, N. 36 W.

This Eclipse is visible throughout the whole of India.

## Holidays allowed in the Public Offices during the Year.

### EUROPEAN.

**CHRISTMAS DAY**, from the Evening of the 24th Dec to the morning of the 2nd Jan. . . . . 2 Days  
**HOLY WEEK**, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th April . . . . . 3 Days.

### HINDOO.

Muker Sunkrant . . . . .	January 12th . . . . .	Sunday . . . . .	1 Day.
Sewrattee . . . . .	March 1st . . . . .	Saturday . . . . .	1 Day.
Hollee . . . . .	March 15th, 16th, 17th, } and 18th . . . . .	Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday . . . . .	4 Days
Ram Nowmee . . . . .	April 10th . . . . .	Thursday . . . . .	1 Day.
Cocoanut Day . . . . .	August 11th . . . . .	Monday . . . . .	1 Day.
Jannia Ushitumee . . . . .	August 19th . . . . .	Tuesday . . . . .	1 Day.
Gunesli Chatoothee . . . . .	August 30th . . . . .	Saturday . . . . .	1 Day.
Dussara . . . . .	October 4th . . . . .	Saturday . . . . .	1 Day.
Dewallee . . . . .	October 23rd, 24th, 25th, } and 26th . . . . .	Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday . . . . .	4 Days

### MAHOMMEDAN.

Ramzan, Shaval Eed. . . . .	July 30th, and 31st . . . . .	Wednesday and Thursday. . . . .	2 Days
Buckree Eed. . . . .	October 6th . . . . .	Monday . . . . .	1 Day.
Mohurrum . . . . .	November 4th, and 5th . . . . .	Tuesday and Wednesday . . . . .	2 Days
Mahnn Fair . . . . .	December 8th . . . . .	Monday . . . . .	1 Day

### PARSEE—KIDMEE

Jemshedee Nowroz . . . . .	March 21st . . . . .	Friday . . . . .	1 Day
Aban Feast . . . . .	April 4th . . . . .	Friday . . . . .	1 Day.
Adur Feast. . . . .	May 3rd . . . . .	Saturday . . . . .	1 Day.
Furverdeen Jassun . . . . .	May 13th . . . . .	Tuesday . . . . .	1 Day.
Gathaw Ghumbar . . . . .	August 23rd, 24th, 25th, } 26th, and 27th . . . . .	Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday . . . . .	5 Days
Pappatee, or New-Year's day . . . . .	August 28th . . . . .	Thursday . . . . .	1 Day
Khordad Feast and Vulava . . . . .	September 2nd, and 3rd . . . . .	Tuesday and Wednesday . . . . .	2 Days
Atushbeiram Salgerry . . . . .	September 13th . . . . .	Saturday . . . . .	1 Day

### SHAENSHOYEE.

Jemshedee Nowroz . . . . .	March 21st . . . . .	Friday . . . . .	1 Day.
Aban Feast. . . . .	May 4th . . . . .	Sunday . . . . .	1 Day
Adur Feast. . . . .	June 2nd . . . . .	Monday . . . . .	1 Day
Ferverdeen Jassun . . . . .	June 12th . . . . .	Thursday . . . . .	1 Day
Gathaw Ghumbar. . . . .	September 22nd, 23rd, } 24th, 25th, and 26th . . . . .	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday . . . . .	5 Days
Pappatee, or New-Year's day . . . . .	September 27th . . . . .	Saturday . . . . .	1 Day.
Khordad Feast and Vulava . . . . .	October 2nd and 3rd . . . . .	Thursday and Friday . . . . .	2 Days
Atushbeiram Salgerry . . . . .	November 12th . . . . .	Wednesday . . . . .	1 Day.

## A List of the Native Months.

HINDOO.	MALABAR.	PARSEE.	MAHOMMEDAN.
1st Chytri *	1st Kany.	1st Furverdeen.	1st Mohurrum.
2nd Vaisakh.	2nd Toolum.	2nd Adeebechesht.	2nd Suffer.
3rd Jesh.	3rd Virchigam.	3rd Khordad.	3rd Rubbee-ul-avul.
4th Ashad.	4th Dhanuh.	4th Teer.	4th Rubbee-ul-akum.
5th Sravani.	5th Magaram.	5th Amoordad.	5th Jumadi-ul-avul.
6th Bhadrapad.	6th Kumbham.	6th Sharaver.	6th Jumadi-ul-akhar
7th Ashwin	7th Meenam.	7th Mehur.	7th Rajub.
8th Kartick †	8th Meedam.	8th Aban.	8th Shaban.
9th Magashirsh.	9th Edavam.	9th Adder.	9th Ramzan
10th Poush	10th Mithocanam.	10th Deh.	10th Shaaval.
11th Magh.	11th Karkatagamu.	11th Bohummun.	11th Zilkad.
12th Falgun.	12th Chingom.	12th Asfundar.	12th Zilhuz.
		Gathaw 5 days.	

\* According to the Shuk Year.

† Samvat commences with Kartick Shood 1st, or Purtipada.





# JANUARY — 31 Days.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	P	H	M
☉ New Moon.....	2	3	35 4 P. M.
☾ First Quarter....	10	9	123 P. M.
☾ Full Moon.....	17	9	33 6 P. M.
☾ Last Quarter ..	24	1	8 1 P. M.

Day	Date	Sun		Time of High Water, Bombay		Remarkable Events.
		Rise.	Set.	Morning	Evening	
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	
Wed	1	6 34 39	5 32 47	10 45	10 59	<i>Circumnavigation</i> — <i>Arcton</i> sailed for England, 1818.
Th.	2	6 35 6	5 33 24	☉ 11 25	11 38	Edmund Burke born, 1730.
Fr.	3	6 35 20	5 34 1	— —	0 4	
Sat.	4	6 35 38	5 34 38	0 12	0 39	West Indies discovered, 1492.
SUN	5	6 35 55	5 35 15	0 53	1 9	<i>2nd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
Mon	6	6 36 11	5 35 52	1 22	1 39	<i>Epiphany</i> — <i>Fraser</i> sailed out of Calcutta by the <i>Indra</i> , 1842.
Tu.	7	6 36 26	5 36 30	1 59	2 8	Gen. Henry Desclaux, 1819.
Wed	8	6 36 40	5 37 9	2 37	2 45	<i>Locust</i> — Lt. Wagenaar died, 1850.
Th.	9	6 36 52	5 37 48	3 22	3 22	
Fr.	10	6 37 2	5 38 26	☾ 4 10	4 13	Cape of Good Hope taken, 1596.
Sat.	11	6 37 11	5 39 4	5 6	5 21	Tinian taken, 1793.
SUN	12	6 37 19	5 39 43	6 12	6 41	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
Mon	13	6 37 26	5 40 22	7 12	7 55	<i>Haidar</i> — Battle of Chillianwallah, [1849.
Tu.	14	6 37 32	5 41 0	8 14	8 57	
Wed	15	6 37 37	5 41 39	9 7	9 47	Capture of Pondicherry, 1776.
Th.	16	6 37 40	5 42 17	9 58	10 33	Battle of Corunna, 1809.
Fr.	17	6 37 42	5 42 56	☉ 10 48	11 17	Dr. Franklin born, 1706.
Sat.	18	6 37 43	5 43 34	11 37	— —	
SUN	19	6 37 42	5 44 12	0 5	0 27	<i>Second Sunday after Epiphany.</i> — [Aden captured, 1839.
Mon	20	6 37 41	5 44 49	0 54	1 11	
Tu.	21	6 37 38	5 45 27	1 44	1 54	Bartolini the Sculptor died, 1856.
Wed	22	6 37 33	5 46 5	2 32	2 41	Surrender of Mooltan, 1849.
Th.	23	6 37 27	5 46 43	3 22	3 46	Duke of Kent died, 1820.
Fr.	24	6 37 20	5 47 20	☾ 4 16	4 43	Frederick the Great born, 1712.
Sat.	25	6 37 11	5 47 54	5 17	5 53	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>
SUN	26	6 37 2	5 48 32	6 33	7 21	<i>Third Sunday after Epiphany.</i> — [Dr. Jenner died, 1823.
Mon	27	6 36 52	5 49 8	7 44	8 33	
Tu.	28	6 36 41	5 49 43	8 48	9 25	Battle of Allwal, 1846.
Wed	29	6 36 28	5 50 18	9 41	10 11	George III. died, 1820.
Th.	30	6 36 14	5 50 52	10 28	10 49	<i>Martyrdom of King Charles I.</i>
Fr.	31	6 35 59	5 51 27	11 9	11 19	[1649.



# **FEBRUARY — 28 Days.**

## **PHASES OF THE MOON.**

	D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon.....	1	10	53·5	P. M.
☾ First Quarter.....	9	1	47·2	P. M.
○ Full Moon.....	16	10	19·6	P. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	23	2	29·8	P. M.

Day	Date	Sun		Time of High		Remarkable Events.
		Rise.	Set.	Water, Bombay.	Evening.	
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	
Sat.	1	6 35 41	5 52 1	● 11 45	11 53	Battle of Mortimer's Cross, 1461.
SUN	2	6 35 24	5 52 34	— —	0 17	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.— [Purific. of V. Mary.]
Mon	3	6 35 5	5 53 7	0 25	0 46	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.
Tu.	4	6 34 45	5 53 39	0 58	1 17	
Wed	5	6 34 24	5 54 12	1 31	1 44	St. Agatha.
Th.	6	6 34 2	5 54 42	2 7	2 11	Charles II. died, 1685.
Fr.	7	6 33 38	5 55 14	2 40	2 50	Cholera, Edinburgh, 1832.
Sat.	8	6 33 13	5 55 45	3 25	3 35	Mary Q. of Scots beheaded, 1586.
SUN	9	6 32 48	5 56 14	☾ 4 16	4 34	Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.— [Treaty of Calcutta, 1757.]
Mon	10	6 32 20	5 56 44	5 16	5 53	Battle of Solinaor 1846.
Tu.	11	6 31 51	5 57 13	6 27	7 23	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
Wed	12	6 31 23	5 57 41	7 34	8 35	Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841.
Th.	13	6 30 53	5 58 9	8 40	9 31	Revolution in England, 1688.
Fr.	14	6 30 21	5 58 37	9 36	10 19	St. Valentine.—Battle of Hydrabad, Sinde, 1843.
Sat.	15	6 29 49	5 59 3	10 31	11 3	Treaty of Lahore, 1846.
SUN	16	6 29 15	5 59 31	○ 11 23	11 48	Septuagesima Sunday.—Amboyna taken, 1796.
Mon	17	6 28 41	5 59 55	— —	0 9	Battle of Meeanee, 1843.
Tu.	18	6 28 7	6 0 21	0 33	0 54	Martin Luther died, 1546.
Wed	19	6 27 31	6 0 45	1 20	1 36	Galileo born, 1564.
Th.	20	6 26 55	6 1 9	2 5	2 20	Surrender of Hydrabad, Sinde, 1843.
Fr.	21	6 26 18	6 1 32	2 50	3 8	Repulse at Jellalabad, 1842.
Sat.	22	6 25 40	6 1 56	3 40	4 7	French Rev. commenced, 1848.— [Battle of Goolrat, 1849.]
SUN	23	6 25 0	6 2 20	☾ 4 37	5 22	Sexagesima Sunday.—Louis Philippe abdicated, 1848.
Mon	24	6 24 21	6 2 41	5 45	6 48	St. Mathias.
Tu.	25	6 23 40	6 3 4	7 9	8 6	Capture of the Bogue Forts, 1841.
Wed	26	6 23 0	6 3 24	8 19	9 8	House of Commons, Dublin, burnt, 1792.
Th.	27	6 22 17	6 3 45	9 18	9 52	Battle of Orthes, 1814.
Fr.	28	6 21 36	6 4 6	10 4	10 28	Corn Laws expired, 1849.





# MARCH—31 Days.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon.....	3	6	6·4 A. M.
☾ First Quarter .....	11	2	36·3 A. M.
○ Full Moon.....	17	6	10·3 P. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	24	6	17·2 P. M.



Day	Date	Sun Rise	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay.		Remarkable Events.
				Morning.	Evening	
Sat.	1	H. M. S. 6 20 52	H. M. S. 6 4 26	H. M. 10 45	H. M. 11 2	<i>St. David.</i>
SUN.	2	6 20 08	6 4 46	11 22	11 34	<i>Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.</i>
Mon	3	6 19 23	6 5 07	● 11 52	—	<i>Tamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq. knighted, 1842.</i>
Tu.	4	6 18 39	6 5 25	0 3	0 21	
Wed	5	6 17 54	6 5 42	0 33	0 50	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>
Th.	6	6 17 8	6 6 2	1 4	1 16	
Fr.	7	6 16 22	6 6 18	1 45	1 51	<i>Bank of England sus. payment, 1797.</i>
Sat.	8	6 15 35	6 6 37	2 14	2 24	<i>Wm. III. died, 1702.—Battle of Aboukir, 1801.</i>
SUN	9	6 14 48	6 6 54	2 52	3 7	<i>Quadragesima.—1st Sunday in Lent.</i>
Mon	10	6 14 1	6 7 9	3 23	4 11	<i>Ember Week.</i>
Tu.	11	6 13 12	6 7 26	☾ 4 37	5 32	<i>Napoleon outlawed, 1815.</i>
Wed	12	6 12 24	6 7 42	5 47	6 52	<i>Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682. [Nepaul War ended, 1816.]</i>
Th.	13	6 11 34	6 8 0	7 6	8 19	
Fr.	14	6 10 45	6 8 15	8 18	9 17	<i>Admiral Byng shot, 1757.</i>
Sat.	15	6 9 57	6 8 29	9 21	10 3	
SUN	16	6 9 8	6 8 44	10 13	10 46	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent.</i>
Mon	17	6 8 16	6 9 0	○ 11 6	11 28	<i>St. Patrick.—Battle of Meenace, [1843.]</i>
Tu.	18	6 7 26	6 9 14	11 52	—	<i>Princess Louisa born, 1848.</i>
Wed	19	6 6 36	6 9 28	0 12	0 36	
Th.	20	6 5 44	6 9 44	0 55	1 18	<i>Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.</i>
Fr.	21	6 4 58	6 9 54	1 38	1 58	<i>Benedict.</i>
Sat.	22	6 4 5	6 10 11	2 10	2 44	<i>Riots St. Toronto, 1849.</i>
SUN	23	6 3 13	6 10 27	3 6	3 39	<i>3rd Sunday in Lent.</i>
Mon	24	6 2 23	6 10 39	☾ 4 15	4 46	
Tu.	25	6 1 33	6 10 53	5 3	6 10	<i>Annunciation—Lady Day.</i>
Wed	26	6 0 40	6 11 8	6 25	7 34	<i>Prince George of Cambridge born, [1819.]</i>
Th.	27	5 59 50	6 11 22	7 42	8 41	<i>Peace of Amiens.</i>
Fr.	28	5 58 59	6 11 35	8 44	9 28	<i>Abercrombie killed, 1801.</i>
Sat.	29	5 58 9	6 11 49	9 34	10 7	<i>Annexation of the Punjab, 1849.</i>
SUN	30	5 57 18	6 12 2	10 13	10 39	<i>4th Sunday in Lent.—Stilian Vesspers, 1282.</i>
Mon	31	5 56 27	6 12 17	10 51	11 6	

# **APRIL—30 Days.**

## **PHASES OF THE MOON.**

	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon . . . . .	1	11	24.2 P. M.
☾ First Quarter . . . . .	9	11	53.6 A. M.
○ Full Moon . . . . .	16	3	26.8 A. M.
☾ Last Quarter . . . . .	23	11	49.5 A. M.

Day	Date	Sun		Time of High		Remarkable Events.
		Rise.	Set.	Water, Bombay.		
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	Morning.	Evening.	
Tu.	1	5 55 37	6 12 31	● 11 24	11 36	<i>All Fools' day.</i>
Wed	2	5 54 46	6 12 46	11 53	11 59	
Th.	3	5 53 57	6 12 59	— —	0 22	Shakspeare died, 1616.
Fr.	4	5 53 6	6 13 14	0 40	0 53	<i>St. Ambrose.</i>
Sat	5	5 52 17	6 13 27	1 12	1 27	Abdication of Buonaparte, 1814.
SUN	6	5 51 28	6 13 42	1 57	2 6	<i>5th Sunday in Lent.</i> —Old Lady-
Mon	7	5 50 40	6 13 54	2 30	2 53	Defeat of U'khar Khan by the [day.
Tu.	8	5 49 51	6 14 9	3 14	3 56	Garrison of Jellalabad.
Wed	9	5 49 3	6 14 23	☾ 4 15	5 15	Capture of Asseerghur, 1819.
Th.	10	5 48 15	6 14 37	5 28	6 43	Battle of Toulouse, 1811.
Fr.	11	5 47 27	6 14 53	6 43	8 1	William and Mary crowned, 1689.
Sat.	12	5 46 40	6 15 8	8 2	9 1	Rodney's Victory, 1782.
SUN	13	5 45 55	6 15 21	9 3	9 54	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>
Mon	14	5 45 6	6 15 38	9 59	10 29	
Tu.	15	5 44 21	6 15 53	10 45	11 9	
Wed	16	5 43 37	6 16 9	○ 11 43	11 51	Buffon died, 1788.
Th.	17	5 42 52	6 16 24	— —	0 16	Dr. Franklin died, 1790.
Fr.	18	5 42 8	6 16 40	0 37	0 57	<i>Good Friday.</i>
Sat.	19	5 41 25	6 16 55	1 15	1 37	
SUN	20	5 40 41	6 17 13	1 57	2 20	<i>Easter Sunday.</i>
Mon	21	5 39 58	6 17 30	2 11	3 11	
Tu.	22	5 39 17	6 17 47	3 24	4 12	Duke of Sussex died, 1843.
Wed	23	5 38 35	6 18 3	☾ 4 18	5 25	<i>St. George.</i> —Shakspeare born, 1564.
Th.	24	5 37 55	6 18 21	5 34	6 45	Great Fire at Surat, 1837.
Fr.	25	5 37 16	6 18 38	6 50	8 0	<i>St. Mark.</i> —Princess Alice Mand born, 1843.
Sat.	26	5 36 36	6 18 56	7 56	8 54	
SUN	27	5 35 58	6 19 14	8 53	9 36	<i>Low Sunday.</i>
Mon	28	5 35 22	6 19 32	9 37	10 9	
Tu.	29	5 34 45	6 19 51	10 13	10 39	Washington inaugurated, 1789.
Wed	30	5 34 8	6 20 10	10 51	11 11	





# MAY—31 Days.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon.. . . . .	1	1	53·1 P. M.
☾ First Quarter.. . . .	8	6	25·1 P. M.
○ Full Moon.. . . . .	15	0	56·6 P. M.
☾ Last Quarter.. . . .	23	5	56·4 A. M.
● New Moon.. . . . .	31	1	38·4 A. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning. Evening.		Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	
Th.	1	5 33 34	6 20 28	● 11 24	11 41	<i>St. Philip &amp; St. James</i> —Duke of [Wellington born, 1769.
Fr.	2	5 33 0	6 20 48	11 56	—	
Sat.	3	5 32 26	6 21 8	0 14	0 32	<i>Invention of the Cross.</i>
SUN	4	5 31 52	6 21 28	0 51	1 11	<i>2nd Sunday after Easter.</i> —Serin gaputun taken, 1799.
Mon	5	5 31 22	6 21 48	1 28	1 54	Napoleon died, 1821.
Tu.	6	5 30 49	6 22 9	2 11	2 46	<i>St. John the Evangelist.</i>
Wed	7	5 30 20	6 22 30	2 59	3 50	Saving's banks erected in Eng- [land, 1815.
Th.	8	5 29 49	6 22 51	☾ 3 57	5 5	
Fr.	9	5 29 21	6 23 13	5 9	6 24	Louis XV. died, 1774.
Sat.	10	5 28 54	6 23 34	6 28	7 40	Corp. and Test Acts repld. 1828.
SUN	11	5 28 28	6 23 54	7 44	8 40	<i>3rd Sunday after Easter.</i>
Mon	12	5 28 2	6 24 16	8 28	9 28	
Tu.	13	5 27 38	6 24 38	9 42	10 13	Old May-day. ●
Wed	14	5 27 14	6 25 0	10 32	10 53	Henry IV of France murdered, [1610.
Th.	15	5 26 52	6 25 22	○ 11 17	11 34	Cuvier died, 1832.
Fr.	16	5 26 30	6 25 44	11 58	—	Battle of Albuera, 1811.
Sat.	17	5 26 10	6 26 6	0 17	0 38	Trial by Jury instituted, 970.
SUN	18	5 25 50	6 26 28	0 58	1 17	<i>4th Sunday after Easter.</i> —Cap- ture of the Canton Forts, 1842.
Mon	19	5 25 29	6 26 53	1 37	1 58	Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.
Tu.	20	5 25 13	6 27 15	2 22	2 44	Columbus died, 1506.
Wed	21	5 24 56	6 27 38	2 54	3 36	
Th.	22	5 24 40	6 28 2	3 41	4 37	Pope Alexander born, 1688.
Fr.	23	5 24 24	6 28 26	☾ 4 33	5 43	
Sat.	24	5 24 12	6 28 48	5 45	6 58	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
SUN	25	5 24 0	6 29 10	6 57	8 4	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i>
Mon	26	5 23 48	6 29 34	8 1	8 52	
Tu.	27	5 23 38	6 29 56	8 56	9 32	Venerable Bede born, 678.
Wed	28	5 23 29	6 30 19	9 34	10 6	Wm. Pitt born, 1759.
Th.	29	5 23 20	6 30 42	10 20	10 41	<i>Ascension-day—Holy Thursday.</i> — [Res. of Charles II. 1690.
Fr.	30	5 23 13	6 31 5	10 57	11 12	
Sat.	31	5 23 6	6 31 28	● 11 34	11 53	



**JUNE — 30 Days.****PHASES OF THE MOON.**

	D.	H.	M.
☾ First Quarter.....	6	11	19.1 P. M.
☾ Full Moon.....	13	11	35.9 P. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	21	11	26.3 P. M.
● New Moon.....	29	11	16.2 A. M.

Day	Date	Sun		Time of High		Remarkable Events.
		Rise.	Set.	Water, Bombay.	Evening.	
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	
SUN	1	5 23 1	6 31 51	— —	0 14	Sunday after Ascension-day.
Mon	2	5 22 57	6 32 13	0 35	0 58	Riots in London, 1780.
Tu.	3	5 22 55	6 32 35	1 15	1 45	Peace signed at Paris, 1814.
Wed	4	5 22 51	6 32 57	1 58	2 39	British Institution founded, 1805.
Th.	5	5 22 51	6 33 19	2 45	3 39	Slave Trade abolished, 1807.
Fr.	6	5 22 50	6 33 40	3 40	4 49	Jeremy Bentham died, 1833.
Sat.	7	5 22 52	6 34 0	4 50	5 55	Reform Bill passed, 1832.
SUN	8	5 22 53	6 34 21	6 7	7 9	Pentecost— <i>Whit Sunday</i> .
Mon	9	5 22 55	6 34 41	7 20	8 14	Ember Week.— <i>St. Anthony</i> -
Tu.	10	5 22 59	6 35 1	8 32	9 10	[Amoy taken, 1842]
Wed	11	5 23 2	6 35 20	9 28	9 55	<i>St. Barnabas</i> .
Th.	12	5 23 7	6 35 39	10 17	10 40	Surrender of the Peishwa and fall of Malligaum, 1818.
Fr.	13	5 23 13	6 35 57	11 2	11 22	
Sat	14	5 23 21	6 36 15	11 43	— —	Battle of Marengo, 1800.
SUN	15	5 23 28	6 36 32	0 3	0 19	Trinity Sunday.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.
Mon	16	5 23 35	6 36 49	0 41	0 57	
Tu.	17	5 23 44	6 37 6	1 18	1 34	Addison died, 1719.
Wed	18	5 23 55	6 37 19	1 53	2 17	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Th.	19	5 24 4	6 37 36	2 28	3 1	<i>Corpus Christi</i> .
Fr.	20	5 24 17	6 37 49	3 4	3 51	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Sat.	21	5 24 28	6 38 4	3 43	4 45	
SUN	22	5 24 41	6 38 17	4 41	5 47	First Sunday after Trinity.
Mon	23	5 24 54	6 38 30	5 47	6 55	Battle of Plassey, 1757.
Tu.	24	5 25 9	6 38 41	6 31	8 0	<i>St. John Baptist</i> .—Midsum. day.
Wed	25	5 25 26	6 38 50	8 19	8 46	
Th.	26	5 25 40	6 39 2	9 5	9 31	George IV. died, 1830.
Fr.	27	5 25 56	6 39 10	9 52	10 10	
Sat.	28	5 26 14	6 39 18	10 35	10 54	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
SUN	29	5 26 29	6 39 27	11 13	11 35	Second Sunday after Trinity.—
Mon	30	5 26 47	6 39 33	11 58	— —	[ <i>St. Peter</i> .





# **JULY—31 Days.**

## **PHASES OF THE MOON.**

		D.	H.	M.
☾	First Quarter.....	6	3	59·7 A. M.
○	Full Moon.....	13	0	5·6 P. M.
☾	Last Quarter.....	23	3	30·7 P. M.
●	New Moon.....	28	7	31·9 P. M.

Day	Date	Sun		Time of High		Remarkable Events.
		Rise.	Set.	Water, Bombay	Morning. Evening.	
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	
Tu.	1	5 27 5	6 39 39	0 19	0 45	Battle of the Nile, 1780.
Wed	2	5 27 24	6 39 44	1 43	1 34	Visitation of the Virgin Mary.— [Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.]
Th.	3	5 27 42	6 39 48	2 21	2 24	
Fr.	4	5 28 2	6 39 50	3 3	3 17	America declared an independant state by Congress, 1776.
Sat.	5	5 28 21	6 39 53	3 47	4 16	Capture of Ghuznie, 1839.
SUN	6	5 28 41	6 39 53	☾ 4 42	5 19	Third Sunday after Trinity.
Mon	7	5 29 1	6 39 55	5 39	6 22	Thomas-à-Becket.
Tu.	8	5 29 20	6 39 54	6 59	7 43	Duke of Cambridge died, 1850.
Wed	9	5 29 42	6 39 50	8 15	8 47	Bourbons restored, 1815.
Th.	10	5 30 2	6 39 48	9 17	9 39	Capture of the Isle of Bourbon, [1810.]
Fr.	11	5 30 24	6 39 44	10 6	10 27	Prince of Orange assassin. 1584.
Sat.	12	5 30 45	6 39 39	10 49	11 10	West India Docks opened, 1806.
SUN	13	5 31 5	6 39 33	○ 11 27	11 50	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.— [Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.]
Mon	14	5 31 27	6 39 25	— —	0 2	French Revolution, 1789.
Tu.	15	5 31 48	6 39 18	0 25	0 37	St Swithun.
Wed	16	5 32 11	6 39 7	1 0	1 13	Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
Th.	17	5 32 32	6 38 56	1 29	1 48	Issac Watts born, 1674.
Fr.	18	5 32 53	6 38 45	1 59	2 24	Petrarch died, 1374.
Sat.	19	5 33 14	6 38 34	2 29	3 7	
SUN	20	5 33 36	6 38 20	3 5	3 52	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Mon	21	5 33 59	6 38 5	3 49	4 44	Union of England & Scotland, 1706.
Tu.	22	5 34 19	6 37 51	4 51	6 2	Magdalene.—Battle of Salamanca, [1813.]
Wed	23	5 34 40	6 37 34	☾ 6 5	6 56	Ghuzni captured, 1839.
Th.	24	5 35 4	6 37 14	7 24	7 55	Insurances began, 1696.
Fr.	25	5 35 24	6 36 56	8 34	9 0	St. James.
Sat.	26	5 35 45	6 36 37	9 29	9 41	St. Anne.
SUN	27	5 36 7	6 36 15	10 17	10 30	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Mon	28	5 36 28	6 35 54	● 10 59	11 19	Robespierre guillotined, 1793.— [Battle of the Pyrenees, 1813.]
Tu.	29	5 36 49	6 35 21	11 43	— —	
Wed	30	5 37 8	6 35 8	0 4	0 28	Charles X. dethroned, 1830.
Th.	31	5 37 29	6 34 43	0 49	1 16	

**AUGUST—31 Days.****PHASES OF THE MOON.**

	D. H. M.
☾ First Quarter .....	4 9 58.8 A. M.
○ Full Moon .....	12 2 34.3 A. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	20 5 49.9 A. M.
● New Moon.....	27 3 11.4 A. M.

Day	Date	Sun		Time of High		Remarkable Events.
		Rise.	Set.	Water, Bombay.		
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	Morning.	Evening.	
Fr.	1	5 37 50	6 34 16	1 32	2 4	<i>Lammas day</i> .—Slavery abolished in the East Indies, 1838.
Sat.	2	5 38 8	6 33 50	2 14	2 53	
SUN	3	5 38 28	6 33 22	3 1	3 45	<i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
Mon	4	5 38 47	6 32 53	3 59	4 46	Lord Dalhousie apptd. Governor General of India, 1847.
Tu.	5	5 39 7	6 32 23	5 12	5 57	Capture of Cabool, 1840.
Wed	6	5 39 25	6 31 53	6 38	7 14	<i>Transfiguration of our Lord.</i>
Th.	7	5 39 44	6 31 22	7 58	8 25	
Fr.	8	5 40 3	6 30 47	9 4	9 22	Canning died, 1827.
Sat.	9	5 40 21	6 30 15	9 54	10 11	Accession of Louis Philippe, 1830.
SUN.	10	5 40 38	6 29 40	10 36	10 50	<i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
Mon	11	5 40 56	6 29 4	11 32	11 32	
Tu.	12	5 41 14	6 28 28	11 44	—	Havannah taken.
Wed	13	5 41 30	6 27 52	0 5	0 14	The new Poor Law passed, 1834.
Th.	14	5 41 46	6 27 14	0 37	0 46	Printing invented, 1437.—Battle of Vittoria, 1811.
Fr.	15	5 42 1	6 26 37	1 4	1 21	<i>Assumption of the Virgin Mary.</i>
Sat.	16	5 42 16	6 25 58	1 32	1 53	Manchester Massacre, 1819.
SUN.	17	5 42 33	6 25 17	2 2	2 28	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity</i> —Duchess of Kent born, 1796
Mon	18	5 42 47	6 24 37	2 32	3 10	
Tu.	19	5 43 3	6 23 55	3 23	3 55	"Royal George" sunk, 1782.
Wed	20	5 43 19	6 23 13	4 8	4 52	
Th.	21	5 43 32	6 22 30	5 19	6 2	<i>St. Bernard.</i> —Surinam taken, 1798.
Fr.	22	5 43 46	6 21 48	6 46	7 14	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.
Sat	23	5 44 1	6 21 3	8 7	8 20	American War declared, 1775.
SUN.	24	5 44 14	6 20 18	9 9	9 18	<i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
MON	25	5 44 30	6 19 32	10 0	10 9	
Tu.	26	5 44 31	6 18 47	10 43	11 1	Prince Albert born, 1819.
Wed	27	5 44 55	6 18 1	11 35	11 47	Louis Philippe died, 1850.
Th.	28	5 45 8	6 17 14	—	0 11	<i>St Augustine.</i>
Fr.	29	5 45 21	6 16 25	0 33	0 54	St John the Baptist beheaded.
Sat.	30	5 45 34	6 15 38	1 14	1 40	
SUN	31	5 45 47	6 14 49	1 53	2 29	<i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>





# SEPTEMBER—30 Days.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	M.	H.
☾	First Quarter. . . . .	2	6	44.2 P. M.
○	Full Moon. . . . .	10	6	35.4 P. M.
☾	Last Quarter. . . . .	18	6	20.1 P. M.
●	New Moon. . . . .	25	11	3.3 A. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.			Sun Set.		Time of High Water, Bombay.		Remarkable Events.	
		H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	Morning.	Evening.		
Mon	1	5	45	59	6	14	1	2 56	3 15	St. Giles.
Tu.	2	5	46	13	6	13	49	3 36	4 15	St. Stephen, Confessor.—London burnt, 1666.
Wed	3	5	46	23	6	12	21	4 27	5 21	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
Th.	4	5	46	34	6	11	32	6 21	6 40	Capture of Allyghur, 1803.
Fr.	5	5	46	45	6	10	41	7 41	7 56	1st American Congress, 1774.
Sat.	6	5	46	55	6	9	53	8 49	9 0	
SUN	7	5	47	8	6	9	0	9 36	9 50	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Mon	8	5	47	18	6	8	8	10 17	10 33	Nativity of the Virgin Mary
Tu.	9	5	47	29	6	7	17	10 52	11 9	Capture of Montreal, 1760.
Wed	10	5	47	40	6	6	24	11 23	11 42	Battle of Conaghull, 1800.
Th.	11	5	47	52	6	5	30	11 54	—	Battle of Delhi, 1803.
Fr.	12	5	48	1	6	4	39	0 10	0 22	Siege of Vienna.
Sat.	13	5	48	13	6	3	45	0 38	0 53	
SUN	14	5	48	24	6	2	52	1 6	1 24	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.— [Holy Cross.]
Mon	15	5	48	35	6	1	59	1 34	1 58	Ember Week.—Freedom of the Press, India, 1835.
Tu.	16	5	48	46	6	1	6	2 8	2 36	Reoccupation of Cabool, 1842.
Wed	17	5	48	57	6	0	13	2 48	3 21	London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838.
Th.	18	5	49	7	5	59	21	3 39	4 15	
Fr.	19	5	49	18	5	58	28	4 54	5 25	Battle of Polcitiers, 1356.
Sat.	20	5	49	30	5	57	34	6 22	6 41	
SUN	21	5	49	40	5	56	42	7 48	7 53	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.— [St. Matthew.]
Mon	22	5	49	51	5	55	49	8 54	8 56	
Tu.	23	5	50	3	5	54	55	9 44	9 50	Battle of Assaye, 1803.
Wed	24	5	50	14	5	54	4	10 27	10 41	Charles I. dethroned, 1640.
Th.	25	5	50	26	5	53	10	11 7	11 29	
Fr.	26	5	50	37	5	52	19	11 49	—	St. Cyprian.
Sat.	27	5	50	49	5	51	27	0 14	0 32	
SUN	28	5	51	3	5	50	33	0 58	1 18	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity,
Mon	29	5	51	13	5	49	43	1 40	2 3	St. Michael.—Michaelmas-day.
Tu.	30	5	51	26	5	48	50	2 26	2 49	



**OCTOBER — 31 Days.****PHASES OF THE MOON.**

	D.	H.	M.
☾ First Quarter.....	2	7	21.5 A. M.
○ Full Moon.....	10	11	24.1 A. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	18	5	4.1 A. M.
● New Moon.....	24	8	1.4 P. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.			Sun Set.			Time of High Water, Bombay.		Remarkable Events.
		H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	Morning.	Evening.	
Wed	1	5	51	38	5	48	0	☾ 3 15	3 41	<i>Remigius.</i>
Th.	2	5	51	51	5	47	9	4 20	4 44	Battle of Egmont-op-zee, 1799.
Fr.	3	5	52	5	5	46	17	5 42	6 3	Charukur plund. and burnt, 1842.
Sat.	4	5	52	19	5	45	27	7 7	7 21	Lally took Arcot, 1758.
SUN	5	5	52	32	5	44	38	8 26	8 28	<i>Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
Mon	6	5	52	46	5	43	48	9 17	9 19	Louis Philippe born, 1773.
Tu.	7	5	53	0	5	43	0	9 54	10 2	<i>St. Mark.</i>
Wed	8	5	53	15	5	42	11	10 28	10 35	
Th.	9	5	53	30	5	41	22	10 59	11 13	Eddistone Lighthouse com. 1759.
Fr.	10	5	53	46	5	40	34	○ 11 26	11 43	Capture of Chinhae, 1841.
Sat.	11	5	54	1	5	39	47	11 56	—	Old Michaelmas day.
SUN	12	5	54	17	5	39	1	0 12	0 27	<i>Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
Mon	13	5	54	35	5	38	13	0 41	1 0	<i>Trans. of King Edward confes.</i>
Tu.	14	5	54	51	5	37	29	1 12	1 32	Battle of Hastings, 1066.
Wed	15	5	55	10	5	36	44	1 48	2 14	Surrender of Berhampore, 1803.
Th.	16	5	55	27	5	36	1	2 30	2 57	Houses of Par. burnt, 1834.
Fr.	17	5	55	45	5	35	17	3 26	3 48	
Sat	18	5	56	13	5	34	34	☾ 4 37	4 58	<i>St. Luke.</i>
SUN	19	5	56	24	5	33	52	6 4	6 15	<i>Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity</i>
Mon	20	5	56	45	5	33	11	7 26	7 25	Battle of Navarino, 1827.
Tu.	21	5	57	5	5	32	31	8 34	8 35	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
Wed	22	5	57	24	5	31	52	9 23	9 29	Battle of Buxar, 1764.
Th.	23	5	57	47	5	31	13	10 6	10 22	
Fr.	24	5	58	10	5	30	34	● 10 47	11 13	Mansion House founded, 1739.
Sat.	25	5	58	33	5	29	57	11 29	11 56	<i>St. Crispin.</i>
SUN	26	5	58	54	5	29	22	—	0 15	<i>Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
Mon	27	5	59	19	5	28	47	0 40	1 0	
Tu.	28	5	59	43	5	28	13	1 21	1 44	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i>
Wed	29	6	0	7	5	27	39	2 5	2 27	
Th.	30	6	0	32	5	27	8	2 54	3 11	Tower Armoury burnt, 1841.
Fr.	31	6	0	59	5	26	35	3 51	4 4	<i>All Hallow's Eve.</i>





# NOVEMBER—30 Days.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ First Quarter..	1	0	9.0 A. M.
☉ Full Moon .....	9	4	12.9 A. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	16	2	13.1 P. M.
● New Moon..	23	6	57.7 A. M.
☾ First Quarter ....	30	8	18.7 P. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.			Sun Set.			Time of High Water, Bombay.		Remarkable Events.
		H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	Morning	Evening.	
Sat.	1	6	1	25	5	26	5	5 1	5 13	All Saints.
SUN	2	6	1	52	5	25	36	6 21	6 31	20th Sun of Trinity.—All Souls.—
Mon	3	6	2	18	5	25	8	7 39	7 39	[Insurrection at Cabool, 1841.
Tu.	4	6	2	48	5	24	40	8 37	8 36	Holywell-day.
Wed	5	6	3	16	5	24	14	9 24	9 23	William III. landed.
Th.	6	6	3	44	5	23	50	10 0	10 2	Gunpowder plot, 1605.
Fr.	7	6	4	14	5	23	26	10 30	10 40	Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
Sat.	8	6	4	42	5	23	4	11 0	11 13	Destruction of Cabool, 1842.
SUN	9	6	5	14	5	22	42	11 31	11 45	Milton died, 1674.
Mon	10	6	5	44	5	22	22	—	0 2	21st Sunday after Trinity.—Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Tu.	11	6	6	16	5	22	2	0 19	0 38	Lord Mayor's day.
Wed	12	6	6	47	5	21	45	0 55	1 15	St. Martin.
Th.	13	6	7	20	5	21	28	1 35	1 55	Jellalabad oc. by Sir R. Sale, 1841.
Fr.	14	6	7	52	5	21	14	2 19	2 40	Capture of Kelat, 1839
Sat.	15	6	8	26	5	21	0	3 15	3 31	Great Earthquake in England [1318.
SUN	16	6	8	58	5	20	48	4 23	4 33	First reg. Par as. at Oxford, 1213.
Mon	17	6	9	33	5	20	37	5 39	5 47	22d Sunday after Trinity.—Battle of Poona, 1817.
Tu.	18	6	10	8	5	20	26	6 59	6 59	St. Luke.
Wed	19	6	10	43	5	20	17	8 8	8 11	Junction of the Severn & Thames com. 1789.
Th.	20	6	11	19	5	20	9	9 2	10 5	Edmund King and Martyr.
Fr.	21	6	11	55	5	20	3	9 48	9 9	Princes Royal born, 1840.
Sat.	22	6	12	31	5	19	57	10 30	10 54	St. Cecilia.—Repulse at Ramnagar, 1848.
SUN	23	6	13	8	5	19	54	11 16	11 41	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
Mon	24	6	13	44	5	19	52	11 59	—	
Tu.	25	6	14	20	5	19	52	0 24	0 43	St. Catherine.
Wed	26	6	14	57	5	19	51	1 4	1 25	Attack at St. Charles, 1837.
Th.	27	6	15	36	5	19	52	1 46	2 5	
Fr.	28	6	16	13	5	19	55	2 29	2 45	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.
Sat.	29	6	16	49	5	20	1	3 19	3 47	Polish Revolution, 1830.
SUN	30	6	17	28	5	20	4	4 18	4 18	Advent Sunday.—St. Andrew.

# DECEMBER — 31 Days.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
○ Full Moon.....	8	8	18.9 P. M.
☾ Last Quarter .....	15	10	27.1 P. M.
● New Moon.....	22	8	25.4 P. M.
☾ First Quarter.....	30	6	6.2 P. M.

Day	Date	Sun		Time of High		Remarkable Events.
		Rise.	Set.	Water, Bombay.		
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	Morning	Evening	
Mon	1	6 18 4	5 20 12	5 22	5 23	Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
Tu.	2	6 18 42	5 20 20	6 33	6 34	Qu. Dowager Adelaide died, 1849.
Wed	3	6 19 19	5 20 29	7 45	7 41	Capture of Isle of France, 1810.
Th.	4	6 19 58	5 20 38	8 37	8 26	Battle of Soodalapore, 1840.
Fr.	5	6 20 36	5 20 50	9 20	9 24	Mozart died, 1792.
Sat.	6	6 21 11	5 21 5	9 56	10 4	Battle of Bangalore, 1791.
SUN	7	6 21 48	5 21 18	10 31	10 44	2nd Sunday in Advent.—Marshal
Mon	8	6 22 25	5 21 33	○ 11 4	11 22	Conception of the Virgin Mary. [Ney shot, 1815.]
Tu.	9	6 23 1	5 21 51	11 39	11 59	Milton born, 1608.
Wed	10	6 23 37	5 22 9	—	0 18	Luther's bonfire, 1520.
Th.	11	6 24 12	5 22 28	0 41	0 59	Charles XII. killed, 1718.
Fr.	12	6 24 47	5 22 49	1 23	1 40	Fort George captured, 1813.
Sat.	13	6 25 22	5 23 10	2 11	2 24	St. Lucia.
SUN	14	6 25 58	5 23 32	3 5	3 13	3rd Sunday in Advent.—Washing-
Mon	15	6 26 33	5 23 55	☾ 4 4	4 12	Ember Week. [ton died, 1799.]
Tu.	16	6 27 7	5 24 19	5 13	5 21	Battle of Nagpore, 1817.
Wed	17	6 27 40	5 24 44	6 28	6 51	Sir Humph. Davy born, 1778.
Th.	18	6 28 13	5 25 11	7 38	7 50	Battle of Moodkee, 1845.
Fr.	19	6 28 46	5 25 38	8 39	8 56	Ember Week.—Riots at Manches-
Sat.	20	6 29 19	5 26 6	9 30	9 52	[ter, 1792.]
SUN	21	6 29 48	5 26 34	10 17	10 41	4th Sun. in Advent.—St. Thomas.—
Mon	22	6 30 19	5 27 5	● 11 2	11 25	Battle of Moodkee, 1845. Battle of Ferozeshahur, 1845.
Tu.	23	6 30 49	5 27 35	11 48	—	
Wed	24	6 31 17	5 28 7	0 8	0 29	Peace, England & United States, [1804.]
Th.	25	6 31 45	5 28 37	0 47	1 8	Christmas Day.
Fr.	26	6 32 12	5 29 10	1 23	1 43	St. Stephen.
Sat.	27	6 32 39	5 29 43	2 4	2 16	St. John.
SUN	28	6 33 2	5 30 18	2 45	2 53	1st Sunday after Christmas.—
Mon	29	6 33 28	5 30 52	3 32	3 27	[Innocents.]
Tu.	30	6 33 52	5 31 26	☾ 4 25	4 19	Capture of Ghent, 1706.
Wed	31	6 34 13	5 32 3	5 24	5 24	1st Charter to E. I. Comp. 1600.





THE  
INDIAN CALENDAR  
For the Year 1851.

SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES ACCORDING TO THE VARIOUS MODES  
OF HECKONING TIME AMONG THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, MALABAR-  
IANS, PARSEES, AND MAHOMMEDANS.

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For the Year of Christ.....	1851
— <i>Vekrumajit, Sumvut</i> .....	1907-8
— <i>Shalivahan, Shuk, Sadharan, and Virodhkroot</i> .....	1772-73
— <i>Malabar</i> .....	1026-27
— <i>Yezdezerd, or Nowroz</i> .....	1220-21
— <i>Hijree</i> .....	1267-68
— <i>Fuslee</i> .....	1260-61
AND	
— <i>Soor Sun Ihidea Khumseen Miatyn Wu-ulf, and Isunie</i> <i>Khumseen Miatyn Wu-ulf</i> .....	1251-52

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NOTE.

THE only explanation which is conceived necessary to render the scheme of the following Calendar fully understood, is that the Christian months indicated at the top of each page, divide the Native months as they appear represented in the space below allotted to their names. January, for example, partakes of the Hindoo months Marroo, Poush and Magh, Guzeratt, Duxun and Concan, Margashirsh, and Poush; and Malabar, Dhanuh and Magaram; the Parsee months Shaenshoyee, Teer and Amoordad; Kudmce, Amoordad and Sharaver; and the date of Nowroz 127 to 137; and the Mahomedan months Suffer and Rubec-ul-avul.

From the columns is to be collected, that the 1st of January corresponds with the 14th of Poush Vud, Marroo; the 14th of Margashirsh Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun and Concan; 19th of Dhanuh, Malabar; the 7th of Teer, Shaenshoyee; the 7th of Amoordad, Kudmce; the 127th day of Nowroz or Kudmce; and the 16th of Suffer, Mahomedan: and so throughout the year.

We have also endeavoured to discriminate the Feasts and Festivals of each nation by different sorts of type; the Hindoos for example, we have distinguished by Roman small letters, as *Magh Shood*: the name of the Malabar month by Roman capitals, as *MAGARAM*, the Parsees by small capitals, as *AMOORDAD*; the Mahomedan, by Italic small letters, as *Mohurram*.

HINDOOS.—It may here be observed, that the Hindoo lunar months invariably consist of 30 Tithes, or lunar days; and the whole month is divided into two equal parts, or 15 Tithes each: the one called Shookla Puksh, or Shood—the bright half or increase of the Moon; the other the Kristna Puksh, or Vud, the dark half or decrease of the Moon. The lunar month begins on the western side of India, and south of the Nurbudda river, with the first day of the Shookla Puksh, (Shood Prutipuda) or bright half of the Moon—at Benares, Oojein, and the countries north of



the Nurbudda, the lunar month begins with the first day of the Kristna Puksh, (Vud Prutipuda) or dark half of the Moon. The first is designated the Shookladee mode of reckoning: and the latter, the Krishnadee. The lunar year begins with the first day of the Shookla Puksh, or bright half of the Moon in Chytr, both north and south of the Nurbudda, in every country in India; but as the dark half of the Moon precedes the other, or Shookla Puksh at Benares, the half lunar month of Chytr is taken from the last lunar month of the year preceding, and considered to belong to it.

It has been already stated that the lunar month invariably consists of 30 Tithes or lunar days, but it has been customary with all eastern nations, in order to regulate their fasts and festivals, to drop certain lunar days, and to reckon others twice, to make up the deficiency: the first of these are termed by the Hindoos, Kshuvu Tithes (perishable days,) and the days repeated twice are called Vridh Tithes (additional days). The rule of these is exceedingly simple. Those lunar days on which the sun does not rise, (Sooryoduyu nuheen) are struck out; those in which it rises twice are Vridh, or additional: and it is obvious that such circumstances will occur about six times in the course of the lunar year.

PARSEES.—There are at present two branches of the Parsees, who differ one month in the year from each other; those that forward one month in their year are styled Kudmees, and the rest Shaenshoyees. The present scheme embraces the Parsee Æra of Yezdezerd, commonly styled Kudmee or Dureeayee Nowroz, or sea-reckoning, the same being made use of in all nautical calculations among the Asiatic Mariners, the new year of which always commences on the 1st day of Furverdeen. The Kudmees reckon the new year and the Dureeayee Nowroz to fall on the 28th of August, one month earlier than the commencement of the Shaenshoyee's new year. It also embraces the Parsee Æra of Yezdezerd, commonly called Shaenshoyee, the new year of which generally begins on the last day of Furverdeen. The Shaenshoyees compute the new year to commence from the 27th of September, a month later than the commencement of the Kudmee's new year.

MAHOMEDANS.—The first day of Mohurram, or the commencement of the year is ordinarily reckoned from the first appearance of the Moon, after the conjunction observed from an eminence of any sort, or even in cloudy weather from the time at which, but for these obstacles, it would be visible: and this can scarcely happen earlier than twenty-four or later than forty-eight hours after the conjunction.—After this manner each several month is reckoned, and the lapse of twelve such months constitutes the Mahomedan year.

## JANUARY, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.			
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	
							HINDOO. { Marroo: <i>Poush—Maugh</i> ..... } Shuk Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan: } 1772. <i>Margashirsh—Poush.</i> Sumvut } 1907..... Malabar: <i>Dhan—Magaram</i> ... .. 1026.
							PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee: <i>Teer—Amoordad</i> ... } 1220. Kudmee: <i>Amoordad—Sharaver, or</i> <i>Nowroz—127 to 157</i> ..... } MAHOMEDAN: <i>Suffer — Rubee-ul-avul, Hijree</i> 1267. <i>Fuslee</i> ..... 1260. <i>Soor Sun</i> ... .. 1251.
Wed.	1	14	14	19	7	127	27 AMOORDAD Feast, Kudmee.— <i>Akhree Chahar Shumba</i> , [Mahomedan.]
Thur.	2	15	30	20	8	128	28 Kalbadavee Fair, Hindoo.
Frid.	3	1	1	21	9	129	29 Poush Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun and Concan, & Marroo.
Sat.	4	2	2	22	10	130	1 <i>Rubee-ul-avul</i> , Mahmdn., from 1st to 12th <i>Baravafath</i> .
SUN.	5	3	3	23	11	131	2 MAYDEOSHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees,
Mon.	6	4	4	24	12	132	3 [commences this day.]
Tues.	7	5	5	25	13	133	4 TEER Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Wed.	8	6	6	26	14	134	5
Thur.	9	7	7	27	15	135	6 MAYDEOSHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees, [ends this day.]
Frid.	10	8	8	28	16	136	7
Sat.	11	9	9	29	17	137	8
SUN.	12	10	10	1	18	138	9 Muker Sunkrant at 2h. 29m. P. M., Hindoo.—MAGA- [RAM, Malabar.]
Mon.	13	11	11	2	19	139	10 Fast day, Hindoo.
Tues.	14	12	12	3	20	140	11
Wed.	15	13	13	4	21	141	12 <i>Vufatee Huzeratt</i> , Mahomedan.
Thur.	16	14	14	5	22	142	13
Frid.	17	30	15	6	23	143	14 Purbhadavee Fair, in the Mahim Wood, Hindoo.
Sat.	18	1	1	7	24	144	15 Poush Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan; and [Maugh Vud, Marroo.]
SUN.	19	2	2	8	25	145	16
Mon.	20	3	3	9	26	146	17
Tues.	21	4	4	10	27	147	18
Wed.	22	5	5	11	28	148	19
Thur.	23	6	6	12	29	149	20
Frid.	24	7	7	13	30	150	21
Sat.	25	9	9	14	1	151	22 AMOORDAD, Shaenshoyee; SHARAVER, Kudmee.
SUN.	26	10	10	15	2	152	23
Mon.	27	11	11	16	3	153	24 Fast day, Hindoo.
Tues.	28	12	12	17	4	154	25
Wed.	29	13	13	18	5	155	26
Thur.	30	13	13	19	6	156	27
Frid.	31	14	14	20	7	157	28 AMOORDAD Feast, Shaenshoyee.

## FEBRUARY, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.		
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	
					Kudmee or Nowroz.	
					Mahomedan.	
						HINDOO. { Marroo: <i>Maugh-Falgon</i> ..... } Shuk. Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan : } 1772. <i>Poush—Maugh.</i> Samvut 1907. } Malabar: <i>Magaram—Kumbham</i> .....1026.
						PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee: <i>Amoordad—Shara-</i> <i>ver</i> ..... } Kudmee : <i>Sharaver—Mehur</i> , or } 1220. <i>Nowroz</i> 158 to 185..... }
						MAHOMEDAN: <i>Rubee-ul-avul—Rubee-ul-akhur</i> } 1267 <i>Hijree</i> ..... } <i>Fuslee</i> ..... 1260. <i>Soor Sun</i> ... .. 1251.
Sat.	1	15	30	21	8	158 29
SUN.	2	1	1	22	9	159 30
Mon.	3	2	2	23	10	160 1
						Magh Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo.
Tues.	4	3	3	24	11	161 2
Wed.	5	4	4	25	12	162 3
Thur.	6	5	5	26	13	163 4
						Vussunt Panchamee, Hindoo.
Frid.	7	6	6	27	14	164 5
Sat.	8	7	7	28	15	165 6
SUN.	9	8	8	29	16	166 7
						Ruth Suptamee, Hindoo.
Mon.	10	9	9	30	17	167 8
Tues.	11	10	10	1	18	168 9
Wed.	12	11	11	2	19	169 10
						KUMBIAM, Malabar.
Thur.	13	12	12	3	20	170 11
Frid.	14	13	13	4	21	171 12
Sat.	15	14	14	5	22	172 13
						Fast day, Hindoo.— <i>Oorus Dustgeerka, Kaorguz Du-</i> <i>hum Peer</i> , Mahomedan.
SUN.	16	30	15	6	23	173 14
						<i>Oorus Bava Bhismilaka, near Borebunder</i> , Mahomedan.
Mon.	17	2	2	7	24	174 15
						[Chumpa Davie's Fair, at Wittul Waddy, Hindoo.
Tues.	18	3	3	8	25	175 16
						Magh Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan; Falgon [Vud Marroo.
Wed.	19	4	4	9	26	176 17
						PAYTASHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, com- [mences this day.
Thur.	20	5	5	10	27	177 18
Frid.	21	6	6	11	28	178 19
Sat.	22	7	7	12	29	179 20
SUN.	23	8	8	13	30	180 21
						PAYTASHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, ends [this day.
Mon.	24	9	9	14	1	181 22
						SHARAVER, Shaenshoyee; MEHUR, Kudmee.
Tues.	25	10	10	15	2	182 23
Wed.	26	11	11	16	3	183 24
Thur.	27	12	12	17	4	184 25
						Fast day, Hindoo.—SHARAVER Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Frid.	28	13	13	18	5	185 26

## MARCH, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.				
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee. Kudmee or Nowroz. Mahomedan.			
						HINDOO. { Marroo: <i>Falpoon—Chytru</i> ..... } Shuk. Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan: 1772. <i>Maugh—Falpoon</i> , Sumvat 1907 } Malabar: Kumbham— <i>Meenam</i> ... 1026.		
						PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee: <i>Sharaver—Mehur</i> . } Kudmee: <i>Mehur—Aban</i> , or <i>Now-</i> } 1220. <i>roz</i> 186 to 216..... }		
						MAHOMEDAN: <i>Rubee-ul-akhur—Jummadee-</i> } 1267. <i>ul-avul, Hijree</i> ..... } <i>Fuslee</i> ..... 1260. <i>Soor Sun</i> ..... 1251.		
Sat.	1	14	14	19	6	186	27	Sewratree, Hindoo.—Elephanta Island Fair, Hindoo.
SUN.	2	15	30	20	7	187	28	
Mon.	3	1	1	21	8	188	29	Falloon Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun and Concan, and [Marroo.
Tues.	4	1	1	22	9	189	30	
Wed.	5	2	2	23	10	190	1	<i>Jummadee-ul-avul</i> , Mahomedan.
Thur.	6	3	3	24	11	191	2	
Frid.	7	4	4	25	12	192	3	
Sat.	8	5	5	26	13	193	4	
SUN.	9	6	6	27	14	194	5	
Mon.	10	7	7	28	15	195	6	
Tues.	11	8	8	29	16	196	7	Mehur Feast, Kudmee.
Wed.	12	9	9	30	17	197	8	
Thur.	13	11	11	1	18	198	9	Fast day, Hindoo.—MEENAM, Malabar.
Frid.	14	12	12	2	19	199	10	
Sat.	15	13	13	3	20	200	11	
SUN.	16	14	14	4	21	201	12	
Mon.	17	30	15	5	22	202	13	Hooly, Hindoo.
Tues.	18	1	1	6	23	203	14	Falloon Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun and Concan; and [Chytru Vud, Marroo.
Wed.	19	2	2	7	24	204	15	
Thur.	20	3	3	8	25	205	16	
Frid.	21	4	4	9	26	206	17	PAYTASHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees; and YATHURUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, commence this day—JAMSHEDDEE NOWROZ, Parsee.
Sat.	22	5	5	10	27	207	18	
SUN.	23	6	6	11	28	208	19	
Mon.	24	7	7	12	29	209	20	PAYTASHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees; and YATHURUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, ends this day.
Tues.	25	8	8	13	30	210	21	
Wed.	26	9	9	14	1	211	22	Mehur, Shaenshoyee; ABAN, Kudmee.
Thur.	27	10	10	15	2	212	23	
Frid.	28	11	11	16	3	213	24	Fast day, Hindoo.
Sat.	29	12	12	17	4	214	25	
SUN.	30	13	13	18	5	215	26	
Mon.	31	14	14	19	6	216	27	

## APRIL, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO PARSEE.						
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	
							<p>HINDOO. { Marroo : <i>Chytru</i> — <i>Vaishak</i>, Sumvut 1908..... } Shuk. Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan ; <i>Faloon</i> — <i>Chytru</i>, Sumvut 1907..... } 1772-73. Malabar : <i>Meenam</i>—<i>Meedam</i> ... 1026.</p> <p>PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee : <i>Mehur</i>—<i>Aban</i>... } Kudmee : <i>Aban</i> — <i>Adder</i>, or <i>Nowroz</i> 217 to 246..... } 1220.</p> <p>MAHOMEDAN : <i>Jumma-dee-ul-avul</i> — <i>Jum-</i> <i>mudee-ul-akhur</i>, <i>Hijree</i>..... } 1267. <i>Fuslee</i>..... 1260. <i>Soor Sun</i>..... 1251.</p>
Tues.	1	15	30	20	7	217	28 Chytru Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo, 1773. New year of Shalivahan Virodhkroot
Wed.	2	1	1	21	8	218	29 Nam Sumvut Suray, and 1908, New year of Vekramajit, Marroo. Goody Padva, Hindoo.
Thur.	3	2	2	22	9	219	30
Frid.	4	3	3	23	10	220	1 <i>Jumma-dee-ul-akhur</i> , Mahommedan. — <i>ABAN</i> Feast,
Sat.	5	4	4	24	11	221	2 [Kudmee.
SUN.	6	5	5	25	12	222	3
Mon.	7	6	6	26	13	223	4
Tues.	8	7	7	27	14	224	5
Wed.	9	8	8	28	15	225	6
Thur.	10	9	9	29	16	226	7 Ram Nowmee, Hindoo.— <i>MEHUR</i> Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Frid.	11	10	10	30	17	227	8
Sat.	12	11	11	1	18	228	9 Fast day, Hindoo.— <i>MEEDAM</i> , Malabar.
SUN.	13	12	12	2	19	229	10
Mon.	14	13	13	3	20	230	11
Tues.	15	14	14	4	21	231	12 Mahaluxumee Fair, at Breach Candy; and Eckveera Davie's Fair at Karlee, on the road leading to Poona, Hindoo.
Wed.	16	1	1	5	22	232	13 Chytru Vud Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan; Vaishak
Thur.	17	2	2	6	23	233	14 [Vud, Marroo.
Frid.	18	3	3	7	24	234	15
Sat.	19	4	4	8	25	235	16
SUN.	20	5	5	9	26	236	17 YATHRUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees, com-
Mon.	21	6	6	10	27	237	18 [mence this day.
Tues.	22	7	7	11	28	238	19
Wed.	23	8	8	12	29	239	20
Thur.	24	9	9	13	30	240	21 YATHRUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees, end
							[this day.
Frid.	25	10	10	14	1	241	22 <i>ABAN</i> , Shaenshoyee; <i>ADDER</i> , Kudmee.
Sat.	26	11	11	15	2	242	23
SUN.	27	12	12	16	3	243	24 Fast day, Hindoo.
Mon.	28	1	1	17	4	244	25
Tues.	29	2	2	18	5	245	26
Wed.	30	3	3	19	6	246	27

## MAY, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.			
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	
							HINDOO. { Marroo: <i>Vaishak—Jest</i> , Sumvut 1908..... } Shuk. { Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan: 1773. { <i>Chytra—Vaishak, and Jest</i> , Sum- { vut 1907..... } { Malabar: <i>Meedam—Edavam</i> ... 1026. PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee: <i>Aban—Adder</i> ... } { Kudmee: <i>Adder—Deh</i> , or <i>Nowroz</i> } 1220. { 247 to 277..... } MAHOMEDAN: <i>Jummader-ul-akhur—Rujub</i> . <i>Hijree</i> ... 1267. <i>Fuslee</i> ..... 1260. <i>Soor Sun</i> ..... 1251.
Thur.	1	15	30	20	7	247	28 Vageshwary's Fair at Parell; and Vujraboyee's Fair in the Northern Concan, Hindoo.
Frid.	2	1	1	21	8	248	29 Vaishak Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and [Marroo.
Sat.	3	2	2	22	9	249	1 <i>Rujub</i> , Mahomedan.— <i>ANDER</i> Feast, Kudmee.
SUN.	4	3	3	23	10	250	2 <i>ABAN</i> Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Mon.	5	4	4	24	11	251	3
Tues.	6	5	5	25	12	252	4
Wed.	7	6	6	26	13	253	5
Thur.	8	8	8	27	14	254	6
Frid.	9	9	9	28	15	255	7
Sat.	10	10	10	29	16	256	8
SUN.	11	11	11	30	17	257	9 Fast day, Hindoo.
Mon.	12	12	12	31	18	258	10
Tues.	13	13	13	1	19	259	11 FURVERDEEN JUSHUN, Kudmee.— <i>EDAVAM</i> , Mala- [bar.
Wed.	14	14	14	2	20	260	12
Thur.	15	30	15	3	21	261	13 Shumboo Mahadeo's Fair at Worlee; Dhacklaswer's Fair at Breach Candy; and Maha Kaully's Fair near Poydonee, Hindoo.
Frid.	16	1	1	4	22	262	14 Vaishak Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan; and Jest [Vud, Marroo.
Sat.	17	2	2	5	23	263	15
SUN.	18	3	3	6	24	264	16 Akshu Tretia, Hindoo.
Mon.	19	4	4	7	25	265	17
Tues.	20	5	5	8	26	266	18
Wed.	21	6	6	9	27	267	19
Thur.	22	7	7	10	28	268	20
Frid.	23	8	8	11	29	269	21
Sat.	24	9	9	12	30	270	22
SUN.	25	10	10	13	1	271	23 FERVERDEEN, Shaenshoyee; DEH, Kudmee.
Mon.	26	11	11	14	2	272	24 Fast day, Hindoo.
Tues.	27	12	12	15	3	273	25
Wed.	28	13	13	16	4	274	26
Thur.	29	14	14	17	5	275	27
Frid.	30	15	30	18	6	276	28
Sat.	31	1	1	19	7	277	29 Jest Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo.

## JUNE, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.			
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	
							HINDOO. { Marroo: <i>Jest—Ashad</i> , Sumvut 1908..... } Shuk. { Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan : <i>Jest—Ashad</i> , Sumvut 1907..... } 1773. { Malabar: <i>Etlavam—Mithoonam</i> ... } 1026.  PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee: <i>Adder—Dch</i> ..... } { Kudmee : <i>Dch—Bohummun</i> , or <i>Nowroz</i> 278 to 307..... } 1220.  MAHOMEDAN : <i>Rajub—Shaban. Hijree</i> ... 1267. <i>Fuslee</i> ..... 1260-61 <i>Soor Sun</i> ..... 1251-52
SUN.	1	2	2	20	8	278	30
Mon.	2	3	3	21	9	279	1
Tues.	3	4	4	22	10	280	2
Wed.	4	5	5	23	11	281	3
Thur.	5	6	6	24	12	282	4
Frid.	6	7	7	25	13	283	5
Sat.	7	8	8	26	14	284	6
SUN.	8	9	9	27	15	285	7
Mon.	9	10	10	28	16	286	8
Tues.	10	12	12	29	17	287	9
Wed.	11	13	13	30	18	288	10
Thur.	12	14	14	31	19	289	11
Frid.	13	30	15	1	20	290	12
Sat.	14	1	1	2	21	291	13
SUN.	15	2	2	3	22	292	14
Mon.	16	3	3	4	23	293	15
Tues.	17	4	4	5	24	294	16
Wed.	18	5	5	6	25	295	17
Thur.	19	6	6	7	26	296	18
Frid.	20	6	6	8	27	297	19
Sat.	21	7	7	9	28	298	20
SUN.	22	8	8	10	29	299	21
Mon.	23	9	9	11	30	300	22
Tues.	24	10	10	12	1	301	23
Wed.	25	11	11	13	2	302	24
Thur.	26	12	12	14	3	303	25
Frid.	27	13	13	15	4	304	26
Sat.	28	14	14	16	5	305	27
SUN.	29	15	30	17	6	306	28
Mon.	30	1	1	18	7	307	29

Shaban, Mahomedan.—ADDER Feast, Shaenshoyee.

DEH Feast, Kudmee.

Commencement of the New Year of *Fuslee* 1261; *Isur Khumseen Matyn uu-ul*, and *Soor Sun* 1252.

MAYDEYAREM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, commences this day.—Fast day, Hindoo.

FURVERDEEN JUSIUN, Shaenshoyee.

MITHOONAM, Malabar.—MAYDEYAREM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, ends this day.—Vud Savitree, Hindoo.

Jest Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan; and Ashad Vud, Marroo.

DEH, Shaenshoyee; BOHUMMUN, Kudmee.

BOHUMMUN Feast, Kudmee.—Fast day, Hindoo.

Ashad Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo,

## JULY, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.			
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	
							HINDOO. { Marroo: <i>Ashad—Shrawan</i> , Sumvut 1908..... } Shuk. Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan : 1773. <i>Ashad—Shrawan</i> , Sumvut 1907 Malabar : <i>Mithoonam—Karkatagam</i> ..... } 1026.  PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee: <i>Del—Bohummun</i> ... } 1220. Kudmee: <i>Bohummun—Asfundar</i> , or <i>Nowroz</i> —308 to 338..... }  MAHOMEDAN: <i>Rumzan—Shawal</i> . <i>Hijree</i> ... 1267. <i>Faslee</i> ..... 1261. <i>Soor Sun</i> ..... 1252.
ues.	1	2	2	19	8	308	1 <i>Rumzan</i> , Mahomedan.—From first to last, this is a [solemn season of Fasting.
Wed.	2	3	3	20	9	309	2
Thur.	3	5	5	21	10	310	3
Frid.	4	6	6	22	11	311	4 DEN Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Sat.	5	7	7	23	12	312	5
SUN.	6	8	8	24	13	313	6
Mon.	7	9	9	25	14	314	7
Tues.	8	10	10	26	15	315	8
Wed.	9	11	11	27	16	316	9 MAYDEYAREM, Ghunibar Feast of the Shaenshoyee, commences this day.—Fast day, Hindoo.—Ashaddy Ekkadushee, or Punderpoor Fair in the Duxun, Hindoo.
Thur.	10	12	12	28	17	317	10
Frid.	11	13	13	29	18	318	11
Sat.	12	14	14	30	19	319	12
SUN.	13	30	15	31	20	320	13 MAYDEYAREM, Ghunibar Feast of the Shaenshoyees ends this day.
Mon.	14	1	1	32	21	321	14 Ashad Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan; Shrawan Vud, Marroo.
Tues.	15	2	2	1	22	322	15 Kurk Sunkrant, at 38m. A. M., Hindoo.—KARKATAGAM, Malabar.
Wed.	16	3	3	2	23	323	16
Thur.	17	4	4	3	24	324	17
Frid.	18	5	5	4	25	325	18
Sat.	19	6	6	5	26	326	19
SUN.	20	7	7	6	27	327	20
Mon.	21	8	8	7	28	328	21
Tues.	22	9	9	8	29	329	22
Wed.	23	10	10	9	30	330	23
Thur.	24	11	11	10	1	331	24 BOHUMMUN, Shaenshoyee; ASFUNDAR, Kudmee.—Allhuddy Fair in the Duxun, Hindoo.—Fast day, Hindoo.
Frid.	25	12	12	11	2	332	25 BOHUMMUN Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Sat.	26	13	13	12	3	333	26 <i>Shabah Kuder</i> , Mahomedan.
SUN.	27	14	14	13	4	334	27
Mon.	28	15	30	14	5	335	28 Dewa Umwassia, Hindoo.—ASFUNDAR Feast, Kudmee.
Tues.	29	1	1	15	6	336	29 Shrawan Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, & Marroo.
Wed.	30	2	2	16	7	337	1 <i>Shawal</i> , Mahomedan.
Thur.	31	8	3	17	8	338	2



## AUGUST, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.			
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	
							<div> <div> <div>HINDOO.</div> <div> <div>Marroo: <i>Shrawan — Bhadrupud</i>, <i>Sumvut</i> 1908.....</div> <div>Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan : <i>Shrawan—Bhadrupud</i>, <i>Sumvut</i> 1907.....</div> <div>Malabar: <i>Karkutagam—Chingam</i>.....</div> </div> <div> <div>PARSEE.</div> <div> <div>Shaenshoyee: <i>Bohummun — As-</i> <i>fundar</i>.....</div> <div>Kudmee: <i>Asfundar—Furverdeen</i>, or <i>Nowroz</i>—339 to 4.....</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>MAHOMEDAN: <i>Shawal—Zilhad</i>, <i>Hijree</i>.....</div> <div><i>Fuslee</i>.....</div> <div><i>Soor Sun</i>.....</div> </div> </div></div>
Frid.	1	4	4	18	9	839	3
Sat.	2	5	5	19	10	840	4
SUN.	3	6	6	20	11	841	5
Mon.	4	8	8	21	12	842	6
Tues.	5	9	9	22	13	843	7
Wed.	6	10	10	23	14	844	8
Thur.	7	11	11	24	15	845	9
Frid.	8	12	12	25	16	846	10
Sat.	9	13	13	26	17	847	11
SUN.	10	14	14	27	18	848	12
Mon.	11	15	15	28	19	849	13
Tues.	12	1	1	29	20	850	14
Wed.	13	2	2	30	21	851	15
Thur.	14	3	3	31	22	852	16
Frid.	15	3	3	1	23	853	17
Sat.	16	4	4	2	24	854	18
SUN.	17	5	5	3	25	855	19
Mon.	18	6	6	4	26	856	20
Tues.	19	7	7	5	27	857	21
Wed.	20	8	8	6	28	858	22
Thur.	21	9	9	7	29	859	23
Frid.	22	10	10	8	30	860	24
Sat.	23	11	11	9	1	861	25
SUN.	24	12	12	10	2	862	26
Mon.	25	13	13	11	3	863	27
Tues.	26	15	15	12	4	864	28
Wed.	27	1	1	13	5	865	29
Thur.	28	2	2	14	6	866	30
Frid.	29	3	3	15	7	867	1
Sat.	30	4	4	16	8	868	2
SUN.	31	5	5	17	9	869	3

HINDOO. { Marroo: *Shrawan — Bhadrupud*,  
*Sumvut* 1908..... Shuk. 1773.  
 Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan :  
*Shrawan—Bhadrupud*, *Sumvut*  
 1907..... 1773.  
 Malabar: *Karkutagam—Chingam* 1026.

PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee: *Bohummun — As-*  
*fundar*..... 1220.  
 Kudmee: *Asfundar—Furverdeen*,  
 or *Nowroz*—339 to 4..... 1221.

MAHOMEDAN: *Shawal—Zilhad*, *Hijree*..... 1267.  
*Fuslee*..... 1261.  
*Soor Sun*..... 1252.

Nagpunchamee, Hindoo.

First Shravan Somvar, Hindoo.

Edarmadzan, Mahomedan.

Fast day, Hindoo.

Second Shrawan Somvar, Hindoo.—Shrawan Narel, or Cocanut day, Hindoo.

Shrawan Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan; and Bhadrupud Vud, Marroo.

CHINGAM, Malabar.

MOOKHTAD Ceremonies of the Kudmees, commence [this day].

Third Shrawan Somvar, Hindoo.

Junma Ushtumee, Hindoo.

Gokool Ushtumee, Hindoo.

MOOKHTAD Ceremonies of the Kudmees end this day.

Fast day, Hindoo.—Gowalia Ekkadnshee, or Shree Thakoorjee's Fair in the Town near the Bazar Gate, Hindoo. — ASFUNDAR, Shaenshoyee; Gathaw, (First) Kudmee.

Fourth Shrawan Somvar, Hindoo.

Pethoory Umwasia, Hindoo.

Bhadrupud Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo; Mooka Mahatun, Hindoo. — GATHAW, (Last) Kudmee.—ASFUNDAR Feast, Shaenshoyee.

FURVERDEEN, 1221. New year or YEZDEZED.

First Nowroz, Kudmee.

Zilhad, Mahomedan.—Hurree Sallika, Hindoo.

Gunesh Chatoorthie, Hindoo.

Roooshee Punchamee, Hindoo.

## SEPTEMBER, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.				PARSEE.		
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	
							HINDOO. { Marroo: <i>Bhadrupud</i> — <i>Ashvin</i> , Sumvut 1908..... } Shuk. Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan: } 1773. <i>Bhadrupud</i> — <i>Ashvin</i> . Sum. 1907 Malabar. <i>Chingam</i> 1026— <i>Kany</i> ... } 1027.
							PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee: <i>Asfundar</i> , 1220— <i>Furverdeen</i> , 1221, ..... } Kudmee: <i>Furverdeen</i> — <i>Ardeebest</i> , <i>hest</i> , or <i>Nowroz</i> —5 to 34 ..... } 1221
							MAHOMEDAN: <i>Zilhuz</i> — <i>Zilhuz</i> , <i>Hijree</i> ..... 1267. <i>Fuslee</i> ..... 1261. <i>Soor Sun</i> ..... 1252.
Mon.	1	6	6	18	10	5	4
Tues.	2	7	7	19	11	6	5
Wed.	3	8	8	20	12	7	6
Thur.	4	9	9	21	13	8	7
Frid.	5	10	10	22	14	9	8
Sat.	6	11	11	23	15	10	9
SUN.	7	12	12	24	16	11	10
Mon.	8	13	13	25	17	12	11
Tues.	9	14	14	26	18	13	12
Wed.	10	30	15	27	19	14	13
Thur.	11	1	1	28	20	15	14
Frid.	12	2	2	29	21	16	15
Sat.	13	3	3	30	22	17	16
SUN.	14	4	4	31	23	18	17
Mon.	15	5	5	1	24	19	18
Tues.	16	6	6	2	25	20	19
Wed.	17	7	7	3	26	21	20
Thur.	18	8	8	4	27	22	21
Frid.	19	9	9	5	28	23	22
Sat.	20	10	10	6	29	24	23
SUN.	21	11	11	7	30	25	24
Mon.	22	12	12	8	1	26	25
Tues.	23	13	13	9	2	27	26
Wed.	24	14	14	10	3	28	27
Thur.	25	15	30	11	4	29	28
Frid.	26	1	1	12	5	30	29
Sat.	27	2	2	13	1	31	1
SUN.	28	4	4	14	2	32	2
Mon.	29	5	5	15	3	33	3
Tues.	30	6	6	16	4	34	4

Gowree, Hindoo.—KHOORDAD Feast, Kudmee.

Fast day, Hindoo.

Wamon Doodushee, Hindoo.

Annunt Chatoordushee, Hindoo.

Petroo Pucksh, Hindoo.

Bhadrupud Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan;  
Ashvin Vud, Marroo.

ASTUSHIBERAM SALGERRY, Kudmee.

KANY 1027, New Year of Malabar.—FURVERDEEN  
Feast, Kudmee.MOOKHTAD Ceremonies of the Shaenshoyees com-  
mence this day.MOOKHTAD Ceremonies of the Shaenshoyees end this  
day.—Fast day, Hindoo.

GATHAW (First) Shaenshoyee.

GATHAW (Last) Shaenshoyee.—Ashvin Shood, Gu-  
zeratt, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo; Ghutstapuna,  
Hindoo.Zilhuz, Mahommedan. — FURVERDEEN 1221, New  
Year of Yezdezerd, Shaenshoyee; ARDEEBEST,  
Kudmee.

ARDEEBEST Feast, Kudmee.

## OCTOBER, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.			HINDOO.	PARSEE.	MAHOMEDAN.
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.			
							Marroo: <i>Ashvin—Kartick</i> . Sunvut 1908..... Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan: <i>Ashvin</i> Sumvut 1907— <i>Kartick</i> . Sumvut 1908..... Malabar: <i>Kany—Toolam</i> .....	Shaenshoyee: <i>Ferverdeen—Ardee-behest</i> ..... Kudmee: <i>Ardeebehest—Khordad</i> , or <i>Nowroz—35 to 65</i> .....	1773. 1027. 1221. 1268. 1261. 1252.
Wed.	1	7	7	17	5	35	5		
Thur.	2	8	8	18	6	36	6		
Frid.	3	9	9	19	7	37	7		
Sat.	4	10	10	20	8	38	8		
SUN.	5	11	11	21	9	39	9		
Mon.	6	12	12	22	10	40	10		
Tues.	7	13	13	23	11	41	11		
Wed.	8	13	13	24	12	42	12		
Thur.	9	14	14	25	13	43	13		
Frid.	10	30	15	26	14	44	14		
Sat.	11	1	1	27	15	45	15		
SUN.	12	2	2	28	16	46	16		
Mon.	13	3	3	29	17	47	17		
Tues.	14	4	4	30	18	48	18		
Wed.	15	5	5	31	19	49	19		
Thur.	16	6	6	1	20	50	20		
Frid.	17	7	7	2	21	51	21		
Sat.	18	8	8	3	22	52	22		
SUN.	19	9	9	4	23	53	23		
Mon.	20	10	10	5	24	54	24		
Tues.	21	12	12	6	25	55	25		
Wed.	22	13	13	7	26	56	26		
Thur.	23	14	14	8	27	57	27		
Frid.	24	15	30	9	28	58	28		
Sat.	25	1	1	10	29	59	29		
SUN.	26	2	2	11	30	60	1		
Mon.	27	3	3	12	1	61	2		
Tues.	28	4	4	13	2	62	3		
Wed.	29	5	5	14	3	63	4		
Thur.	30	6	6	15	4	64	5		
Frid.	31	7	7	16	5	65	6		

KHORDAD Feast, Shaenshoyee.

Dussara, Hindoo.

Eidul Adhaugh, or Buckree Eed, Mahomedan.

MAYDEOZURRUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, commences this day.

[Mazagon, Hindoo.

Manackthally, or Kojagree, Mankaswer's Fair at Ashvin Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun and Concan; Kartick Vud, Marroo.

FERVERDEEN Feast, Shaenshoyee.

TOOLAM, Malabar.

Athumra, or Kurra Ushtumee, Hindoo.

Dhum Truyodushee, Hindoo.

Dewalee, Hindoo.

Kartick Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo.—Bulee Poojah 1908, New Year of Vekramajit, Hindoo.

Mohurram, Hijree, 1768. The festival of Hussain and Hossain lasts ten days, Mahomedan.—Bhow Beej, Hindoo.

ARDEEBEHEST, Shaenshoyee; KHORDAD, Kudmee.

ARDEEBEHEST Feast, Shaenshoyee.

## NOVEMBER, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.			
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee, Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
							HINDOO. { Marroo: <i>Kartick—Margashirsh...</i> Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan: <i>Kartick—Margashirsh, Sunvut</i> 1908..... } Shuk. 1773. Malabar: <i>Toolam—Virchigam.....</i> 1027.  PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee: <i>Ardeebchest—Khor-</i> <i>dad.....</i> Kudmee: <i>Khordad — Teer, or</i> <i>Nowroz—66 to 95.....</i> } 1221.  MAHOMEDAN: <i>Mohurram—Suffer. Hijree.</i> 1261. <i>Fuslee.....</i> 1262. <i>Soor Sun.....</i> 1252.
Sat.	1	8	8	17	6	66	7 KHORDAD Feast, Kudmee.
SUN.	2	9	9	18	7	67	8
Mon.	3	10	10	19	8	68	9
Tues.	4	11	11	20	9	69	10 Fast day, Hindoo.—Kartick Ekkaadushee, and Pun-
Wed.	5	12	12	21	10	70	11 derpoor Fair, in the Duxun, Hindoo.— <i>Ashara</i> , Mahomedan.
Thur.	6	13	13	22	11	71	12 MAYDEOZURRUM, Ghunbar Feast of the Shaen-
Frid.	7	14	14	23	12	72	13 shoyees, commences this day.
Sat.	8	15	15	24	13	73	14 Kartick Poornima, or Malabar Hill and Bhoolaswer's
SUN.	9	1	1	25	14	74	15 Fair, Hindoo. Kartick Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan; and Mar-
Mon.	10	2	2	26	15	75	16 gashirsh Vud, Marroo.
Tues.	11	3	3	27	16	76	17 MAYDEOZURRUM, Ghunbar Feast of the Shaen-
Wed.	12	4	4	28	17	77	18 shoyees, ends this day. ATUSHIBERAM SALGERRY, Shaenshoyee.
Thur.	13	5	5	29	18	78	19
Frid.	14	6	6	30	19	79	20
Sat.	15	7	7	1	20	80	21 VIRCHIGAM, Malabar.
SUN.	16	8	8	2	21	81	22
Mon.	17	9	9	3	22	82	23
Tues.	18	10	10	4	23	83	24
Wed.	19	11	11	5	24	84	25 Allundy's Fair in the Duxun, and Neermull's Fair in
Thur.	20	12	12	6	25	85	26 the Northern Concan.—Fast day, Hindoo.
Frid.	21	13	13	7	26	86	27
Sat.	22	14	14	8	27	87	28
SUN.	23	15	15	9	28	88	29 Shree Mahaveesveshwerry's Fair in the Oart occupi-
Mon.	24	2	2	10	29	89	30 ed by Purvoes, situated at Agiary lane, Palow Street, Hindoo. Margashirsh Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and
Tues.	25	3	3	11	30	90	1 Marroo. <i>Suffer</i> , Mahomedan.
Wed.	26	4	4	12	1	91	2 KHORDAD, Shaenshoyee; TEER, Kudmee.
Thur.	27	5	5	13	2	92	3
Frid.	28	6	6	14	3	93	4
Sat.	29	6	6	15	4	94	5
SUN.	30	8	8	16	5	95	6

## DECEMBER, 1851.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	HINDOO.			PARSEE.			
	Christian.	Marroo.	Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	Shaenshoyee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	
							HINDOO. { Marroo : <i>Margashirsh—Poush...</i> Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan : <i>Margashirsh — Poush, Sumvut</i> } Shuk. 1908..... } 1773. Malabar : <i>Virchigam—Dhunuh...</i> } 1027.
							PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee : <i>Khordad — Teer...</i> Kudmee : <i>Teer — Amoordad, or</i> <i>Nowroz—96 to 126.....</i> } 1221.
							MAHOMEDAN : <i>Suffer—Rabee-ul-avul, Hijree</i> 1268. <i>Fuslee.....</i> 1261. <i>Noor Sun.....</i> 1252.
Mon.	1	8	8	17	6	96	7 KHORDAD Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Tues.	2	9	9	18	7	97	8
Wed.	3	10	10	19	8	98	9
Thur.	4	11	11	20	9	99	10 Fast day, Hindoo.
Frid.	5	12	12	21	10	100	11
Sat.	6	13	13	22	11	101	12 MAYDEOSHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, commences this day.
SUN.	7	14	14	23	12	102	13
Mon.	8	30	15	24	13	103	14 Gam Devic's Fair at Girgaum, Hindoo.— <i>Oorus Magdloom Sahibka</i> at Mahim, Mahomedan.—TEER Feast, Kudmee.
Tues.	9	1	1	25	14	104	15 Margashirsh Vud Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan ; Poush Vud, Marroo.
Wed.	10	2	2	26	15	105	16 MAYDEOSHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, ends [this day.
Thur.	11	3	3	27	16	106	17
Frid.	12	4	4	28	17	107	18 SALGERRY, Kudmee, of the Atushbheram, constructed by Fraijee Cowasjee Banajee and Brothers.
Sat.	13	5	5	29	18	108	19
SUN.	14	6	6	1	19	109	20 DHANUH, Malabar.
Mon.	15	7	7	2	20	110	21
Tues.	16	8	8	3	21	111	22
Wed.	17	10	10	4	22	112	23 <i>Akhree Chahar Shumba</i> , Mahomedan.
Thur.	18	11	11	5	23	113	24 Fast day, Hindoo.
Frid.	19	12	12	6	24	114	25
Sat.	20	13	13	7	25	115	26
SUN.	21	14	14	8	26	116	27
Mon.	22	15	30	9	27	117	28 Kalbadavee Fair, Hindoo.
Tues.	23	1	1	10	28	118	29 Poush Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan and Marroo.
Wed.	24	2	2	11	29	119	30
Thur.	25	3	3	12	30	120	1 <i>Rabee-ul-avul</i> , Mahomedan, from 1st to 12th <i>Bara-</i>
Frid.	26	4	4	13	1	121	2 TEER, Shaenshoyee ; AMOORDAD, Kudmee.
Sat.	27	5	5	14	2	122	3
SUN.	28	6	6	15	3	123	4
Mon.	29	7	7	16	4	124	5
Tues.	30	8	8	17	5	125	6
Wed.	31	9	9	18	6	126	7

## NATIVE FESTIVALS.

## HINDOO.

**MUCKUR SUNKRANT.**—On this day the sun enters the sign "*Muckur*," or Capricorn.—Vide 12th January. The Hindu Festivals are so numerous, and the observances of them are so intricate, that they often bewilder a mind when he sits down to describe them. And it is equally difficult to point out which of the festivals is the greatest. The writers of the Hindu legends have set such enormous merit on the observances of each of them, as to surpass all human comprehension; and they have ever unhesitatingly said that those observances themselves will obtain heaven. Great rejoicings are held among the Hindus, but particularly among the Brahmins, on account of the feast of *Muckur Sunkrant*, when the sun reaches the most southern sign of the Zodiac *Muckur* or Capricornus. From this day till the time of his leaving the most northern and returning towards the southern signs of the Zodiac, he is called *Utarayan*; and his passage to the most southern sign is called *Dukshanayan*. The vernal and autumnal equinoxes divide the *Utarayan* and *Dukshanayan* into two equal parts. The days of *Utarayan* are esteemed lucky, and those of the *Dukshanayan* unlucky. During the days of *Dukshanayan* it is said that the gates of heaven are shut, and in the *Utarayan* they are open. For men to die in the *Utarayan* is considered more blessed,—because they get immediate entrance into heaven; but if the righteous die in the *Dukshanayan*, they shall have to wait outside of the gates till the *Utarayan* sets in. In the days of *Utarayan*, Moonj, the ceremony of investing the youths with the sacred cord, and marriages, are celebrated. The ceremonies that are solemnized at the day of *Muckur Sunkrant*, just at the time of the sun's entrance into the sign, are these. The Hindus go to the sea, accompanied by a Brahmin priest, to bathe: there they rub their bodies with *tillas*,\* and wash themselves in the manner prescribed in the Shastra. The Brahmin then repeats certain incantations suited to the occasion, and closes the ceremony by receiving due adoration, and a present of money for himself. On their return home they invite Brahmins, present them with a cup of bell-metal filled with *tillas* and some money, according to the ability of the *Yezaman*. Some even present the Brahmins with copper pots, new *Dhoturs*, umbrellas &c., and the whole family receives benediction from them, which is done by the Brahmins repeating certain words, and throwing on their heads a few grains of red coloured rice. After the performance of this ceremony, they go to take their meals, which consists of sweatmeats. They invite their friends and relations to dinner; and towards evening, they wear new clothes, gold and other ornaments, and frequent the houses of their friends and relations, distributing *tillas* mixed with sugar. At the time of putting the *tillas* into the parties' hands, they repeat these words, "receive these *tillas* mixed with sugar, and be friendly with me throughout the whole year." All the praise and prayers that are offered this day are to the sun, and to no other god. The second day of Sunkrant is named *Kur*, which is generally celebrated by women by making small presents among those of their own sex.

**WUSUNT PUNCHAMEE** seems to have been instituted in honor of the Spring, which season is personified under the name of *Wausunta*, who is fabled as attending on Kama or the God of Love.—Vide 6th February.

**RUTHSUPTUMEE** is dedicated to the worship of the sun. This day is the beginning of the Munwuntura, or period embracing the reign of a *Munoo*, of which fourteen govern in succession, during the different ages of the world. The present age is under the dominion of the seventh Munoo—and at the commencement of this period a new sun is supposed to have mounted his chariot.—Vide 8th February.

**SHEVARATREEK.**—A fast day in honor of *Sheva*, during which the *Linga*, or Bacchionphallus, is worshipped.—Vide 1st March. Vudh chuttoordassee, or the 29th of every month, is kept sacred by the votaries of Shiva; but *Magh vudh* chuttoordassee has obtained its peculiar epithet, *Maha Sheva Ratree*, or the great night of Sheva. The Hindu legends account in the following manner for its notoriety among the rest of *Sheva Ratrees*. In time immemorial an archer of wicked and licentious habits, went into a forest this day, to shoot deer. He spent the whole day in the pursuit of his game, and, on a sudden, night came on, and he was left to the

\* *Tillas* are said to be the favorite grain of the Sun.

mercy of the wild beasts. When he found himself in such a forlorn condition, he had recourse to a *Bale* or *Bilwa tree*\* to secure himself from attack. Having got up on the tree, by way of relaxation, or to get a clearer view, he broke off all the branches that hung around and above his head, and flung them down: fortunately the twigs which he threw fell on the *Linga* of Sheva, which was near the foot of the tree. Sheva was so much pleased and satisfied by the accidental worship of his votary, that he forthwith sent a *Veman*, or heavenly chariot, and took the hunter into *Kylas*, his own abode, with acclamations of joy. To commemorate this great event of the entrance of the archer into *Kylas*, the Hindoos observe a fast this day, and worship Sheva in hopes of obtaining like merit. Observance of *Sheva Ratree*:—This day the votaries of Sheva fast, and, in the night, repair to the temples of Sheva, accompanied by a Brahmin Priest, who performs Pooja by repeating certain incantations: first he pours some water over the *Linga*, and washes it, and afterwards he decorates it with choice flowers. When this is done, the Priest takes his sacred book, wherein Sheva's thousand different names are written, and reads the names: and the Yajaman, the worshipper, flings a leaf of *Bale* over the head of the *Linga* each time. This kind of Pooja is performed four different times during the night, and thus wake is kept up for the whole night. This is styled the Pooja of the four *Praharas*, or watches. It commences at about eight P. M. and ends at five A. M. This night the Pagodas of Sheva are thronged by devotees. Some persons engage twelve Brahmins, and others four, &c., to perform the Pooja, according to the abilities of the Yajaman. The Brahmins must be liberally paid for their labours.

**HOLEE** (Sanskrit—**HOLIKA** or **PHALGUTSUYA**).—This festival, called also *Dohwatra*, or the swinging festival, is supposed by Sir W. Jones to relate to the vernal equinox, and to be similar to the Persian Nowroz. It commences fifteen days before the full Moon, on which the ceremonies are terminated, and is held in honor of *Krishna*. In the freedom with which the lower classes now behave towards their superiors, this festival resembles the Roman Saturnalia; and, in the sending people on bootless errands, it corresponds with our 1st of April. Red powders are daubed upon the image of the god, and thrown and squirted by his worshippers on each other, while females are saluted by exclamations and jests of no very chaste description. The wheaten cake which is placed on the pile lighted at the close of the festival is called *pollee*, and the right of first offering it in a village is considered as an honorary privilege. Neither the origin of this festival nor the manner in which it is observed can be described. Nor is this manner of observing it confined to the lower classes of the native community—the highest apparently joining in it with the same zest as the lowest. This festival nominally continues from the new to the full moon, but only a few of the last days are practically and openly devoted to it. For two or three days no respectable women appear in the streets, so obscene and abusive is the language in almost every one's mouth and applied to any woman that they may happen to see. It is often called *Shimgu*, from the name of the month in which it occurs.—Vide 17th March.

**THE HINDOO NEW YEAR** (Shalivan, called *Goody Padwa*).—On the morning of this day a Hindoo first rubs oil upon his body and then bathes himself with warm water. A pole bearing a flag, and surmounted with a brass or copper vessel, is erected in front of the house. One such pole must be erected by each family. This represents the banner of Indra, the king of the gods, which on this day is also raised in honor of him by the gods. What is done here on earth is therefore in imitation of what takes place in the heaven of Indra.—The leaves of the bitter nimb tree are then to be eaten, which secures health to the body, because this tree is the offspring of the Ambrosia of the gods. The almanac for the New Year is then to be worshipped, and its predictions, in regard to the year just commencing, are to be heard from the mouth of the Jotishees. They tell whether there is to be an abundance or a scarcity of rain, whether there will be unusual heat or cold, whether robberies, insurrections, &c., are to abound, whether unusual sickness is to prevail, &c. &c. Each individual on this day also learns what he is to expect during the year; whether health or sickness, prosperity or adversity, is to be his portion, &c. &c. All this important information is not of course to be obtained without some compensation. And not only are presents to be given to the Jotishees, but the poor people are taught on this day to extend their liberality also to the Gooroos and Brahmins. The day is also to be celebrated by feasting. This is an auspicious day for commencing a new building, or engaging in any new undertaking.—Vide 2nd April.

\* A favourite tree of Sheva's, and which is held sacred among the Hindoos.

**RAM NOWMEE.**—On this day Ramehundru, the 7th incarnation of Vishnoo, was born at *Ayodaya*, or Oude, about B. C. 1600.—Vide 10th April. Rama is supposed to be the same as the Grecian Dionysius or *Bacchus*, and the object of the incarnation was to effect the destruction of Rawun, the ten-headed tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon, which was at last done with the assistance of Hanooman, the chief of the Monkey tribe. The birth of Rama is, strange to say, celebrated eight days previous to its occurrence, that is, from the first of *Chytru soodh* to the ninth. From the first day the temples of Rama are white-washed, and illuminated in the evening, and the image of Rama is adorned with costly ornaments. In the evening the *Ramayan*, or the sacred legendary History of Rama, is read in the temples, and in the night *Kirtun* is preached by the *Hurridass*, who describes the morality and heroic actions of Rama. Nautes are also not omitted during the night. In some temples Brahmins are fed with a rich and substantial dinner for eight successive days; these days are denominated *Rama naoratree*, or nine nights of Rama. During these days, many Hindus, both males and females, go to the temples of Rama to hear the *Kirtun* and *Pooram*. The last or principal day is *Ramnowmee*, when, it is said, Rama became incarnate at noon. In honour of this incarnation, the Hindus fast the whole

ments and rich brocade. A Hurridass is engaged to describe the birth and circumstances that attended this incarnation. He continues his prattling till twelve o'clock, when he brings a small image of Rama nicely ornamented and well clad, and shows it to his audience, and tells them that it is Rama, who became incarnate; and puts it into a small cradle prepared for the purpose. The assembly then throw themselves prostrate before the image and worship it. Great is the rejoicing and acclamation of the assembly on this occasion; they fling *golal*, a red powder, on each other, and with great mirth about one o'clock they return home, and again go to the temples in the evening. The feast of Ramnowmee is more particularly observed by the votaries of Vishnu.

**VUD SEVITREE (SANTREE VRUTUM).**—A fast observed by women at the root of the Indian fig tree, to preserve them from widowhood.—Vide 13th June.

**ASHLAADY EKADASSEE** is the eleventh of the light half of the moon *Ashad*, and is dedicated to Vishnoo. On this day, which refers to the summer solstice, commences the night of the gods, during which the deity reposes for four months on the serpent Seshu.—Vide 9th July.

**NAG PUNCHAMEE** is sacred to the demigods in the form of serpents. Ceremonies are performed on this day to ensure protection against the bites of snakes. Vide 2nd August. The serpent *Kaliya*, slain by Krishna, is worshipped at the festival, as was *Pythun* at Delphi.

**SHRAWUN NARUYUL (OR NARULL POORNIMA).**—On this day the rainy season is considered to be at an end, and a Coconut is offered up to the Sea to gain its favour towards those who now begin to trust themselves to its mercy.—Vide 11th August.

**JUNMA AND GOKUL USHTUMEE (JUNMA ASHTUMEE).**—Instituted in commemoration of the birth of *Krishnu*, which took place at midnight in the city of Muthoorra. Krishna, who in many respects agrees with the Grecian Apollo,

ones. His uncle *Kowsu*, who it was predicted would be slain by the family, endeavoured to ensure the destruction of the infant god, by placing guards over his pregnant sister, but the child was preserved from this and other attempts of his relations, who subsequently gave directions for the slaughtering of all newly-born infants.—Vide 19th and 20th August. This holiday is considered one of the greatest among the Hindus, and is therefore observed by almost all the Hindu community; there are two sects among the followers of *Krishna*, and they solemnize the feast on different days. Those belonging to the one keep the birth-day of Krishna on the eighth day of the dark moon, and those belonging to the other the day following, being the one on which he was removed to *Gokul*, to the house of Nanda, through fear of his maternal uncle, who sought his destruction; and some even keep both days. The former fast on the day of *Junma Ashtumi*, and the latter on the day of *Gokul Ashtumi*. They fast the whole day, and at night they bathe and worship an image of the infant *Krishna*, adorning it with *tulsee*, a favorite plant of *Vishnu's*, and with other flowers, in the manner enjoined in the *Shashtra*;



and at about ten or eleven P. M. they eat their *Plahar* food, which consists of fruits and some kind of grains, being prohibited from eating rice and other grains that day. A Brahmin is called in to perform the *Pooja*, and afterwards he himself is worshipped, and sent away loaded with *Dakshina* and other presents. This is all done according to the rules of the *Shastra*. The holiday is thus observed among the people of the higher castes. On the day of *Gokul Ashtumi*, *gowlees* (or keepers of cattle) keep a great jubilee among themselves, as Krishna was bred up among their race. They join themselves into a company, and frequent the houses of the people who follow their profession, holding each other's hands, dancing in the street, and repeating these words "*Govinda, Govinda*," where they are honored either by throwing over them curds, or presenting them a certain quantity of curds. These people are called *Gopalls*—protectors of cows. But the most extraordinary thing relating to this festival is the following: On the night of *Janma Ashtumi*, crowds of people, generally of the lower ranks, flock into the temple of *Canoba*, which is commonly known by the name of *Muth*; there they hire native music, and continue shouting and making a great noise, so as to deafen one's ears. The *Bhugat* of *Canoba*, or the head of the temple, who is very often of the *Shudra* caste, and who is considered a supernatural being, at least at that time, with great solemnity and grave countenance makes his way through the assembly and stands before the shrine of *Canoba*, and offers prayer to the idol of *Canoba*, which is richly decorated on the occasion, accompanied by the playing of tom-toms, and acclamations of joy from his disciples. He is at first quite calm, but shortly after shows signs of inspiration by the god. He begins to untie his shendi, or the tuft of hair on the crown of his head, and then slowly shakes his limbs. By degrees his whole frame quivers, and he throws his whole body into violent contortions, dancing and muttering strange ambiguous and wild sounds, which no one can understand. He then takes his scourge, which is kept near the shrine, and scourges himself as if he were insane, and performs many other equally strange actions. No sooner does the assembly around see him in this predicament, than believing that the spirit of the god has entered into him, they burn incense before him, and fall prostrate, and pray to him to be merciful to them. When he has received divine homage, he quietly takes his seat; but does not cease quaking and trembling. His disciples, who are always near him, then commence one after another to shake themselves and dance in the same way; and the spirit of the god is believed to enter them also. This day the great *Bhugat* can create new disciples, and give them the power of bringing the spirit of the god into their bodies. Sick persons, persons possessed of devils, children, &c., are brought to the temple to receive the benediction of the *Bhugat* and his disciples: he rubs a little ashes on their foreheads, passes his hand over their heads, and gives them full assurance of their speedy recovery from their sickness without taking any medicine. The poor patient, with full confidence, returns home, expecting the fulfilment of the *Bhugat's* promise; but probably to his great disappointment and distress, he gets worse, or is perhaps cut off next day. It is a great wonder, notwithstanding such disappointments, that the eyes of the ignorant are not opened to see the impotency and imposition of the *Bhugat*, for they still remain as faithful to him as ever. It is the subtlety of his speech, and the dexterity of his actions, that delude them. The *Bhugat* receives large presents on this occasion from the followers of his tenets, and he is held in great respect among the orthodox Hindus, and even among persons of some other tribes too. On the following morning, the *Bhugat* collects the circle of his disciples in front of the temple and orders a sufficient quantity of curds to be thrown over their heads to wet their whole bodies: they all begin to dance in company, holding each other's hands, and occasionally throwing themselves on the ground and besmearing their bodies with mud, shouting as loudly as they can. The *Bhugat*, in the mean time, with a scourge in his hand, forces his way into the crowd with all his pretended dignity, and stands in the midst of the crowd, and looks in all directions in his feigned solemnity, and then lifts up his powerful scourge and puts it around the neck of one of his disciples as a token of his regard, and draws him towards himself; when the disciple trembles a little, and then stands firm, stretching his hands towards the sky with his eyes closed. No sooner does the *Bhugat* see him in this state, than he scourges him two or three times, so adroitly that it gives him no pain, while to the eye of the spectators it appears a prodigy that he does not feel it. This is repeated till he has shown the same mark of approbation to the whole body of his disciples,—when he ceases, and sweetmeats are distributed among the disciples and to all the spectators. Thus terminates the feast of *Gokul Ashtumi* among the people of the *Shudra* caste.

**PITHOOREE OR PRACHEEHEE AUMAWASTU.**—A ceremony observed at the New Moon of the month *Shrawan*, at which the 64 Yoginees, or female attendants of the Goddess Doorga, are worshipped—particularly it is said by women, with the hope of obtaining issue.—Vide 26th August. The 30th of the month of *Shrawan*, or the last day of the dark half of the moon, is denominated "*Prachee Aumawastu*." *Prachee* is, it is supposed, one of the goddesses of the East. She is commonly known among the people of the Konkan and Deccan by the name of *Pethoorie*. Wealthy Banians and other people of Guzerat go to Walkeshwar on the previous evening with their families, to remain in the *Dhurrumsalla* during the night; and, on the subsequent morning, they bathe in the tank of Walkeshwar. (This Tank is called by the natives *Ban-gunga*, i. e. the Ganges produced by an arrow; and they give a marvellous account of its origin. They say, when *Rama* visited this part of the world, and found that there was no pure water to drink, he pierced the ground with an arrow from his bow, and thus brought the Ganges into existence.) They also perform *shraddhas* on the margin of the tank, and ceremonies for procuring the deliverance of their departed ancestors from the thralldom of *Yama*, the king of the infernal regions, if they still remain at his court or in his dominions. They afterwards repair to the temple of *Walkeshwar* and worship his image, after which they take their meals. The remaining part of the day is spent in amusements among which gambling is not overlooked or neglected. Booths are erected on the locality of the temple, and furnished with all kinds of the choicest articles that please the fancy or delight the taste. The Hindus on this occasion squander away hundreds of rupees in hiring vehicles and buying toys and sweetmeats for their children. This holiday is not observed by the majority of the inhabitants of the Konkan and Deccan. It is kept up chiefly by those women who lose their children in infancy. They fast this day, and worship an image of *Pethoorie* by adorning it with various kinds of fruits and flowers, through the medium of a Brahmin priest.

**GUNESH CHOUTH, OR CHUTHOORTHEE.**—On this day was born Gunputtee, or *Gunesh*, who is considered as the God of Prudence, and invoked like Janus at the commencement of all undertakings. The manner of his birth is differently told: one story relates that as the god *Kartikeya* was created by Shiva without connubial assistance, in like manner *Gunputtee* was formed by his consort *Parwuttee* from the turmeric and oil scraped off from her own body while bathing. The loss of his human head, and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk, is also variously explained. By some, his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of *Parwuttee* when performing her ablutions as above. According to other accounts, it was reduced to ashes by a glimpse from the eyes of *Shunee* or Saturn, when all the gods went to look at the newly-born child, and its place supplied by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant. Clay images of the deity are formed, and, after having been worshipped for nine or ten days, are thrown into the water. The *Chinchore* or *Chinchwad* (properly *Deo*), who resides at the village of that name near Poona, is supposed to be an incarnation of this god, who granted to a holy Gosayeen, who had won his favour, that the divinity should be continued in his family for seven generations: and though the present one has exceeded that limit, the miracle is perpetuated by the Bramins, for self-interest.—Vide 30th August. It is commonly said among the Hindus, that the *Shastra* enjoins its followers the worship of *Mritica*, earth, in the following forms, three times a year. The first of these is *Nagpunchee*, on which day a snake of clay is made and worshipped; the second is *Gokul Ashtume*, when a clay image of the infant *Krishna* is made and worshipped; and the third and last is *Gunesh Chuttoorthee*, on which day a clay image of *Gunesh* is worshipped. This being the last day of the worship of *Mritica*, it is observed with greater pomp and more ceremonies, conviviality, and music, than the two others. The image worshipped on this occasion has four hands and an elephant's head. The mouse, being *Gunputtee's* favourite vehicle, is also placed near his image, richly saddled and bridled. Besides this, the worship of *Gunesh* may be traced to his origin. But different accounts are given in different *Purans* of that origin, and the consequent introduction of his worship, which it would be rather a difficult task to detail. The image of *Gunputtee* is either made in the house or purchased from an artist; it is gilt with the finest gold, and painted with superior and variegated colours: much labor and ingenuity is bestowed on it by some to render it elegant and attractive, according to the taste and pecuniary means of the worshipper. The 4th of the month of *Bhadrupad* is the appointed period for the celebration of this feast. On the previous day, the worshipper cleans and whitewashes his house, and furnishes it with

all sorts of costly furniture that can be procured. The profusion of light is the first thing that would attract one's eye. On the following morning, *i. e.* on the day of *Gunesh Chutoorthee*, they bring the image home (if it be bought) with great splendour, accompanied by native music, and with all the honors of a god. A place where the god is to be seated is prepared, either in the form of a covered shrine or open space, which is adorned with all kinds of fruits and flowers strewed round it, and twigs of trees hung over in clusters; after which commences the business of the officiating priest, who sits near the master of the house, and begins consecrating the idol, by reciting incantations or *Muntras* from his book, and throwing over it red coloured rice: thus, after performing many consecrative ceremonies, he brings from heaven the godhead into the image on earth. Being thus installed, the devotee places before him *Nayavedh* food, which consists of sweatmeats, and invokes the god to partake of the offering. Afterwards, he falls before him, and prays him to be gracious to him and his family. To perform the whole *pooja*, according to the rules of *Shastra*, requires at least three or four hours' time. By the generality of the people *Gunputtee* is kept one day and a half; but by some five or ten days, according to the wealth and wish of the proprietor. A discourse is delivered in commemoration of his godly exploits by a *Hurridass* in his presence, to which friends and relatives are invited to attend. A large party of Brahmins are entertained at a sumptuous dinner, in honor of *Gunesh*, and they are then dismissed with the usual *Dakshena*. On the last day, preparations for his departure are made. Evening is the appointed time for parting, when the master of the house performs *Ooter-puja* through the priest, who takes away the divinity with which the image was invested, by repeating certain *muntras* or charms; flowers, fruits, and sweatmeats, are offered to the idol, and *artee*, that is, lighted wicks, are moved before him, accompanied with music and hymns; and he is invoked to bless the owner and his family, and remove any calamity that might befall them throughout the year. Afterwards, the Brahmins are presented with *Dakshena*, and the image is seated in a palankeen, or in an ark expressly made for the purpose, adorned with fresh flowers, and carried to the sea or tank in a procession, which consists of the master of the house, his children and relatives, who are richly attired on the occasion. When they reach the place, they take out the image and commit it to the water with every devout feeling of regret for its absence till next year. On the day of *Gunesh Chutoorthee*, the Hindus are prohibited by the *Shastra* from looking at the moon, and therefore prejudiced and credulous Hindus are afraid to look at her this evening, for fear of incurring any calamities throughout the year. If the vulgar people happen to see the moon, they try to provoke their neighbours to abuse them, and comfort themselves with the idea that the calamities incurred will be all comprehended in that abuse, and removed by it.

**RUSHEE PUNCHAMEE.**—Observed in honor of the seven Rushees or sages, who are supposed to be the seven bright stars in the *Great Bear*.—Vide 31st August.

**GOWREE.**—One of the names of the goddess *Parvuttee*.—Cakes are made in the shape of pebbles, and eaten at night time.—Vide 2nd September.

**WAMUN DWADASHEE.**—Instituted in commemoration of the fifth incarnation of Vishnoo, in the shape of a Dwarf, to prevent *Bullee* from obtaining dominion over the three worlds through the effects of his religious austerities. Bullee promised the Dwarf at his own request to grant him as much land as he could compass at three steps. On the ratification of this promise, the first two strides of the incarnate deity embraced the Heaven and the Earth: there being now no place for him to put down his foot for the third time, Bullee magnanimously told him to put it on his head, which the Dwarf having done, crushed him down to Patala, the dominion of which was conceded to the ambitious monarch.—Vide 7th September.

**PITRU PUKSH.**—The dark half of the month *Bhadrapad*, and sacred to the Pitris, or progenitors of mankind, to whose heaven the souls of the deceased ascend after the celebration of funeral rites, which is particularly proper during this season.—Vide 9th September.

**DUSSERA.**—This festival, called *Doorga Pooja*, or *Dorgotsuva* is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. On this day, in commemoration of the victory of *Devee*, the wife of *Shiva*, over the monster *Maheeshasoor*, her images, after having been worshipped for nine days, are thrown into the water.—Vide 4th October. On this day also *Ram* marched against *Hawaune*, on which account the Maharattas seem to have selected it as a proper period for commencing their plundering excursions. This day is observed thus:—Early in the morning the Hindoos, having washed

themselves, perform the *pūja* of their household gods in conjunction with that of all their *shastrical grunths* or religious books. Marathas and Kshitrias, or those who consider themselves of the military race, worship the implements of war, and ask protection of them throughout the year, under a conception that to the propitiousness of the sword they owe every prosperity. Thereafter at noon they take dinner in the company of their relatives, who have been invited on the occasion. In the afternoon, they go to the temples in procession with friends, and relatives, and children, richly attired. Mombadavee and Boolaishwur are the principal scenes. Both of these places are thronged by dense masses of Hindoos bearing each in his hand flowers and a branch of a certain tree (*Apta*) denominated *sona*, (gold), which is held highly sacred and indispensable in commemorating this day. On entering the temple they offer the *sona* and flowers to the image, accompanied with prayer; they also give sundry *Durana* to the Brahmins, and return home, visit their friends and relatives, present them with a hearty embrace, and receive similar treatment in return at the time. The *sona* forms the chief article of the Dussera holiday. The vicinity or front of the above temples is surrounded by the vendors of this plant, who range themselves with baskets full of branches in bundles. At night an illumination is made. This day is considered by the Hindoos most auspicious for sending their children, who are beginners, to school. The preceding days of the Dussera are called *novarutree*, a compound word for nine nights. During these previous nine days, the devotees of Durga keep themselves holy, engage a Brahmin to read hymns before her, in which her exploits are extolled, and her rewards to her votaries are described. On the ninth day, at every temple of Durga, or *Huvun*, a sacred fire is created and fed with rice and clarified butter, and adored by the repeating of mantras. It is customary among the Banian women to keep up a dance during these nine nights, called *Gurbha*, which is accompanied with religious songs. The celebration of the Dussera owes its origin to the *Panduwas*, the five sons of Pandoo having selected this day, after completing their exile of twelve years, as an auspicious one for making preparations for the tremendous war with their paternal cousins, the *Gouruwas*, of which the Puranas give an account, occupying the whole volume. The Hindoos decorate the horses with flowers this day, putting garlands of flowers around their necks. It is said that Parth, the most invincible of the five *Panduwas*, who had a peculiar fondness for horses and a pre-eminent skill in the art of chariot fighting, and from being auxiliaries in the matters of battle, washed his favourite milk white horses with great warlike spirit, put garlands of flowers around their necks, and tapped them, in token of fondness and approbation, with his own hand: owing to this legend, it seems, the decorating the horses with flowers this day is observed.

DEWALEE—(from *Depwalee*, Sanscrit, signifying a row of lamps)—is celebrated in honor of the goddess *Kalee*, or Bhuvanee, who was formerly propitiated by human sacrifices, and of Vishnoo's victory over the demon *Tuaceker*.—Vide 24th Oct. The festival however seems to be more peculiarly consecrated to Lakshmee, or the goddess of prosperity. The first day (Ushwin wudh) is termed *Dhanootrayudashee*, and Sowkars now count their stores and perform Pooja to their wealth. On the *Umaunasya*, or new moon, there being a fresh account, Pooja is again performed before the old and new books. The festival lasts altogether five days. The Dewalee means the feast of illumination, or ranges of light. It is celebrated for the period of five days, during which houses are cleaned, white-washed and illuminated: a quadrangular floor is made in front of the house, and painted with different coloured powders; it is called *Rangpollee*. Gambling is the chief recreation of the feast. The Dewalee commences from the 28th day of *Ashweenvudh*,—this day is denominated *Dhuntri-yodashi*. This day they collect all the treasure in their houses and worship it, giving the name of *Laxmee* the goddess of wealth; a light is made and dedicated to *Yama*, the god of the infernal regions, and every preparation is made for the succeeding morning. Fireworks, crackers, spouters, &c., are displayed, and gambling shops are opened, which continue till the end of the holidays. The 29th is *Nurruck-chuttordashie*. This day Vishnu killed Nurruckasoor, an invincible giant, after a desperate battle, and entered his city early in the morning with the palm of victory, when the people illuminated the city, and received him with great joy and acclamation; and the women of the city having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps and congratulated him. The Hindus keep this day to commemorate this great conquest. This day they get up early in the morning, fill the house with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe themselves with hot-water. No member of the family is left unbathed: new clothes and ornaments are put on, and children are decorated. When this is done, the mistress of the house performs

a sort of ceremony called *Arthee*—by placing wicks either in silver or brass dishes, which mean that God would remove all the difficulties and make the year happy—when each male member makes her a present of money; sweetmeats are distributed, and friends are invited to dinner. The 30th, *Amawashia*, last day of the moon, is the day of *Saraswuttee*, the goddess of learning and wealth. It is vulgarly known by the name of *Pedipoojun*, or the worship of the shops. This day the year of Vikram Sumvut, or Vikram's era, closes: all the merchants close their accounts this evening. New journals, ledgers, and day-books, are bought and worshipped through a Bramin priest; new entries are made in the account books; writers are sent to different shops with rupees to credit in their names, on this auspicious evening. *Saraswuttee* is invoked to render the subsequent year prosperous, and to be with them throughout the year; then the Brahmins are sufficiently paid for their labors, and servants receive a present of some money according to their rank: this day is celebrated by all classes of people—Banians, Parsees, Mahomedans, &c. The first day of *Kartick Shoodh* is Baliraj, the day of king Bali. This day Bali was sent to *Patal*, or the lower region, by Vishnoo, for his great merit. They also rise up very early in the morning, make the lights, clean the houses, wash their bodies, and fill a basket with all the rags and rubbish in the house, put a lighted lamp over it, and throw it outside of the house, repeating these words; "Let all the misery and troubles go, and the kingdom of Bali come." After the ablution, the women make an image of Bali Rajah and worship it; presents are given to the Brahmins and other mendicants; and playing with dice is continued with greater ardour and spirit than ever. The 2nd day of Kartick Shoodh is *Yama Dwitiya*, which is commonly known by the name of *Bhaubij*. This day *Yama*, the king of the infernal regions, went to his sister to dine, and to perpetuate the memory of this, the Hindus must go to their sisters' houses and take their meal with them, and make them a present of some money or gold ornaments, and thus please the king, who will save them from the punishment of their sins.

**KARTICK EKADASHEE**—is the eleventh day (in some years the fourteenth) of the light half of the month Kartik, and is celebrated in honor of Vishnoo. On this day the god is supposed to rise from his slumber of four months—a fable which has reference to the sun at the winter solstice.—Vide 4th November.

**KARTIK POORNIMA**—is the full moon of the month Kartik. On the fifteenth of this month, as well as of Magh, Ashad, and Vaishak, each of which day is called "*Donumasya Kuru*," gifts to Brahmins are considered indispensably necessary. Shiva also is said to have gained his victory at this season over the monster "*Tripoorasoor*."—Vide 8th November. Kartik Shoodh Poornima, the full moon in the month of *Kartik*, is called the *Tree Poora Soora*, Master of the three cities. This demon is said to have become so powerful that he defeated almost all the gods, and drove them out of their habitations; when they formed a levee, and went to *Kylus*, the abode of *Shiva*, and represented to him their grievances; who after lending an ear to their pitiful supplication, comforted them by the assurance that the evil should be soon removed, and sent them back to their respective homes. He accordingly, made a car of the earth, the wheels of which were the sun and the moon. *Brahma* was chosen his charioteer, the mountain Hymalia formed his bow, and *Wasookey*, the king serpent, his bowstring. Vishna himself became his quiver. Thus equipped, *Shiva* rode himself in it, and destroyed the mighty giant after a struggle. To perpetuate the memory of this great event, the women of the Hindus get up very early in the morning this day, at about two o'clock, and wash themselves in cold water, and repair to the temple of *Shiva* and worship his image. Afterwards they return home, and present a Brahmin with a lighted lamp, made either of silver, copper, or brass, according to their ability, along with some fruits and *dukshena*, a present in hard cash; this is called *Deepdan*, or present of a lamp. In the evening an illumination is made in the temples of *Shiva*, and a pillar of stones built in front of all of them for this special occasion. A grand fair is also celebrated this day in honor of *Walkeshwar*, an image of *Shiva* at Malabar Hill. It is kept for three days, when booths are erected, and shops are adorned with all kinds of articles by the people of all denominations. The Hindus, both the rich and poor, Brahmins and Shoodras, go there and worship the image of *Shiva* and buy sweetmeats and toys for their children. Some of the wealthy Hindus remain there with their families for three or four days in the *Dharmshala*, or inns built by them, but the poor return the same evening. Durin these days hundreds of rupees are spent in hiring conveyances, and purchasing sweetmeats and toys. Among the many other entertainments, gambling is not overlooked.

## BIRTH CEREMONIES.

Different ceremonies are prescribed by the Shasters to be observed at the period of conception, and the different stages of pregnancy. "*Jathurm*" is to be performed at the birth of the infant, and consists in giving it a drop of honey out of a golden spoon before dividing the navel string. Other rites are to be observed on naming the child twelve days after birth—on bringing him outside the house when three months old—on feeding him with the hand at six months—and, if a male, on shaving his head at the age of three years.

## MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

Among Brahmins the male may be married at any time after the "*Moonj*," or investiture with the sacred thread, which is done within the age of eight years, and among other castes at any age. The female should not be ten years old, and her age must be less than that of her husband; and she should be married before the appearance of the signs of puberty. The Shastrees mention eight kinds of marriage, but only one is observed by the "higher castes," named *Brahma*, when the charges are severally incurred by the fathers of the parties. The principal marriage ceremonies among Brahmins are the "*Lugunputricha*," or writing by the Joshee or Astrologer of the names of the parties, and the day and hour at which the wedding is to take place; the "*Suptupudee*," or walking round a fire three times, at each time seven steps, and tying together the garments of the parties, and the home or burnt offering; after which the contract is indissoluble. The girl is given away by her father in his own house, in which it is usual for her to remain till the appearance of the signs of puberty, after which she proceeds to the residence of her father-in-law, where her husband also resides, or to that of the latter, should it be otherwise. Particular months and junctions of the planets are prescribed for the celebration of marriages in different castes; as also the same castes in different countries, have their peculiar ceremonies, which are too various to be described here. The "*Phulshobun*" is the performance of certain ceremonies on the occurrence of the first menstruous symptoms.

## DEATH CEREMONIES.

On the death of a man, the performance of his funeral obsequies (*Kriyas*), and of the monthly and annual purificatory ceremonies, devolves on his heir. The principal times for performing "*Shradh*" are eleven days after death; secondly, every month; and thirdly, on the anniversary of death. Brahmins are unclean for ten days after the death of a relation,—the military class for twelve,—the mercantile for fifteen,—and Shoodras for thirty. Among the Hindoos generally, the body of the deceased is burnt, but that of an infant under two years of age is buried. The "*Shradh*" consists in the offering of rice, flowers, water, &c., to the deceased and to his manes, in order to enable his soul to ascend to the heaven of the Pitris or great progenitors of the human race.

## MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.

**RAMZAUN.**—This Mahomedan fast commences each day throughout the month of this name, when the first streak of light borders the Eastern horizon, and continues until the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not one single drop of water, nor any other liquid passes the lips from the dawn till the appearance of the stars in the evening. Each day during the fast is passed in occasional prayer, besides the usual namauz, and in reading the Koran or the lives of the Prophets.—Vide 30th July. The fast is first broken by a cooling draught called *Dundhie*, the same which is used in fevers. It is composed of the seeds of lettuce, cucumber and melon, with coriander, all well pounded, and afterwards diluted with cold water, rosewater, sugar, syrup of pomegranate, and kurat, are also added: the whole preparation is made in the Zenanah, and then drunk by basins full by true *Rozedhaws*. Plain boiled rice, with dhie (sour-curd) and sugar, forms the first morning's repast of the Eed; dried dates are eaten with it in remembrance of the Prophet's family, whose greatest luxury was supposed to be the dates of Arabia. The conclusion of the month Rumzaun is celebrated as an Eed or festival, and is hailed with great rejoicing and merriment, as a sort of reward for their severe abstinence. In every house the same dainties are provided, every amusement that can be thought of is indulged in, the Nautch-women in the apartments of the gentlemen, and the

domenee in those of the ladies, are in great request; the Zenanahs ring with resolute songs: and all is life, joy, cheerfulness and cordiality, on this last day of the Runzaun, when the lady of the mansion sits in state to receive nuzzurs from inferiors, and to grant favors to others.

**EED.**—The followers of Mahomet claim to be the descendants of Abraham through his son Ishmael, who they aver was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Isaac, thus differing from the belief of the Jews and Christians, and supporting their assertions by traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject, in opposition to the authority of the Bible. The offering thus made to heaven is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of particular animals, such as camels, sheep, goats, kids, or lambs, according to each person's means, and answers the double purpose of honoring the memory of Abraham and Ishmael, and also assisting to a meal in a time of great need. The followers of Mahomet believe that the entrance to Paradise is guarded by a bridge made of a *scythe*, or some such equally sharp instrument, affording a precarious and unstable footing. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the number of animals they have sacrificed at the feast of Eed will be present to lend their aid to help them over in safety.

**EED KORBAN.**—In commemoration of Abraham offering up Isaac, but in Mahomedan estimation Ishmael, and this is the day on which they annually perform the Haj at Mecca.—Vide 6th October.

**MOHURRUM.**—A celebrated mourning festival, held annually, in remembrance of the first martyrs of the Mussalmans—Hassein and Hossein—the eldest sons of Fatima and Ali, from whom the whole race of the Syuds have generated. Hassein was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Calipha, and Hossein, the last victim of the descendants of the Prophet's family to the King Yuzeed's fury, suffered a cruel death, after the most severe trials, on the plain of *Karbulla*, on the tenth day of the Arabian month Mohurrum, the anniversary of which catastrophe is solemnized with the most devoted zeal. Hassein and Hossein were, as above stated, the two sons of Ali, by his cousin Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed, and after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the Calipha, they with their families removed from *Shawn* the capital, to Medina. After residing there for several years, the people of *Shawn*, being tired of King Yuzeed's tyrannical rule, invited Hossein to return to the capital and take up his lawful right as Emaum (Leader of the Faithful). Before accepting this invitation, Hossein sent Moslem, his cousin, as a messenger, to report the true state of affairs to him; but on his arrival with his two sons at *Shawn*, he was seized by order of King Yuzeed, and cast from a precipice, and his two innocent sons were barbarously murdered, for the sake of the reward offered for their heads. This forms the subject of the ten days bewailing during the Mohurrum. The Mahomedans are divided into two distinct sects called the Sheas and the Soonic. The former believe Ali and his descendants to be the lawful leaders after Mahomed, and the latter are persuaded that the Caliphas, as Aboubaker, Omer, &c., are the only leaders to be accredited—hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up, to be avenged during the Mohurrum. The Festival begins on the first day of the moon (Mohurrum). Tazias, (a term signifying grief, and applied to a representation of the Mausoleum erected over the remains of Amam Hossein at *Karbulla*) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and some wrought in silver filigree, and indeed of every variety of material from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party, are exhibited in every direction and conveyed in procession through the streets. Mourning assemblies are held morning and evening, in the Emaum Barraks, during the Mohurrum, and the head Priest or Preacher recites a subject for each day's service, from the various books composed on the subject descriptive of the life and sufferings of Hassein and Hossein. The *Murseah*, a poetical composition of great merit, and embracing all the subjects they meet to commemorate, is chaunted with great effect: the names of their lawful leaders are recounted with blessings, and that of their usurpers the Caliphas with curses. Then comes the procession of Dhul Dhull, the name of Hossein's horse killed at *Karbulla*, beautifully caparisoned; and finally the Tazias are deposited with funeral rites in the public burial grounds, when the Mohurrum ceases, until the return of another year. The taboot is a slight framework of bamboo, in the shape of a mausoleum, covered and ornamented with coloured paper and tinsel, and is designed to represent the mausoleum built over the remains of the slaughtered Hossein. They vary considerably in size and appearance, according to the taste and ability of those who build them. In some of them are the repre-

vention of the tomb of Hassein and Hossein. Before these taboots, incense is burned, and various other rites are also performed. The taboots, it is said, are peculiar to India. They, of course, are not mentioned in the Koran, and they are not built either by the inhabitants of Persia or Arabia. Many Mahomedans regard them with strong disapprobation. In Bombay, the larger portion of the Mahomedans unite in building the taboots. These are taken out, and, accompanied with music, carried in procession through the Bhendy Bazaar from midnight of the ninth until three o'clock of the morning of the tenth day, and from two to six o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, on their way to the Beach on Back Bay, where the greater part of the taboots, after being stripped of whatever was possessed of value, are cast into the sea. The practice of building taboots seems to be loosing ground in Bombay, a portion of those who formerly united in this having adopted the views of those opposed to those things. The Indian Mahomedans, who do not unite in building the taboots, are accustomed to go on this occasion to the mosques for five successive evenings, to listen to the account of the death of Hossein. Their demonstrations of grief, however, are not equal to those of the Moguls and Persians, who, while listening to the recital, weep aloud, and smite violently upon their breasts. These are accustomed to meet at the Musjid, a little to the east of the American Mission Chapel, near the Baboola tank, in Mirza Mahomed, Ali Khan street. In Bombay, there is, strictly speaking, no representation of the battle which was fought previous to the death of Hossein. Some two or three horsemen bearing flags, enter the large yard adjoining the Emaum Barah, with loud wailings, and are followed by two horses caparisoned to represent those which were for the use of the fallen Hossein. One person on horseback, with a long sword apparently run through the head and covered with blood, joins in the wailings. A female infant in deep mourning, sitting at the door of a small mausoleum, which is carried on the shoulders of men, constantly casts ashes or cut straw upon her head in token of grief. These pass round in a circle, accompanied or followed by a company on foot, who beat upon their breasts, crying, "hai Hassein, hai Hassein." Sometimes a person represented in a dying state, his body covered with wounds and blood, and darts and daggers run into it, is carried about in the procession. The whole is indeed a strange exhibition, fitted to excite in the mind of the enlightened spectator mingled feelings of pity, wonder and grief. We are not sufficiently informed to give an accurate account of all that occurs on this occasion. It would seem that this festival is now celebrated with less effort and effect than formerly. It is apparently becoming more and more a farce. The grief is doubtless for the most part feigned. The decline of the peculiar zeal of the Mahomedans must necessarily lead them to enter into these with less spirit.—Vide 26th October.





## Great Britain and Ireland.

### THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, I., QUEEN of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the GARTER, the BATH, the THISTLE, and of St. PATRICK.—*Born* in London on the 24th May 1819. *Proclaimed*, on the 20th June 1837. *Crowned* on the 28th June 1838, and married on the 10th February 1840, to Prince *Albert* Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, *Born* 26th August 1819.—*Issue*: Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840. Alfred Edward, Prince of Wales, b. November 9, 1841. Alice Maud Mary, b. April 25, 1843. Alfred Ernest, b. August 6, 1844. Helena Augusta, b. May 25, 1846. Louisa Carolina Alberta, b. March 18, 1848. Arthur Wellington Patrick Albert, b. May 1, 1850.

### HER MAJESTY'S OFFICERS OF STATE

#### AND PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> , Lord John Russell.                            | <i>Commander in Chief</i> , Duke of Wellington.                      |
| <i>Lord High Chancellor</i> , Lord Truro.   | <i>Master of the Mint</i> , Right Hon. Richard L. Sheil.             |
| <i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> , Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.           | <i>Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests</i> , Lord Seymour.       |
| <i>Lord President of the Council</i> , Marquis of Lansdowne.                      | <i>Lord Great Chamberlain</i> , Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.            |
| <i>Lord Privy Seal</i> , Earl of Minto.   | <i>Lord Chamberlain</i> , Marquis of Bredalbane.                     |
| <i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs</i> , Viscount Palmerston.              | <i>Lord Steward</i> , Marquis of Westminster.                        |
| <i>Secretary of State for the Colonies</i> , Earl Grey.                           | <i>Master of the Horse</i> , Duke of Norfolk.                        |
| <i>Secretary of State for the Home Department</i> , Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. | <i>Vice-President of the Board of Trade</i> , Earl Granville.        |
| <i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart.           | <i>Earl Marshal</i> , Duke of Norfolk.                               |
| <i>President of Board of Control</i> , Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.       |  |
| <i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i> , Earl of Carlisle.                   | <i>Home Office.</i>  |
| <i>Postmaster General</i> , Marquis of Clanricarde.                               | <i>Secretary of State</i> , Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.        |
| <i>President of the Board of Trade</i> , Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.                  | <i>Under Secretaries</i> .—H. Waddington, Esq., E. P. Bouverie, Esq. |
| <i>Secretary at War</i> , Right Hon. Fox Maule.                                   | <i>Chief Clerk</i> , J. H. Kynvett, Esq.                             |
|   | <i>Private Secretary</i> , Henry Brand, Esq.                         |

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

*Foreign Office.*

*Secretary of State*, Visc. Palmerston.  
*Under Secretaries*.—H. U. Addington, Esq., Lord Stanley of Alderley.

*Chief Clerk*, G. L. Conyngham, Esq.  
*Private Secretary*, Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.

*Colonial Office.*

*Secretary of State*, Earl Grey.  
*Under Secretaries*.—B. Hawes, Esq.; H. Merivale, Esq.; T. F. Elliott, Esq.

*Chief Clerk*, Peter Smith, Esq.  
*Private Secretary*, Hon. H. C. Grey.

*Treasury.*

*Lords Commissioners*—Lord John Russell; Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.; Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart.; Henry Rich, Esq.; R. M. Bellew, Esq.

*Joint Secretaries*—Right Hon. W. G. Hayter; G. Cornwall Lewis, Esq.  
*Assistant Secretary*, Sir C. E. Trevelyan.

*Principal Clerk*, S. R. M. Leake, Esq.

*Do. for Colonial Business*, G. W. Brande, Esq.

*Private Secretaries to First Lord of the Treasury*—R. W. Grey, Esq.; Chas. S. Grey, Esq.; W. Law, Esq.

*Privy Council Office.*

*Lord President*, Marquis of Lansdowne.

*Clerks in Ordinary*.—C. C. F. Greville, Esq.; Hon. W. L. Bathurst.

*Chief Clerk*, J. B. Lennard, Esq.

*Appeal Clerk*, H. Reeve, Esq.

*Irish Office.*

*Chief Secretary for Ireland*, Sir Wm. M. Somerville, Bart.

*Chief Clerk*, G. Trundle, Esq.

*Exchequer.*

*Chancellor*, Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.

*Comptroller*, Lord Monteagle.

*Assistant*, A. Eden, Esq.

*Chief Clerk*, F. F. Ottey, Esq.

*Privy Seal Office.*

*Lord Privy Seal*, Earl of Minto.

*Chief Clerks*—J. G. Donne, Esq., R. Eden, Esq.

*Commander-in-Chief's Office.*

*Commander-in-Chief*, Duke of Wellington.

*Military Secretary*, Lord Fitzroy Somerset.

*Private Secretary*, A. Greville, Esq.

*War Office.*

*Secretary-at-War*, Right Hon. Fox Maule.

*Deputy Secretary*, L. Sullivan, Esq.

*Chief Examiner*, R. C. Kirby, Esq.

*First Clerk*, J. Borrow, Esq.

*Ordnance.*

*Master-General*, Marquis of Anglesey.

*Surveyor-Gen.*, Maj. Gen. C. R. Fox.  
*Principal Storekeeper*, Sir Thomas Hastings.

*Clerk*, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Anson.

*Secretary*, George Butler, Esq.

*Secretary to Master-General*, Lord C. Paget.

*Admiralty.*

*Lords Commissioners*—Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart.; Admiral James Whitley D. Dundas; Rear Admiral Hon. M. F. Fitzhardinge Berkeley; Hon. Wm. F. Cowper; Captain Alexander Milne; Captain H. Stewart.

*Secretaries*—John Parker, Esq., Capt. W. Hamilton.

*Chief Clerk*, J. H. Hay, Esq.

*Private Sec. to First Lord*, Captain Charles Eden.

*Paymaster General's Office.*

*Paymaster-General*, Earl Granville.

*Assistant Paymaster-General, and Accountant*, W. G. Anderson, Esq.

*Paymaster*, T. Morris, Esq.

*Woods and Forests.*

*Commissioners*—Lord Seymour; A. Milne, Esq.; Hon. C. A. Gore;

Rt. Hon. Thos. F. Kennedy.

*Secretary*, T. W. Phillips, Esq.

*Board of Trade.**President*, Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.*Vice-President*, Earl Granville.*Secretaries*, G. R. Porter, Esq. ; Sir D. Le Marchant, Bart.*Railway Board.**Commissioners*—Right Hon. H. Labouchere, *Chairman* ; Earl Granville ; Right Hon. Sir Ed. Ryan.*Secretary*, Capt. H. D. Harness, R. E.*Registrar*, D. McGregor, Esq.*Board of Control.**President*, Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart.*Secretaries*—James Wilson, Esq. ; Hon. J. E. Elliot.*Post Office.**Postmaster-General*, Marquis of Clanricarde.*Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Maberly*Assistant Secretary*, John Tilley, Esq.*Custom House.**Chairman*, Right Hon. Sir Thos. F. Fremantle, Bt.*Deputy*, Rt. Hon. Geo. R. Dawson.*Secretary*, W. Maclean, Esq.*Assistant Secretary*, G. Gardner, Esq.*Inland Revenue Office.**Chairman*, John Wood, Esq.*Deputy*, J. Thornton, Esq.*Secretary*, J. C. Freeling, Esq.*Under Secretary*, Geo. Ballard, Esq.*The Law Courts.*

## CHANCERY.

*Lord High Chancellor*; Lord Truro.*Master of the Rolls*, Lord Langdale.*Vice Chancellor of England*, Right Hon. Sir L. Shadwell.*First Vice Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. K. Bruce.*Second ditto*, Right Hon. Sir James Wigram.

## QUEEN'S BENCH.

*Lord Chief Justice*, Lord Campbell.*Judges*—Sir John Patteson ; Sir John T. Coleridge ; Sir William Wightman ; Sir William Erle.

## COMMON PLEAS.

*Lord Chief Justice*—Right Hon. Sir John Jervis.*Judges*—Sir William Henry Maule ; Sir W. C. Cresswell ; Sir Edw. V. Williams ; Sir Thomas Noon Tal-  
fourd.

## EXCHEQUER.

*Lord Chief Baron*, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock.*Barons*—Right Hon. Sir James Park ; Sir E. H. Alderson ; Sir R. M. Rolfe ; Sir Thomas J. Platt.*Judge Adv. General*, Right Hon. Sir David Dundas.*Attorney-General*, Sir J. Romilly.*Solicitor-General*, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn.*Lord Adv. Scotland*, Right Hon. A. Rutherford.*Solicitor General, do.*, James Moncreiff, Esq.*Ireland.**Lord Lieutenant*, Earl of Clarendon.*Lord Chancellor*, Right Hon. Maziere Brady.*Master of the Rolls*, Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith.*Attorney-General*, Right Hon. Jas. Henry Monaghan.*Solicitor-General*, John Hatchell, Esq.*Com. of Forces*, Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Blakeney.*Chief Secretary*, Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart.*Under Secretary*, Thomas Nicholas Redington, Esq.*East India House.**Chairman*, John Shepherd, Esq.*Deputy Chairman*, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.*Secretary*, J. C. Melville, Esq.*Deputy Secretary*, J. D. Dickenson, Esq.*Bank of England.**Governor*, Henry James Prescott, Esq.*Deputy Governor*, Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq.*Secretary*, J. Bentley, Esq.*Deputy*, James Stewart, Esq.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

ACCORDING TO RANK, ETC.

*The Titles here given are those by which the Noblemen sit in the House of Peers, except in the second division of each, (separated by a line) where the Scotch and Irish Titles, &c. usually adopted in courtesy are substituted, and the inferior English Titles are added.*

*The Family Name is not stated where it is the same as the Title.*

*The Title in italics after each Peer above Viscounts, is that of the Eldest Son.*

\* \* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.

o ————— Irish Peers.

a ————— Scotch Representative Peers.

b ————— Irish Representative Peers.

SPEAKER, The Lord High Chancellor, Lord Truro

DEPUTY SPEAKERS—

Earl of Shaftesbury (*Chairman of Committees.*)

Lord Denman.

Lord Campbell.

Lord Langdale.

ROYAL DUKES.

Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus, (King of Hanover,) 1799 o.

Cambridge, Prince George William Frederick Charles, 1801.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848.

Armagh, Lord J. G. Beresford, 1822 b.

York, Thomas Musgrave, 1847.

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry Somerset, 1682—*M. Worcester.*

Bedford, Francis Russell, 1694—*M. Tavistock.*

Brandon, A. H. 1711, (Hamilton, D.\*)—*M. Douglas.*

Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. P. B. C. T. Grenville, 1822, o—*M. Chandos.*

Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833—*E. Darlington.*

Devonshire, W. S. Cavendish, 1694—*M. Hartington.*

Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675—*E. Euston.*

Leeds, F. G. D'Arcy D'Arcy Osborne, 1694\*—*M. Carmarthen.*

Manchester, George Montagu, 1719—*V. Mandeville.*

Marlborough, G. S. Churchill, 1702—*M. Blandford.*

Newcastle, H. Pelham P. F. Clinton, 1756—*E. Lincoln.*

Norfolk, H. C. Howard, 1483—*E. Arundel & Surrey.*

Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766—*E. Percy.*

Portland, William Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, 1716—*M. Titchfield.*

Richmond, Chas. Gordon Lennox, 1675\*—*E. March.*

Rutland, John Henry Manners, 1703—*M. Granby.*

Somerset, E. A. St. Maur, 1546—*L. Seymour.*

Sutherland, George Granville Sutherland Leveson Gower, 1833.—*M. Stafford.*

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814—*M. Douro.*

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell,\* (Sundridge and Hamilton, B. 1766)—*M. Lorn.*

Atholl, Geo. Aug. Fred. John Murray,\* (Strange, E. 1786)—*M. Tullibardine.*

Buccleuch & Queensberry, W. F. Montague Douglas Scott,\* (Doncaster, E. 1662)—*E. Dalkeith.*

Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald, o (Leinster, V. 1747)—*M. Kildare.*

Montrose, James Graham,\* (Graham E. 1722)—*M. Graham.*

Roxburghe, James Hen. Robert Innes Ker,\* (Innes, E. 1837)—*M. Bowmont.*

## MARQUISES.

- Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790,\*  
o—*V. Hamilton*.  
Ailesbury, Charles B. B. Bruce,  
1821—*E. Bruce*.  
Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831\*—*E.*  
*Cassilis*.  
Anglesey, Henry William Paget,  
1815—*E. Uxbridge*.  
Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831\*  
—*E. Ormelie*.  
Bristol, Frederick William Hervey,  
1826—*E. Jermyn*.  
Camden, George Charles Pratt, 1812  
—*E. Brecknock*.  
Cholmondeley, Geo. Horatio, 1815,  
o—*E. Rocksavage*.  
Dalhousie, James Andrew Ramsay,  
1849\*—*L. Ramsay*.  
Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801—*L.*  
*Burghley*.  
Hertford, R. I. S. Conway, 1793,  
o—*E. Yarmouth*.  
Lansdowne, H. F. Petty, 1784, o—  
*E. Shelburne*.  
Normanby, C. H. Phipps, 1838, o—  
*E. Mulgrave*.  
Northampton, Spencer Joshua Al-  
wyn Compton, 1812—*E. Comp-*  
*ton*.  
Salisbury, James Brownlow Wil-  
liam Gascoigne Cecil, 1789—*V.*  
*Cranborne*.  
Townshend, George Ferrars, 1787—  
*E. Leicester*.  
Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, a—  
*E. Gifford*.  
Westmeath, G. T. J. Nugent, 1822,  
b—*L. Delvin*.  
Westminster, Richd. Grosvenor, 1831  
—*E. Grosvenor*.  
Winchester, John Paulet, 1551—*E.*  
*Wiltshire*.  
—  
Clanricarde, Ulick John de Burgh,  
o (Somerhill, B. 1826)—*L. Dun-*  
*kellin*.  
Conyngham, Francis Nathl. o (Min-  
ster, B. 1821)—*E. Mountcharle*.  
Donegal, Geo. Hamilton Chichester,  
o (Fisherwick, B. 1790)—*E. Bel-*  
*fast*.  
Downshire, Arthur Wills B. S. T.  
Windsor Hill, o (Hillsborough, *E.*  
1772)—*E. Hillsborough*.

- Drogheda, Henry Francis Seymour  
Moore, o (Moore, B. 1801)—*V.*  
*Moore*.  
Ely, J. Henry Loftus, o (Loftus, B.  
1801)—*V. Loftus*.  
Headfort, T. Taylour, o (Kenlis, B.  
1831)—*E. Bective*.  
Huntly, G. Gordon,\* (Meldrum, B.  
1815)—*E. Boyne*.  
Londonderry, Chas. W. Vane, o  
(Vane, E. 1823)—*V. Castlereagh*.  
Ormonde, J. Butler, o (Ormonde,  
B. 1821)—*E. Ossory*.  
Sligo, George J. Browne, o (Mont-  
eagle, B. 1806)—*E. of Altamont*.  
Waterford, Henry de la Poer Beres-  
ford, o (Tyrone, B. 1786)—*E.*  
*Tyrone*.

## EARLS.

- Abergavenny, Rev. William Neville,  
1784—*V. Neville*.  
Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682,  
—*L. Norreys*.  
Airlic, David Ogilvy, 1639, a—*L.*  
*Ogilvie*.  
Albemarle, A. F. Keppel, 1696—*V.*  
*Bury*.  
Amherst, William Pitt, 1826—*V.*  
*Holmesdale*.  
Ashburnham, Bertram, 1730 — *V.*  
*St. Asaph*.  
Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714—  
*L. Guernsey*.  
Bandon, James Bernard, 1800, b—  
*V. Bernard*.  
Bathurst, Hy. Geo. 1772—*L. Apsley*.  
Beauchamp, John Reginald Pindar,  
1815—*V. Elmley*.  
Beverley, George Percy, 1790—*L.*  
*Lovaine*.  
Bradford, Geo. Augustus Fred. Hen.  
Bridgeman, 1815—*V. Newport*.  
Brooke and Warwick, Henry Richd.  
Greville, 1746—*L. Brooke*.  
Brownlow, John Cust, 1815—*V.*  
*Alford*.  
Buckinghamshire, Rev. Aug. Edw.  
Hampden, 1746—*L. Hobart*.  
Burlington, Wm. Cavendish, 1831  
—*L. Cavendish*.  
Cadogan, George, 1800—*V. Chelsea*.  
Caledon, J. Duprè Alexander, 1800  
b—*V. Alexander*.  
Camperdown, R. D. D. Haldane,  
1831.—*V. Duncan*.

- Cardigan, Jas. Thos. Brudenell, 1661 — *L. Brudenell*.  
 Carlisle, George Wm. Frederick Howard, 1661 — *V. Morpeth*.  
 Cathcart, Charles Murray, 1814.\* — *L. Greenock*.  
 Cawdor, John Frederick Campbell, 1827 — *V. Emlyn*.  
 Charlemont, F. W. Caulfeild, 1763, *b* — *V. Caulfeild*.  
 Charleville, Chas. Wm. Bury, 1806, *b* — *L. Tullamore*.  
 Chesterfield, G. Stanhope, 1628 — *L. Stanhope*.  
 Chichester, Henry Thos. Pelham, 1801 — *L. Pelham*.  
 Clarendon, Geo. Will. Fred. Villiers, 1776 — *L. Hyde*.  
 Cornwallis, James Mann, 1753 — *V. Brome*.  
 Cottenham, Charles Christopher Pepys, 1850 — *V. Crowhurst*.  
 Cowper, Geo. A., 1718 — *V. Fourdwich*.  
 Craven, William, 1801 — *V. Uffington*.  
 Dartmouth, William Legge, 1711 — *V. Lewisham*.  
 De Grey, Thomas Philip, 1816 — *L. Lucas*.  
 Delawarr, G. J. Sackville West, 1761 — *V. Cantalupe*.  
 Denbigh, W. B. P. Fielding, 1622, *o* — *V. Fielding*.  
 Derby, Edward Smith Stanley, 1485 *L. Stanley*.  
 Desart, John Otway O'Connor Cuffe, 1793, *b* — *V. Castle Cuffe*.  
 Devon, William Courtnay, 1553 — *L. Courtnay*.  
 Digby, Edward, 1790, *o* — *V. Coleshill*.  
 Ducie, Hen. Geo. F. R. Moreton, 1837 — *L. Moreton*.  
 Dunraven, Windham H. W. Quin, 1822, *b* — *V. Adare*.  
 Durham, G. F. D. Lambton, 1833 — *V. Lambton*.  
 Effingham, Henry Howard, 1837 — *L. Howard of Effingham*.  
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844 — *V. Southam*.  
 Ellesmere, Francis Egerton, 1846 — *V. Brackley*.  
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821 — *V. Encombe*.  
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b* — *V. Creighton*.  
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661 — *V. Malden*.  
 Falmouth, G. H. Boscawen, 1821 — *L. Boscawen-Rose*.  
 Ferrers, W. Sewallis Shirley, 1711 — *V. Tamworth*.  
 Fitzhardinge, William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 1841 — *L. Segrave*.  
 Fitzwilliam, C. W. Wentworth, 1746, *o* — *V. Milton*.  
 Fortescue, Hugh, 1789 — *V. Ebrington*.  
 Gainsborough, Chas. Noel Noel, 1841 — *V. Campden*.  
 Glengall, Richard Butler, 1816, *b* — *V. Caher*.  
 Granville, G. G. L. Gower, 1833 — *L. Leveson*.  
 Grey, Henry, 1806 — *V. Howick*.  
 Guildford, Rev. Francis North, 1752 — *L. North*.  
 Harborough, Robert Sherard, 1719, *o* — *L. Sherard*.  
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, \*1754 — *V. Royston*.  
 Harewood, Henry Lascelles, 1812 — *V. Lascelles*.  
 Harrington, Charles Stanhope, 1741 — *V. Petersham*.  
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809 — *V. Sandon*.  
 Home, Cospatrick Alexander Ramey, 1604, *a* — *L. Dunglas*.  
 Howe, R. Wm. Penn Curzon, 1821 — *V. Curzon*.  
 Huntingdon, Francis Theophilus Hen. Hastings, 1529 — *L. Hastings*.  
 Ilchester, H. S. Fox-Strangways, 1756 — *L. Stavordale*.  
 Jersey, George Child Villiers, 1697, *o* — *V. Villiers*.  
 Lanesborough, Geo. John Danvers Butler Danvers, 1756, *b* — *L. Newtown Butler*.  
 Leicester, Thomas William Coke, 1837 — *V. Coke*.  
 Leven and Melville, David Leslie Melville, 1641, *a* — *L. Balgonie*.  
 Lichfield, Thos. Wm. Anson, 1831 — *V. Anson*.  
 Lindsey, G. A. F. Albemarle Bertie, 1626 — *L. Bertie*.  
 Liverpool, C. C. C. Jenkinson, 1796 — *L. Hawkesbury*.

- Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807 — *V. Lowther*.  
 Lovelace, William King, 1838—*V. Ockham*.  
 Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*—*L. Bingham*.  
 Macclesfield, Thomas Aug. W. Parker, 1721—*V. Parker*.  
 Malmesbury, J. H. Harris, 1800—*V. Fitzharris*.  
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1776,\*—*V. Stormont*.  
 Manvers, Chas. H. Pierrepont, 1806 — *V. Newark*.  
 Minto, G. E. M. Kynynmound, 1813—*V. Melgund*.  
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815—*V. Boringdon*.  
 Morton, Geo. Sholto Douglas, 1457, *a*—*L. Aberdour*.  
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*—*L. Kilworth*.  
 Mount-Edgcumbe, F. Augustus Edgcumbe, 1789—*V. Valletort*.  
 Munster, W. G. Fitzclarence, 1831 — *V. Fitzclarence*.  
 Nelson, Horatio, 1805 — *V. Trafalgar*.  
 Onslow, Arthur George, 1801.—*V. Cranley*.  
 Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1806—*L. Walpole*.  
 Orkney, T. J. H. Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*—*V. Kirkwall*.  
 Oxford and Mortimer, Alf. Harley, 1711—*L. Harley*.  
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robert H. Herbert, 1551—*L. Herbert*.  
 Ponfret, Geo. Wm. Rd. Fermor, 1721.—*L. Lempster*.  
 Portsmouth, J. Chas. Wallop, 1743 — *V. Lymington*.  
 Poulett, John, 1706—*V. Hinton*.  
 Powis, Edward James Herbert Clive, 1804, *o*—*V. Clive*.  
 Radnor, Wm. Pleydell Bouverie, 1765—*V. Folkstone*.  
 Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833—*V. Goderich*.  
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801—*V. Marsham*.  
 Rosse, William Parsons, 1806, *b* — *L. Ozmantown*.  
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801—*L. Loughborough*.  
 Saint Germans, Edm. Grandville Eliot, 1815—*L. Eliot*.  
 Sandwich, J. W. Montagu, 1660—*V. Hinchingbroke*.  
 Scarborough, J. Saville Lumley, 1690, *o*—*V. Lumley*.  
 Seafield, Francis Wm. Grant, 1701, *a*—*V. Redhaven*.  
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*—*J. Duer*.  
 Shaftesbury, C. A. Cooper, 1672—*L. Ashley*.  
 Shrewsbury, John Talbot, 1442, *o*—*L. Talbot*.  
 Somers, J. S. S. Cocks, 1821—*V. Eastnor*.  
 Spencer, Frederick, 1765—*V. Althorp*.  
 Stamford and Warrington, George Harry Grey, 1628—*Grey of Groby*.  
 Stanhope, Philip Henry, 1718—*V. Mahon*.  
 Stradbroke, J. E. C. Rous, 1821—*V. Dunwich*.  
 Strafford, John Byng, 1847—*V. Enfield*.  
 Suffolk and Berkshire, Thomas Howard, 1603—*V. Andover*.  
 Talbot, Henry John Chetwynd, 1784 — *V. Ingestre*.  
 Tankerville, Chas. Aug. Bennet, 1714—*L. Ossulston*.  
 Verulam, J. W. Grimston, 1815,\* *o* — *V. Grimston*.  
 Waldegrave, William, 1729 — *V. Chewton*.  
 Westmoreland, John Fane, 1624—*L. Burghersh*.  
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*—*L. Clonmore*.  
 Wilton, Thomas Egerton, 1801—*V. Grey de Wilton*.  
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, George William Finch Hatton, 1628—*V. Maidstone*.  
 Yarborough, Chas. A. W. Anderson Pelham, 1837—*L. Worsley*.  
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838—*L. Dundas*.  
 Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon,\* (Gordon, V. 1814)—*L. Haddo*.



- Besborough, John George Brabazon  
Ponsonby, *o* (Ponsonby, B. 1749)  
—*V. Dunamun.*
- Bruce, Geo. W. F. Brudenell,  
(Bruce, B. 1746).
- Carysfort, J. Proby *o* (Carysfort,  
B. 1801)—*L. Proby.*
- Clancarty, Wm. Thos. Le Poer  
Trench, *o* (Clancarty, V. 1823)—  
*V. Dunlo.*
- Clanwilliam, R. Meade, *o* (Clanwil-  
liam, B. 1828)—*L. Gifford.*
- Clare, J. Fitzgibbon, (Fitzgibbon,  
B. 1799)—*V. Fitzgibbon.*
- Cork and Orrery, Edmund Boyle,  
*o* (Boyle, B. 1711)—*V. Dungar-  
von.*
- Courtown, J. T. Stopford, *o* (Salters-  
ford, B. 1796)—*V. Stopford.*
- Crawford and Balcarres, James  
Lindsay, \* (Wigan, B. 1826)—*L.  
Lindsay.*
- Darnley, John Stuart Bligh, *o* (Clif-  
ton, B. 1608)—*L. Clifton.*
- Donoughmore, J. Hely Hutchinson,  
*o* (Hutchinson, V. 1821)—*V.  
Suirdale.*
- Elgin, James Bruce, \* (Elgin, B.  
1849)—*L. Bruce.*
- Eglintoun, Archibald Wm. Mont-  
gomerie, \* (Ardrossan, B. 1806)—  
*L. Montgomerie.*
- Egmont, G. J. Perceval, *o* (Lovel &  
Holland, B. 1762)—*V. Perceval.*
- Enniskillen, W. Willoughby Cole, *o*  
(Grinstead, B. 1815)—*V. Cole.*
- Erroll, William George Hay, \* (Kil-  
marnock, B. 1831)—*L. Kilmar-  
nock.*
- Fife, James Duff, *o* (Fife, B. 1827)  
—*V. Macduff.*
- Fingall, Arther Jas. Plunkett, (Fin-  
gall, B. 1831)—*L. Killeen.*
- Galloway, Randolph Stewart, \*  
(Stewart of Garlies, B. 1796)—  
*V. Garlies.*
- Glasgow, J. Carr Boyle, \* (Ross,  
B. 1815) *V. Kelburn.*
- Grosford, Archibald Acheson, *o*  
(Worlingham, B. 1835)—*V.  
Acheson.*
- Haddington, Thomas Hamilton, \*  
(Melrose, B. 1827)—*L. Binning.*
- Kenmare, Valentine Browne, *o*  
(Kenmare, B. 1841)—*V. Castle-  
rosse,*
- Kingston, Robert King, *o* (King-  
ston, B. 1821)—*V. Kingsborough.*
- Kinnoul, Thomas R. Hay Drum-  
moud, \* (Hay B. 1711)—*V. Dup-  
plin.*
- Kintore, Francis Alexander Keith  
Falconer, \* (Kintore, B. 1838)—  
*L. Inverury.*
- Lauderdale, Jas. Maitland, \* (Lau-  
derdale, B. 1806)—*V. Maitland.*
- Leitrim, Nathl. Clements, *o* (Cle-  
ments, B. 1831)—*V. Clements.*
- Limerick, William Henry Tennison  
Pery, *o* (Foxford, B. 1815)—*L.  
Glentworth.*
- Longford, Edward Michael Paken-  
ham, *o* (Silchester, B. 1821)—*L.  
Pakenham.*
- Meath, John Chambre Brabazon, *o*  
(Chaworth, B. 1831)—*L. Braba-  
zon.*
- Moray, F. Stuart, \* (Stuart, B. 1796)  
—*L. Downe.*
- Mornington, William Wellesley  
Pole, *o* (Maryborough, B. 1821)  
—*V. Wellesley.*
- Ranfurly, Thomas Knox, *o* (Ran-  
furly, B. 1826)—*V. Northland.*
- Roden, Robert Jocelyn, *o* (Clan-  
brassil, B. 1821)—*V. Jocelyn.*
- Rosebery, Archibald John Prim-  
rose, \* (Rosebery, B. 1828)—*L.  
Dalmany.*
- Sefton, Charles Wm. Molyneux, *o*  
(Sefton, B. 1831)—*V. Molyneux.*
- Shannon, R. Boyle, *o* (Carleton, B.  
1786)—*V. Boyle.*
- Sheffield, George Augustus Frede-  
rick Charles Baker Holroyd, *o*  
(Sheffield, B. 1802)—*V. Pevensey.*
- Stair, J. Hamilton Dalrymple, \*  
(Oxenford, B. 1841)—*V. Dal-  
rymple.*
- Uxbridge, Henry Paget, (Paget, B.  
1550)—*L. Paget.*
- Wemyss, F. Charteris Wemyss  
Douglas, \* (Wemyss, B. 1821)—  
*L. Elcho.*

## VISCOUNTS.

- Beresford, William Carr, 1823.
- Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry  
St. John, 1712.
- Canning, C. J., 1828.
- Canterbury, C. John Manners Sut-  
ton, 1835.

- Combermere, Stapleton Stapleton Cotton, 1826.  
 De Vesci, John Vescy, 1776, *b*.  
 Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b*.  
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816.  
 Gough, Hugh, 1849.  
 Hardinge, Henry, 1846.  
 Hawarden, Cornwallis Maude, 1793 *b*.  
 Hereford, Rev. Robert Devereux, 1549.  
 Hill, Rowland, 1842.  
 Lorton, Robert Edward King, 1806, *b*.  
 Maynard, Henry, 1766.  
 Melville, Robert Saunders Dundas, 1802.  
 O'Neill, John Bruce Richard, 1795, *b*.  
 Ponsonby, John, 1839.  
 St. Vincent, Edward Jervis Jervis, 1801.  
 Sidmouth, Rev. William Leonard Addington, 1805.  
 Strathallan, James Andrew John Laurence C. Drummond, 1886, *a*.  
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789.  
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721.
- 
- Clifden, Henry Agar Ellis, *o* (Mendip, B. 1794.)  
 Falkland, Lucius Carey,\* (Hunsdon, B. 1832.)  
 Gage, Henry Hall, *o* (Gage, B. 1790.)  
 Lismore, Cornelius O'Callaghan, *o* (Lismore, B. 1838.)  
 Massareene & Ferrard, John Skeffington Foster, *o* (Oriel, B. 1821)  
 Melbourne, Fred. James Lamb, *o* (Melbourne, B. 1815.)  
 Middleton, Chas. Brodrick, (Brodrick, B. 1796.)  
 Strangford, P. C. S. Smythe, *o* (Penshurst, B. 1825.)
- BISHOPS.**
- Bangor, Christopher Bethell, 1830.  
 Bath and Wells, Hon. Richard Bagot, 1845.  
 Carlisle, Hon. Hugh Percy, 1827  
 Chester, John Graham, 1848.  
 Chichester, Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, 1842.  
 Derry, Hon. Richd Ponsonby, 1831  
 Down, Robt. Knox, 1849, *b*.  
 Durham, Edward Maltby, 1836.  
 Ely, Thomas Turton, 1845.  
 Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830.  
 Gloucester and Bristol, James Henry Monk, 1830.  
 Hereford, Renn Dickson Hampden, 1848.  
 Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843.  
 Limerick, Wm. Higgin, 1849, *b*.  
 Lincoln, John Kaye, 1827.  
 London, Right Hon. Charles James Blomfield, 1828.  
 Manchester, James Prince Lee, 1848.  
 Norwich, Samuel Hinds, 1849.  
 Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845.  
 Peterborough, George Davys, 1839.  
 Ripon, C. T. Longley, 1836.  
 Rochester, George Murray, 1827.  
 St. Asaph, Thomas Vowler Short, 1846.  
 St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840.  
 Salisbury, Edward Denison, 1837.  
 Winchester, Charles Richard Sumner, 1827.  
 Worcester, Henry Pepys, 1841.
- BARONS.**
- Abercromby, George Ralph, 1801.  
 Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835.  
 Alvanley, Richard Pepper Arden, 1801.  
 Arundell of Wardour, Henry Benedict, 1605.  
 Ashburton, William Bingham Barling, 1835.  
 Auckland, Rt. Rev. Robert John Eden, 1793, *o*.  
 Audley, George Edward Thicknesse Tuchet, 1296.  
 Bagot, William, 1780.  
 Bateman, Wm. B. Hanbury, 1837.  
 Bayning, Rev. Henry William Powett, 1797.  
 Beaumont, Miles Thomas Stapleton, 1433.  
 Berners, Rev. Henry Wilson, 1455.  
 Berwick, Richard Noel Noel Hill, 1784.  
 Bexley, Nicholas Vansittart, 1823.  
 Blantyre, Chas. Stuart, 1606, *a*.  
 Blaney, Cadwallador Davis, 1621, *b*.  
 Bolton, William Henry Orde Powlett, 1797.  
 Boston, George Irby, 1761.  
 Braybrooke, Richard Griffin, 1788.  
 Brougham and Vaux, Henry, 1830.

- Byron, George Anson, 1643.  
 Calthorpe, George Gough, 1796.  
 Camoys, Thomas Stonor, 1344.  
 Campbell, John, 1841.  
 Carew, Robert Shapland, 1838, *o*.  
 Carrington, Robert John, 1797, *o*.  
 Castlemaine, Richard Handcock, 1812, *b*.  
 Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815.  
 Clandeboye, Fredk. Temple Blackwood, 1850, (Dufferin and Claneboye, B. *o*.  
 Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, *b*.  
 Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh Charles, 1672.  
 Clinton, Charles Rodolph Trefusis, 1298.  
 Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, *b*.  
 Cloncurry, Valentine Browne Lawless, 1831, *o*.  
 Colborne, Nicholas William Ridley, 1839.  
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817.  
 Congleton, John Parnell, 1841.  
 Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, 1828.  
 Crewe, Hungerford, 1806.  
 Croften Edward, 1797, *b*.  
 Dacre, Thomas Brand, 1321.  
 Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, B. *o*.  
 De Freyne, Arthur French, 1839.  
 Delamere, Thomas Cholmondeley, 1821.  
 De L'Isle and Dudley, P. C. Sidney, 1835.  
 De Mauley, Wm. Francis Spencer Ponsonby, 1838.  
 Denman, Thomas, 1834.  
 De Ros, William Lennox Lascelles Fitzgerald, 1264.  
 De Saunarez, Rev. James, 1831.  
 De Tabley, George Warren, 1826.  
 Dinorben, William Lewis Hughes, 1831.  
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786.  
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus, 1615.  
 Douglass, Rev. James, 1790.  
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b*.  
 Dunalley, Henry Prittie, 1800, *b*.  
 Dunfermline, James Abercromby, 1839.  
 Dynevor, George Talbot Rice, 1780.  
 Eddisbury, Henry Edward John Stanley, 1848.  
 Elphinstone, John, 1509, *a*.  
 Erskine, David Montagu, 1806.  
 Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, *b*.  
 Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826.  
 Foley, Thomas Henry, 1776.  
 Forester, John George Weld, 1821.  
 Gardner, Alan Legge, 1806, *o*.  
 Gifford, Robert Francis, 1824.  
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835.  
 Godolphin, George Godolphin Osborne, 1832.  
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782.  
 Grey, John, 1445, *a*.  
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton\*).  
 Harris, George Francis Robert, 1815.  
 Hastings, Jacob Astley, 1290.  
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835.  
 Hawke, Edward William Harvey, 1776.  
 Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828.  
 Holland, Henry Edward Fox, 1762.  
 Howard de Walden, Ch. Augustus Ellis, 1597.  
 Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*.  
 Keane, Edward Arthur Wellington, 1839.  
 Kenyon, George, 1788.  
 Kilmaine, John Cavendish Browne, 1789, *b*.  
 Langdale, Henry Bickersteth, 1836.  
 Leigh, Chandos, 1839.  
 Lilford, Thos Atherton Powis, 1797.  
 Londesborough, Albert Denison Denison, 1850.  
 Lovat, Thomas Alexander Fraser, 1837.  
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827.  
 Lyttleton, George William, 1794 (Westcote, *o*.  
 Manners, John Thomas Manners Sutton, 1807.  
 Methuen, Fredk. Henry Paul, 1838.  
 Middleton, Digby Willoughby, 1711.  
 Milford, R. Bulkeley Philipps Philipps, 1847.  
 Monson, William John, 1728.  
 Monteagle, Thos. Spring Rice, 1839.  
 Montfort, Henry Bromley, 1741.

- Mostyn, Edward Pryce Lloyd, 1831.**  
**Northwick, John Rushout, 1797.**  
**Overstone, Samuel Jones Loyd, 1850.**  
**Panmure, William Maule, 1831.**  
**Petre, William, 1603.**  
**Plunket, William Conyngham, 1827.**  
**Poltimore, G. Warwick Bamfylde, 1831.**  
**Polworth, Henry Francis Hepburn Scott, 1690, a.**  
**Portman, Edward Berkeley, 1837.**  
**Ravensworth, Thomas Henry Liddell, 1821.**  
**Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821.**  
**Redesdale, John Thomas Freeman Mitford, 1802.**  
**Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797.**  
**Rivers, George Pitt, 1802.**  
**Rodney, Robert Dennet, 1782.**  
**Rollo, John, 1651, a.**  
**Rosse, G. W. Fox Kinzaird, 1831 (Kinnaird.\*)**  
**Rossmore, Henry Robert Westensra, 1838, o.**  
**St. John of Bletshoe, St. Andrew Beauchamp, 1558.**  
**Saltoun, Alexander George Fraser, 1445, a.**  
**Sandys, Arthur Moyses William Hill, 1802.**  
**Saye and Sele, Rev. Frederick Benjamin Fiesleton Wykeham Fienes, 1603.**  
**Scarsdale, Nathaniel Curzon, 1761.**  
**Seaton, John Colborne, 1839.**  
**Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784.**  
**Sinclair, Charles St. Clair, 1489, a.**  
**Skelmersdale, Edward Bootle Wilbraham, 1828.**  
**Sondes, George John Milles, 1760.**  
**Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780.**  
**Stafford, George William S. Jerningham, 1640.**  
**Stanley, of Alderley, Edward John, 1839.**  
**Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, Edward Geoffrey Smith, 1832.**  
**Stourton, Charles, 1448.**  
**Stuart de Decies, Henry Villiers, 1839.**  
**Sudeley, Charles Hanbury Tracy, 1838.**  
**Suffield, Edward Vernon Harboard, 1786.**  
**Templemore, Henry Spencer Chichester, 1831.**  
**Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827.**  
**Teynham, George Henry Roper Curzon, 1616.**  
**Thurlow, Edward Thomas Hovel, 1792.**  
**Truro, Thos. Wilde, 1850.**  
**Vaux of Harrowden, George Moseyn, 1523.**  
**Vernon, George John Warren, 1762.**  
**Vivian, Charles Crespigny, 1841.**  
**Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780.**  
**Ward, William, 1644.**  
**Wenlock, P. B. Thompson, 1839.**  
**Wharnccliffe, John Stuart Wortley, 1826.**  
**Willoughby de Broke, Henry Peyto Verney, 1492.**  
**Willoughby de Eresby, Peter R. Drummond, 1813.**  
**Wodehouse, John, 1797.**  
**Wrottesley, John, 1838.**  
**Wynford, Wm. Samuel Best, 1829.**  
  
**Princes of the Blood Royal..... ..2**  
**Dukes, according to their English Titles..... ..19**  
**Marquises..... ..18**  
**Earls ..... ..113**  
**Viscounts..... .. 21**  
**Barons..... ..193**  
**Peers of Scotland (elected 1847) 16**  
**Peers of Ireland (elected for life) 28**  
**English Archbishops and Bishops 26**  
**Irish representative Archbishop and Bishops..... .. 4**  
  
**Total.....440**  
  
**PEERS WHO ARE MINORS.**  
**Prince of Wales, 1842.**  
**Duke—St. Albans, Wm. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1684.**  
**Marquis—Bath, John Alexander, Thynne, 1789.**  
**„ Bute, John Patrick Crichton Steuart, 1796.\***  
**„ Hastings, Paulyn Reginald, S. R., 1817.\* o.**  
  
**Lothian, Wm. Schomberg Robert Ker,\* (Ker, B. 1821.)**

**Earl**—Carnarvon, Henry Howard  
M. Herbert, 1793.  
„ Coventry, George William,  
1697.

„ Dunmore, Chas. Adolphus  
Murray,\* (Dunmore, B.  
1831.)

„ Granard, Geo. Arthur Has-  
tings Forbes, o. (Granard,  
B. 1806.)

„ Hopetoun, John Alexander,  
Hope,\* (Hopetoun, B.  
1809.)

**Viscount**—Hood, Francis Wheler,  
1796, o.

**Baron**—Lurgan, Charles Brownlow,  
1839.

#### OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Right Hon.  
Sir G. H. Rose.

*Clerk Assistant*, G. Shaw Lefevre,  
Esq.

*Additional Clerk Assistant*, William  
Rose, Esq.

*Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private  
Committees*, L. Edmonds Esq.

*Counsel to the Chairman of Com-  
mittees*, Robert Palk, Esq.

*Clerk of the Journals*, Edward Par-  
ratt, Esq.

*Chief Clerk*, H. S. Smith, Esq.

*Librarian*, John Frederick Leary,  
Esq.

*Clerk of Enrolments*,

*Other Clerks in the Office*, Messrs.

W. A. Green, L. H. Thompson,  
W. F. White, A. G. Flint, P.  
Birch, J. N. F. Birch, E. M.  
Parratt, M. F. Halliday, B. S. R.  
Adam, W. H. Dike, W. Malony,  
C. W. Green, W. H. Haines, F.  
Vane, C. Congreve, O. E. Grant,  
J. H. Robinson, A. DuBourg,  
H. Walmisley, W. I. Thoms, Hon.  
F. Stonor, L. Birch, F. G. Green,  
T. W. Davis, A. Pechell.

*Receiver of Fees*, Mr. J. Oldrini.

*Short-hand Writer*, W. B. Gurney,  
Esq.

*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*,

Sir Aug. Wm. Clifford, Bart.  
*Yeoman Usher*, James Pulman, Esq.  
*Serjeant at Arms*, Lieut.-col. A.  
Perceval.

*Deputy*, G. Goodbody, Esq.

#### PEERESSES.

Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1269, Bos-  
cawen.

De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell.

Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon.

Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1322,  
Yelverton.

Braye, *Baroness*, 1529, Cave.

North, *Baroness*, 1554, North.

Basset, *Baroness*, 1797, Basset.

Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone.

Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykham.

Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Camp-  
bell.

Inverness, *Duchess*, 1840, Under-  
wood.

#### Scotch and Irish Peers,

NOT BEING PEERS OF PARLIAMENT.

##### Scotch.

Arbuthnott, V.	Mar, E.
Blantyre, L.	Napier, L.
Buchan, E.	Newburgh, E.
Caitliness, E.	Northesk, E.
Carnwath, E.	Queensberry, M.
Cranstoun, L.	Reay, L.
Dundonald, E.	Rothcs, E.
Dysart, E.	Ruthven, L.
Elgin & Kincar- dine, E.	Somerville, L.
Elibank, L.	Strathmore, E.
Fairfax, L.	Torpichen, L.
Forbes, L.	Traquair, E.

##### Irish.

Aldborough, E.	Boyne, V.
Annesley, E.	Bridport, L.
Antrim, E.	Carbery, L.
Arran, E.	Carrick, E.
Ashbrook, V.	Castle Stewart, E.
Ashtown, L.	Cavan, E.
Avonmore, V.	Chetwynd, V.
Aylmer, L.	Clanmorris, L.
Bangor, V.	Clonmel, E.
Bantry, E.	De Blaquiere, L.
Barrington, V.M.P.	Decies, L.
Bellew, L.	Dillon, V.
Belmore, E.	Downe, V.
Bloomfield, L.	Dufferin & Clane-

boye, L.	Henniker, L.	Monck, V.	Ranelagh, V.
Dunboyne, L.	Hotham, L. M. P.	Mountgarret, V.	Rendlesham, L. M. P.
Dungannon, V.	Howth, E.	Mount Morres, V.	Riversdale, L.
Dunsandle & Clon- conal, L.	Huntingfield, L.	Muncaster, L.	Rokeby, L.
Ffrench, L.	Kilmorey, E.	Muskerry, L.	Roscommon, E.
Fitzgerald & Ve- sey, L.	Kinsale, L.	Netterville, V.	Southwell, V.
Frankfort, V.	Langford, L.	Newborough, L.	Taafe, V.
Galway, V.	Lilford, V.	Norbury, E.	Teignmouth, L.
Garvagh, L.	Lisburne, E.	Normanton, E.	Templetown, V.
Gormanston, V.	Lisle, L.	Nugent, L. M. P.	Thomond, M.
Gort, V.	Listowel, E.	Ongley, L.	Trimleston, L.
Graves, L.	Louth, L.	Oranmore & Browne, L.	Tyrconnel, E.
Gullamore, V.	Macdonald, L.	Palmerston, V. M. P.	Valentia, V.
Harberton, V.	Massey, L.	Portarlinton, E.	Ventry, L.
Headley, L.	Mayo, E.	Powdercourt, V.	Walls court, L.
Henley, L.	Mexborough, E.	Radstock, L.	Waterpark, L.
	Milton, E.	Rancliffe, L.	Winterton E.
	Molesworth, V.		

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ENGLAND AND WALES—498 MEMBERS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, WITH THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.

*Note.* The Figures after the names of the Representatives are the numbers polled by them at the general elections.

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Bath, Somersetshire... <i>Viscount Duncan</i> , 1268... <i>Lord Ashley</i> , 1287.	Bolton, Lancashire ... <i>Sir Joshua Walmsley</i> ... <i>Stephen Blair</i> .
Beaumaris, Anglesey... <i>Lord G. A. Frederick Paget</i> .	Boston, Lincolnsh... <i>B. B. Cabbell</i> , 466... <i>Hon. Dudley Anderson Pelham</i> .
Bedfordshire... <i>Viscount Alford</i> ... <i>F.</i>	Bradford, Yorkshire ... <i>Wm. Bus.</i>

- feild*, 933...*Lt.-Col. T. P. Thompson*, 916.
- Brecknockshire...*Joseph Bailey*.
- Brecon...*Col. J. L. V. Watkins*.
- Bridgenorth, Salop...*Thomas Charlton Whitmore*, 612 ... *Sir Robert Pigot, Bart.*, 388.
- Bridgewater, Somerset...*H. Broadwood*, 247...*Lieut.-Col. C. J. K. Tynte*, 388.
- Bridport, Dorset ... *T. A. Mitchell*, 267...*A. D. R. W. B. Cochrane*, 274.
- Brighton, Sussex...*Sir G. R. Peckell, Bart.* 1571...*Lord A. Hervey*, 1239.
- Bristol, Gloucestershire ... *P. W. S. Miles*, 2600 ... *Hon'ble F. H. F. Berkeley*, 4398.
- Buckinghamshire...*Hon. C. C. Cavendish*...*C. G. Du Pre*...*B. D'Israeli*.
- Buckingham...*Marquis of Chandos* ... *Col. John Hall*.
- Bury, Lancashire...*Richard Walker*.
- Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk...*Earl Jermyn*...*E. H. Bunbury*.
- Calne, Wilts...*Earl of Shelburne*.
- Cambridgesh...*Hon. E. T. Yorke*...*R. G. Townley*...*Lord G. J. Manners*.
- Cambridge...*Hon. W. F. Campbell*, 734...*R. A. S. Adair*, 819.
- Cambridge University .. *Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn*, 1189...*Loftus Wigram*.
- Canterbury, Kent...*Hon. G. A. F. P. S. Smythe*, 782...*Col. Frederick Romilly*.
- Cardiff, &c., Glamorganshire ... *Rt. Hon. Dr. John Nicholl*.
- Cardigan, &c....*Pryse Pryse*.
- Cardiganshire, ... *Col. William Edward Powell*.
- Carlisle, Cumberland...*W. N. Hodgson*...*Phillip Henry Howard*.
- Carmarthen, &c....*D. Morris*.
- Carmarthenshire ... *Hon. G. R. R. Trevor*...*David A. S. Davies*.
- Carnarvon, &c....*W. B. Hughes*.
- Carnarvonshire...*Col. Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant*.
- Chatham, Kent ... *Viscount Enfield*.
- Cheltenham, Gloucestershire...*Chas. Lennox Grenville Berkley*.
- Cheshire, North...*W. Tatton Egerton*...*George Cornwall Legh*.
- Cheshire, South ... *Sir P. M. G. Egerton, Bart.*...*John Tollemache*.
- Chester ... *Earl Grosvenor* ... *Hon. William Owen Stanley*.
- Chichester, Sussex...*Lord G. C. H. G. Lennox*...*J. A. Smith*.
- Chippenham, Wilts ... *Joseph Neeld* ... *Capt. H. G. Boldero*.
- Christchurch, Hants ... *Capt. Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris*.
- Cirencester, Gloucester...*Joseph Ramdolph Mullings*...*Visct. Villiers*.
- Clitheroe, Lancashire...*M. Wilson*.
- Cockermouth, Cumberland ... *Henry A. Aglionby*...*E. Horsman*.
- Colchester, Essex...*Lord John J. R. Manners*... *J. A. Hardcastle*, 596.
- Cornwall, East...*W. H. Pole Carew* .. *Thomas Jas. Agar Robartes*.
- Cornwall, West ... *Edward W. W. Pendarves*...*Sir C. Lemon, Bart.*
- Coventry, Warwickshire ... *Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice*, 2563...*G. J. Turner*, 1532.
- Cricklade, Wilts ... *John Neeld*...*A. L. Goddard*.
- Cumberland East ... *Hon. Charles W. G. Howard*...*W. Marshall*.
- Cumberland, West...*E. Stanley*...*H. Lowther*.
- Dartmouth, Devon...*Geo. Moffatt*.
- Denbigh, &c...*F. R. West*.
- Denbighshire ... *Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt.*, 2055...*Hon. W. Bagot*, 1530.
- Derbyshire, North ... *Hon. G. H. Cavendish*...*W. Evans*.
- Derbyshire, South...*William Mundy*...*C. R. Colville*.
- Derby...*Lawrence Heyworth*...*Michael Thomas Bass*.
- Devizes, Wilts...*Lieut.-Col. James Bucknall Bucknall Estcourt*...*Geo. Heneage Walker Heneage*.
- Devonport, Devonsh...*Right Hon. H. Tufnell*...*Sir J. Romilly*.
- Devonshire, North...*Sir T. D. Acland, bart.*...*Lewis William Buck*.
- Devonshire, South...*Sir J. B. Y. Buller, bart.*...*Sir Ralph Lopes, bart.*
- Dorchester, Dorsetshire...*Right Hon. Colonel G. L. D. Damer*...*H. G. Sturt*.

- Dorsetshire ... *Henry Ker Seymer*... | Hampshire, North... *Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre*... *Melville Portal*.
- Dover, Kent... *Right Hon. Sir G. Clerk, bt., 937*... *E. R. Rice, 1107*.
- Droitwich, Worcestersh... *Sir J. Somerset Pakington, bart.*
- Dudley, Worcestershire... *John Benbow*.
- Durham, North... *R. D. Shafto*... *Viscount Seaham*.
- Durham, South... *Lord F Geo. Vane*... *J. Farrer*.
- Ducham... *T. C. Granger, 595*... *H. J. Spearman, 519*.
- Essex, North... *Sir J. T. Tyrrell, Bt.*... *Major Beresford*.
- Essex, South... *T. W. Bramston, 2158*... *Sir E. N. Buxton, bart. 1727*.
- Evesham, Worcestershire... *Lord A. Marcus C. Hill, 193*... *Sir H. P. Willoughby, bart. 173*.
- Exeter, Devonshire ... *E. Divett*... *Sir John T. B. Duckworth, bart*
- Eye, Suffolk... *Lieut.-Gen. Sir E Kerrison, bart.*
- Finsbury, Middlesex... *T. Wakley*.. *T. S. Duncombe*.
- Flint, &c.... *Sir John Hamner, bart.*
- Flintshire... *Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn*.
- Frome, Somersetshire... *Lt.-Col. hon Robt. E. Boyle*.
- Gateshead, Durham... *William Hunt*
- Glamorganshire .. *Viscount Adare*. *C. R. M. Talbot*.
- Gloucestersh. East... *Marq. of Worcester*... *Sir C. W. Cudrington, bt.*
- Gloucestersh. West... *Hon. G. C. G F. Berkley, 2745*... *R. Blagden Hale, 4252*.
- Gloucester... *H. T. Hope* ... *Rea Adml. Hon. Maurice F. F. Berkeley*
- Grantham, Lincolnshire ... *G. E Welby*... *Hon. F. J. Tollemache*.
- Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire... *Edward Henecage*.
- Greenwich... *Adm. J. Whitley Deans Dundas, 2409*... *E. G. Burnard, 1511*.
- Guildford, Surrey... *Ross Donnelly Mangles, 242*... *H. Curric, 336*.
- Halifax, Yorkshire... *Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bart. 507*... *H. Edwards, 511*.
- Hampshire, South... *H. C. Compton* ... *Lord C. Wellesley*.
- Harwich, Essex... *Right Hon. Sir John Cum Hobhouse, bart.*... *J. Bugshaw, 213*.
- Hastings, Sussex... *Musgrave Biscoe, 407*... *R. Holland, 424*.
- Haverfordwest, Pembroke-sh... *John Evans*.
- Helston, Cornwall... *Sir R. R. Vyvyan, bart.*
- Herefordshire... — *Booker*... *G. C. Lewis*... *F. R. H. Wegg Prosser*.
- Hereford... *Sir Robert Price, bart.*... *Lt.-Col. H. M. Clifford*.
- Hertfordsh... *Thomas P. Halsey*... *Sir H. Meux, Bt.*... *T. Brand*.
- Hertford... *Visc. Mahon*... *Hon. W. Francis Conper*.
- Honiton, Devonshire... *Joseph Locke* ... *Sir J. W. Hogg, bart.*
- Horsham, Sussex... *Lord Edward Howard*.
- Huddersfield, Yorkshire... *W. R. C. Stansfield, 542*.
- Huntingdonshire... *E. Fellowes*... *G. Thornhill*.
- Huntingdon... *Col. Jonathan Peel*... *Thomas Baring*.
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- Kendal, Westmoreland... *G. C. Glyn*.
- Kent, East... *J. P. Plumptre*... *Wm. Deedes*.
- Kent, West... *Sir Edmund Filmer bt. 3222*... *T. L. Hodges, 3133*.
- Kidderminster, Worcestershire ... *John Best*.
- King's Lynn, Norfolk ... *Viscount Jocelyn* ... *Hon. Edward Henry Stanley*.
- Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire .. *James Clay, 1399*... *Right Hon. M. T. Baines, 1511*.
- Knaresborough, Yorkshire... *Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, 156*... *J. P. Westhead, 126*.
- Lambeth, Surrey... *Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, 3708*... *C. Pearson, 4614*.



- Lancashire, North...***John W. Patten*  
*...Jas. Heywood.*  
**Lancashire, South...***Wm. Brown...*  
*Alexander Henry.*  
**Lancaster...***Thomas Greene, 721...*  
*Robert Baynes Armstrong.*  
**Launceston, Cornwall...***Rear Adm.*  
*Wm. Bowles.*  
**Leeds, Yorkshire...***W. Beckett, 2526*  
*...J. G. Marshall, 2181.*  
**Leicestershire, North...***Lord C. Som-*  
*merset Manners...**E. B. Farnham.*  
**Leicestershire, South...***Sir H. Hal-*  
*ford, Bart...**C. W. Packe.*  
**Leicester ...***John Ellis ... Richard*  
*Harris.*  
**Leominster, Herefordsh...***Frederick*  
*Peel...**G. Arkwright.*  
**Lewes, Sussex...***Hon. H. Fitzroy,*  
*459...**R. Perfect, 340.*  
**Lichfield, Staffordsh...***Lord A. H.*  
*Paget...**Viscount Anson.*  
**Lincolnshire, North...***Robert Adam*  
*Christopher...**Sir M. J. Cholmeley,*  
*bart.*  
**Lincolnshire, South...***Sir J. Trollope,*  
*bt...**Lord Burghley.*  
**Lincoln...***Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp,*  
*642...**Thomas Benjamin Hobhouse.*  
**Liskeard, Cornwall...***Richard Bud-*  
*den Crowder.*  
**Liverpool...***Sir T. B. Birch, bt. 4882*  
*...E. Cardwell, 5481.*  
**London...***John Masterman, 6722...*  
*Baron L. N. de Rothschild...**Lord*  
*John Russell, 7137...**Sir Jas. Duke,*  
*bart.*  
**Ludlow, Shropshire...***H. B. Clive,*  
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**Lymington, Hants...***W. A. Mackin-*  
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**Macclesfield, Cheshire...***John Brock-*  
*lehurst...**John Williams.*  
**Maidstone, Kent...***A. J. B. Hope...*  
*George Dodd.*  
**Maldon, Essex...***T. B. Lennard, 443*  
*...D. Waddington, 461.*  
**Malmesbury, Wilts...***Hon. J. Ken-*  
*neth Howard.*  
**Malton, Yorkshire...***J. E. Denison*  
*...J. W. Childers.*  
**Manchester...***Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson*  
*...John Bright.*
- Marlborough...***Lord Ernest A. C.*  
*B. Bruce...**Maj. H. Bingham Bar-*  
*ing.*  
**Marlow, Great...***T. P. Williams,*  
*239...**Lieut.-Col. B. Knox, 179.*  
**Marylebone...***Sir B. Hall, bart., 5343*  
*...Lord Dudley C. Stuart, 5367.*  
**Merionethshire...***Richard Richards.*  
**Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgansh...***Sir*  
*J. J. Guest, bart.*  
**Middlesex...***Lord R. Grosvenor, 4944*  
*...Ralph Bernal Osborne, 4751.*  
**Midhurst, Sussex...***Spencer Horatio*  
*Walpole.*  
**Monmouthsh...***Capt. Edward Arthur*  
*Somerset...**C. O. S. Morgan, 2327.*  
**Monmouth, &c...***R. J. Blewitt.*  
**Montgomeryshire...***Herbert Watkin*  
*Williams Wynn.*  
**Montgomery, &c...***D. Pugh, 389.*  
**Morpeth, Northumberland...***Capt.*  
*hon. E. G. Granville Howard,*  
*R. N.*  
**Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham-**  
**shire...***Hon. John H. Manners Sut-*  
*ton, 584...**John Stuart, 479.*  
**Newcastle-under-Line, Staffordsh...**  
*S. Christy, 565...**W. Jackson, 566.*  
**Newcastle-under-Tyne ...***W. Ord,*  
*2194...**T. E. Headdam, 2068.*  
**Newport, Isle of Wight...***C. W.*  
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*...E. Wodehouse.*  
**Norfolk, West...***W. Bagge, 3113...*  
*hon. E. K. Coke, 3052.*  
**Northallerton, Yorkshire...***W. B.*  
*Wrightson.*  
**Northamptonshire, North...***Col. T.*  
*P. Maunsell...**S. Aug. O. Stafford.*  
**Northamptonshire, South...***Sir C.*  
*Knightley, bart., 2282 ... Capt.*  
*Richard Henry R. Howard Vyse,*  
*2080.*  
**Northampton...***Rt. hon. R. Vernon*  
*Smith, 641...**Raikes Currie, 898.*  
**Northumberland, North...***Lord Os-*  
*sulston, 1247 ... Right hon. Sir*  
*George Grey, bart. 1366.*  
**Northumberld. Sth...***M. Bell...*  
*Savile Craven H. Ogle.*  
**Norwich, Norfolk ...***Marquis of*  
*Douro, 1723...**S. M. Peto, 2414.*  
**Nottingham...***John Walter, 1682...*

- Feergus O'Connor*, 1257.  
 Nottinghamshire, North .. *Thomas Houldsworth* ... *Lord H. W. S. Bentinck*.  
 Nottinghamshire, South ... *Thomas Blackburne Thorston Hildyard*... *Robert Bromley*.  
 Oldham, Lancash...*W. J. Fox*, 719 ...*J. Duncuft*, 693.  
 Oxfordshire ... *Lord Norreys* ... *G. Granville V. Harcourt*... *J. W. Henley*.  
 Oxford ... *J. H. Langston* ... *W. P. Wood*.  
 Oxford University...*Sir Robt. Harry Inglis*, *bt.* 1700...*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone*, 997.  
 Pembrokeshire ... *Viscount Emlyn*.  
 Pembroke, &c...*Sir John Owen*, *bart.*  
 Penryn and Falmouth, Cornwall...*H. Gwyn*, 548...*F. Mowatt*, 377.  
 Peterborough, Northamptonshire...*hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam*...*W. G. Cavendish*.  
 Petersfield, Hants...*Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe*, *bart.*  
 Plymouth, Devonshire ... *Viscount Ebrington*, 921...*R. Palmer*, 837.  
 Pontefract...*R. M. Milnes*, 364...*S. Martin*, 414.  
 Poole, Dorsetshire...*Sir G. R. Phipps*, *bt.* 199... — *Seymour*, 188.  
 Portsmouth, Hants...*Rt. hon. Sir F. Thornhill Baring*, *bart.*...*Sir George T. Staunton*, *bart.*  
 Preston, Lancash...*C. P. Grenfell*, 1380 ... *Sir George Strickland*, *bart.* 1402.  
 Radnorshire...*Sir J. B. Walsh*, *bart.*  
 Radnor, &c...*Rt. hon. Sir T. F. Lewis*, *bart.*  
 Reading, Berks...*F. Pigott*, 614...*J. F. Stanford*.  
 Reigate, Surrey...*T. S. Cocks*.  
 Retford, East...*Capt. hon. A. Duncombe*, *R. N.*...*Visc. Galway*.  
 Richmond, Yorkshire...*H. Rich.. M. Wyvill*.  
 Ripon, Yorkshire...*Right hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham*, *bart.*...*hon. E. Lascelles*.  
 Rochdale, Lancashire...*W. S. Crawford*.  
 Rochester, Kent...*R. Bernal*, 637...*T. T. Hodges*, 617.  
 Rutlandshire...*G. J. Heathcote*...*hon. G. J. Noel*.  
 Rye, Sussex...*H. M. Curteis*, 235.  
 St. Albans...*A. Raphael*, 257...*G. W. J. Repton*.  
 St. Ives, Cornwall...*Lord Wm. J. F. Poulett*, 262.  
 Salford, Lancashire...*Joseph Brotherton*.  
 Salisbury, Wilts...*W. J. Chaplin*, 491...*C. B. Wall*, 374.  
 Salop, North...*W. Ormsby Gore*...*John Whitehall Dod*.  
 Salop, South...*Hon. R. H. Clive*...*Viscount Newport*.  
 Sandwich, Kent...*Lord C. E. Paget*, 459...*C. W. Grenfell*, 437.  
 Scarborough, Yorkshire...*Sir John V. B. Johnstone*, *bart.*...*Earl Mulgrave*.  
 Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire...*Rd. B. Sheridan*, 213.  
 Sheffield, Yorkshire ... *J. Parker*, 1125...*John Arthur Roebuck*.  
 Shoreham, New...*Sir C. M. Burrell*, *bt.*...*Lord A. F. C. G. Lennox*.  
 Shrewsbury, Salop...*E. H. Baldock*, 767...*R. A. Slaney*, 743.  
 Somersetshire, East...*W. Miles*...*W. Pinney*.  
 Somersetshire, West...*Sir A. Hood*, *bart.* 3326...*C. A. Moody*, 3615.  
 Southampton, Hants ... *A. J. E. Cockburn*...*B. M. Wilcox*.  
 South Shields, Durham ... *J. T. Wawn*.  
 Southwark...*Ald. John Humphery*...*Sir William Molesworth*, *bart.*  
 Staffordshire, North...*C. B. Adderley*, 4076...*Visc. Brackley*, 4072.  
 Staffordshire, South ... *Lieut.-Col. hon. G. Anson*...*Visc. Lewisham*.  
 Stafford...*D. Urquhart*, 754...*Ald. Sidney*, 516.  
 Stamford, Lincolnshire ... *Rt. hon. J. C. Herries*, 290...*Marquis of Granby*, 325.  
 Stockport, Cheshire ... *James Kershaw*...*J. Heald*, 570.  
 Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire ... *J. L. Ricardo*, 493.. *Ald. W. T. Copeland*, 495.  
 Stroud, Gloucestershire ... *W. H. Stanton*, 541 ..*Geo. Poulett Scrope*, 541.

- Suffolk, East ...** *Edward Sherlock Gooch... Lord Rendlesham.*  
**Suffolk, West...** *Capt. P. Bennet ... H. S. Waddington.*  
**Sunderland, Durham...** *Sir Hedworth Williamson, bt. . G. Hudson, 879.*  
**Surrey, East ...** *hon. P. J. L. King ... T. Alcock.*  
**Surrey, West ...** *H. Drummond .. W. J. Evelyn.*  
**Sussex, East...** *Charles Hay Frewen .. A. E. Fuller.*  
**Sussex, West...** *Earl of March... R. Prime.*  
**Swansea, &c...** *John Henry Vivian.*  
**Tamworth, Staffordsh ..** *Capt. John Townshend... Sir R. Peel, bart.*  
**Taunton, Somersetshire ...** *Rt. hon. H. Labouchere, 507 ... Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, bart., 368.*  
**Tavistock, Devonshire ...** *hon. Edward S. Russell ... J. Salisbury Trelawny.*  
**Tewkesbury, Glouces...** *J. Martin, 39. . H. Brown, 38.*  
**Thetford, Norfolk...** *Earl of Euston ... hon. Francis Baring.*  
**Thirsk, Yorkshire...** *John Bell.*  
**Tiverton, Devonshire...** *John Heathcoat, 148. . Visc. Palmerston, 127.*  
**Totness, Devonshire ...** *Lord Seymour, 280... C. B. Baldwin, 154.*  
**Tower Hamlets...** *Sir William Clay, bart. 3839... Geo. Thompson, 6268.*  
**Truro, Cornwall ...** *Humphry Williams... J. Ennis Vivian.*  
**Tynemouth...** *R. W. Grey.*  
**Wakefield, Yorkshire..** *G. Sanders, 392.*  
**Wallingford, Berkshire...** *William S. Blackstone, 166.*  
**Walsal, Staffordshire...** *Hon. E. R. Littleton, 289.*  
**Wareham, Dorset...** *J. S. W. S. E. Draz.*  
**Warrington, Lancashire...** *G. Greenall, 327.*  
**Warwickshire, North...** *R. Spooner, 2451... Chas. N. Newdegate, 2915.*  
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**Warwick...** *W. Collins, 443... Sir C. E. Douglas, 407.*  
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**Wenlock, Shropsh...** *Major hon. G. Cecil W. Forester... James Milnes Gaskell.*  
**Westbury, Wilts...** *J. Wilson, 170.*  
**Westminster...** *Major-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, 3139... C. Lushington. 2831.*  
**Westmoreland...** *Col. hon. H. C. Lowther... Ald. W. Thompson.*  
**Weymouth and Melcombe, Regis, Dorsetshire...** *Col. Freestun, 274 ... hon. Frederick William Child Villiers.*  
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**Whitehaven, Cumberland ...** *R. C. Hildyard.*  
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**Wiltshire, South...** *Rt. hon. S. Herbert... J. Bennett.*  
**Winchester, Hants...** *Sir J. B. East, bart. 315... J. B. Carter, 303.*  
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**Worcestershire, West...** *Major-Gen. hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon... F. W. Knight.*  
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Antrim County ... *N. Alexander*...  
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 Armagh County...*Col. J. M. Caulfield* ...*Sir William Verner, bart.*  
 Armagh...*Col. Rawdon.*  
 Athlone, Westmeath...*W. Keough,*  
 101.  
 Bandon Bridge, Cork... *Viscount Bernard.*  
 Belfast, Antrim ...*Lord John L. Chichester*...*R. J. Tennent.*  
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 Cashel, Tipperary .. *Sir Timothy O'Brien, bart.*  
 Cavan County...*Sir J. Young, bart.*  
 ...*hon. J. Pierce Maxwell.*  
 Clare County...*Major W. N. Macnamara,* 121 ... *Sir L. O'Brien,*  
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 Clonmel, Tipperary...*hon. Cecil John Lawless.*  
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 Cork County...*E. B. Roche* ...*Dr. Power.*  
 Cork...*W. Fagan* ..*Col. J. C. Chatterton.*  
 Donegal County...*Sir Edmund S. Hayes, bart.*...*Thomas Conolly.*  
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 Dublin University...*Joseph Napier*  
 ...*George A. Hamilton,* 738.  
 Dundalk, Louth ... *Wm. Torrens McCullagh.*  
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 Enniskillen, Fermanagh...*hon. Henry A. Cole.*

Fermanagh County...*Capt. Mervyn Archdall*...*Sir A. Brinsley Brooke,*  
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 Galway...*M. J. Blake*...*A. O'Flaherty.*  
 Kerry County...*H. A. Herbert*...  
*Morgan J. O'Connell.*  
 Kildare County...*Marquis of Kildare,* 544...*Lord Naas.*  
 Kilkenny County...*Peirce Somerset Butler,* 261 ... *Capt. J. Greene,* 276.  
 Kilkenny...*Michael Sullivan.*  
 King's County ..*Sir Andrew Armstrong, bart.*...*Lieut. Col. hon. J. C. Westenra.*  
 Kinsale, Cork...*Benjamin Hawes.*  
 Leitrim County...*E. K. Tenison*...  
*hon. C. S. Clements.*  
 Limerick County ... *Wm. Monsell,*  
 551...*Sam. Dickson.*  
 Limerick...*John O'Connell,* 581...  
*John O'Brien,* 582.  
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 Londonderry County...*Captain T. Bateson*...*Capt. Theobald Jones,*  
*R. N.*  
 Londonderry...*Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, bart.*  
 Longford County...*R. M. Fox,* 418  
 ...*Major S. W. Blackall,* 424.  
 Louth County...*R. M. Bellew*...*C. Fortescue.*  
 Mallow, Cork...*Sir C. D. O. Jephson Norreys, bart.* 75.  
 Mayo County...*G. H. Moore,* 497.  
 Meath County...*H. Grattan,* 482...  
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 Monaghan County ... *hon. T. V. Dawson*...*C. Powell Leslie.*  
 New Ross, Wexford...*J. H. Talbot,*  
 76.  
 Newry, Down...*Viscount Newry and Morne.*  
 Portarlington, Queen's County ...  
*Lt.-Col. Dunne.*  
 Queen's County...*Right hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick*...*hon. T. Vesey.*  
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- Tipperary County... *N. V. Maher*... Falkirk, &c. ... *Earl of Lincoln*, 522.  
*F. Scully*.  
 Tralee, Kerry... *Maurice O'Connell*. Fife... *John Fergus*'s 384.  
 Tyrone County... *Right hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry* ... Lord Forfarshire... *Lord J. F. G. Hallyburton*.  
*Claude Hamilton*.  
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 ...*R. Keating*. ... *Alex Hastie*, 2084.  
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 Westmeath County... *Sir P. F. Nugent*, bart... *W. H. Magan*. Haddingtonshire... *hon. F. W. Charteris*, 271.  
 Wexford County... *J. Fagan*... *H. K. G. Morgan*. Haddington, &c... *Sir H. R. F. Davie*, bart.  
 Wexford... *J. T. Devereux*. Inverness-shire ... *H. J. Baillie*.  
 Wicklow County... *Sir R. Howard*, bart... *Visc. Milton*. Inverness, &c... *A. Matheson*, 280.  
 Youghal, Cork... *T. C. Anstey*, 120. Kilmarnock, &c... *hon. Edw. Pleydell Bouverie*.  
 Kincardineshire... *Lieut. Gen. hon. Hugh Arbuthnott*.  
 Kirkcaldy, &c ... *Lieut.-Col. Robert Ferguson*.  
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 Lanarkshire... *William Lockhart*.  
 Leith, &c... *Right hon. Andrew Rutherford*.  
 Linlithgowshire... *G. Dundas*.  
 Montrose, &c... *J. Hume*, 530.  
 Orkney and Shetland... *Arthur Anderson*.  
 Paisley, Renfrewshire... *A. Hastie*.  
 Peeblesshire... *W. F. Mackenzie*.  
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 Selkirkshire... *Allan Elliott Lockhart*.  
 St. Andrews, &c... *Ed. Ellice, jun.*  
 Stirlingshire... *W. Forbes*.  
 Stirling, &c... *J. B. Smith*, 345.  
 Sutherlandshire ... *Right hon. Sir David Dundas*.  
 Wick, &c. Caithness-shire... *James Lock*.  
 Wigtonshire... *Capt. John Dalrymple*.  
 Wigton, &c ... *Sir J. M'Taggart*, bart.

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 Aberdeen... *Capt. Fordyce*, R. N. 918  
 Argyleshire... *Duncan M'Neill*.  
 Ayrshire... *Alexander Oswald*.  
 Ayr, &c... *Lord P. James H. C. Stuart*.  
 Banffshire... *James Duff*.  
 Berwickshire... *hon. Francis Scott*.  
 Buteshire... *Right hon. James A. Stuart Wortley*.  
 Caithness-shire... *G. Traill*.  
 Clackmannanshire and Kinross-shire ... *Major Gen. Sir W. Morison*.  
 Dumbartonshire... *A. Smollett*, 536.  
 Dumfreisshire... *Visct. Drumlanrig*.  
 Dumfries, &c... *William Ewart*.  
 Dundee, Forfarshire... *George Duncan*.  
 Edinburghshire ... *Sir John Hope*, bart.  
 Edinburgh... *Sir William G. Craig*, bart. 1854... *C. Cowan*, 2063.  
 Elgin, &c... *G. S. Duff*, 242.  
 Elgin and Nairnshire ... *C. L. C. Bruce*.

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*&c.*  
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*versity*.  
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*University*.  
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*Christchurch*.  
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*Devizes*.  
 Henley, Jos. W...*Oxfordshire*.  
 Henry, Alexander...*Lancashire, S.*  
 Herbert, H. A...*Kerry County*.  
 Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sidney...*Wilt, South*.  
 Herries, Rt. Hon. J. C...*Stamford*.  
 Hervy, Lord Alfred...*Brighton*.  
 Heywood, James...*Lancashire, North*.



- Hayworth, Lawrence...*Derby*.  
 Hildyard, Thomas Blackburne Thorston...*Nottinghamshire, South*.  
 Hildyard, R. C...*Whitehaven*.  
 Hill, Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil...*Evesham*.  
 Hill, Lord Edwin...*Down County*.  
 Hindley, Charles...*Ashton-under-Line*.  
 Hobhouse, Right Hon. J. C. Bart...*Harwich*.  
 Hobhouse, Thos. Benjamin...*Lincoln*.  
 Hodges, T. T...*Rochester*.  
 Hodges, T. L...*Kent, West*.  
 Hodgson, W. N...*Carlisle*.  
 Hogg, Sir James Weir, Bart...*Honiton*.  
 Hollond, Robert...*Hastings*.  
 Hood, Sir A. Bart...*Somersetshire, West*.  
 Hope, Alexander James Beresford...*Maidstone*.  
 Hope, H. T...*Gloucester*.  
 Hope, Sir John, Bart...*Edinburghshire*.  
 Hornby, John...*Blackburn*.  
 Horsman, Edward...*Cockermouth*.  
 Hotham, Lord...*Yorkshire, East*.  
 Houldsworth, Thomas...*Nottinghamshire, North*.  
 Howard, Capt. Hon. Edward G. Granville, R. N...*Morpeth*.  
 Howard, Hon. James Kenneth...*Malmesbury*.  
 Howard, Hon. Charles Wentworth George...*Cumberland, East*.  
 Howard, Lord Edward...*Horsham*.  
 Howard, Philip Henry...*Carlisle*.  
 Howard, Sir Ralph Bart...*Wicklow County*.  
 Hudson, George...*Sunderland*.  
 Hughes, Wm. Bulkely...*Carnarvon, &c*.  
 Hume, Joseph...*Montrose, &c*.  
 Humphery, Aid. John...*Southwark*.  
 Hutchins, Edward John...*Lymington*.  
 Hutt, William...*Gateshead*.  
 Inglis, Sir Robert H. Bart...*Oxford University*.  
 Jackson, W...*Newcastle-under-Lyne*.  
 Jermyn, Earl...*Bury St. Edmunds*.  
 Jocelyn, Viscount...*King's Lynn*.  
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 Jolliffe, Sir William G. Aylton, Bt...*Petersfield*.  
 Jones, Capt. Theobald, R. N...*Londonderry County*.  
 Keating, R...*Waterford County*.  
 Keogh, W...*Athlone*.  
 Ker, R...*Downpatrick*.  
 Kerrison, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward, Bart...*Eye*.  
 Kershaw, James...*Stockport*.  
 Kildare, Marquis of...*Kildare County*.  
 King, Hon. P. J. L...*Surrey, East*.  
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 Knightley, Sir C., Bart...*Northamptonshire, South*.  
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 Mackenzie, William Forbes...*Peebles-shire*.  
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 Mackie, John...*Kirkcubrightshire*.  
 Mawnamara, Major William Nugent...*Clare County*.  
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 Smith, M. T...*Wycombe*.  
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ampton*.  
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 Smythe, Hon. G. A. F. Percy Sydney...  
*Canterbury*.  
 Somers, John Patrick...*Sligo*.  
 Somerset, Captain Edward Arthur...*Mon-  
mouthshire*.  
 Somerton, Viscount...*Wilton*.  
 Somerville, Sir Wm. Meredyth, Bart...  
*Drogheda*.  
 Sotheron, Thomas Henry S...*Wilts, North*.  
 Spearman, H. J...*Durham*.  
 Spooner, R...*Warwickshire, North*.  
 Stafford, S. A. O...*Northampton*.  
 Stanley, Edward...*Cumberland, West*.  
 Stanford, J. F...*Reading*.  
 Stanley, Hon. Edward Henry...*King's  
Lynn*.  
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dersfield*.  
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*Portsmouth*.  
 Stephenson, R...*Whitby*.  
 Strickland, Sir George, Bart...*Preston*.  
 Stuart, Henry...*Bedford*.  
 Stuart, Lord Dudley C...*Marylebone*.  
 Stuart, Lord James Crichton...*Ayr, &c.*  
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 Sturt, Henry G...*Dorchester*.  
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 Sutton, Hon. John H. T. Manners ...  
*Newark*.  
 Talbot, Christopher Rice Mansel...*Glu-  
morganshire*.  
 Talbot, J. H...*New Ross*.  
 Tancred, Henry William...*Banbury*.  
 Taylor, Lieut.-Col. T. Edward ... *Dublin  
County*.  
 Temson, E. K...*Leitrim County*.  
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hampton*.  
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mouth, &c.*  
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 Vivian, John Henry...*Swansea*.  
 Vyse, Richard Henry Richard Howard...  
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 Waddington, Harry Spencer ... *Suffolk,  
West*.  
 Waddington, D...*Maldon*.  
 Wakley, Thomas...*Finchley*.  
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 Wall, C. B...*Salisbury*.  
 Walmsley, Sir Joseph...*Bolton*.  
 Walpole, Spencer Horatio...*Milthurst*.  
 Walsh, Sir John Benn, Bart...*Radnorshire*.  
 Walter, J...*Nottingham*.  
 Watkins, Col. J. L. V...*Brecon*.  
 Wawn, John Twizell...*South Shields*.  
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 Wellesey, Lord Charles...*Hants, South*.  
 West, F. R...*Denbigh*.  
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 Williams, John...*Macclesfield.*  
 Williamson, Sir Hedworth, Bart...*Sunderland.*  
 Willoughby, Sir H. P. Bart...*Evesham.*  
 Williams, Humphry...*Truro.*  
 Wilson, M...*Clitheroe.*  
 Wilson, J...*Westbury.*  
 Wodehouse, Edmund, *Norfolk, East.*  
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 Wood, W. P...*Oxford.*  
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 Wrightson, William Battie...*Northallerton.*  
 Wyld, James...*Bodmin.*  
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Elected 29th September, sworn in 8th November.  
 JOHN MUSGROVE, Esq.

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 GEO. EDMUND HODGKINSON, Esq., Spectacle Maker.

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*Who have not passed the Chair.*

Musgrove, John, Esq.—Broad-st.....	1842	Solomons, David, Esq.—Cordwainer.	1848
Hunter, William, Esq.—Coleman-st.	1843	Finnis, Thomas Quested, Esq.—Tower	1848
Challis, T. Esq.—Cripplegate.....	1843	Lawrence, William, Esq.—Bread-st...	1848
Sidney, Thos. Esq. M.P.—Billingsgate	1844	Carden, Robt. Walter, Esq.—Dowgate	1849
Moon, F. G. Esq.—Portsoken.....	1844		

*The following have passed the Chair.*

Hunter, Sir C. S. Bart.—Bridge With-		Marshall, Sir C. Kt.—Bridge Within	1832
out.....	1804	Pirie, Sir John, Bart.—Cornhill.....	1834
Thompson, W. Esq. M.P.—Cheap.....	1821	Humphery, J. Esq. M.P.—Aldgate....	1835
Key, Sir John, Bart.—Langbourn...	1823	Magnay, Sir William, Bart.—Vintry.	1838
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Kelly, T. Esq.—Farringdon Within...	1830	Duke, Sir James, Bart. M.P.—Far-	
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.—Castle Bay-		ringdon Without.....	1840
nard.,	1831	Thos. Farncombe, Esq.—Bassishaw.	1841

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- SWEDEN AND NORWAY.**—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Baron Rehausen, 14, Halkin-street West.  
*Consul Gen.* C. Tottie, Esq., 2, Crosby-square.
- SWITZERLAND.**—*Agent and Consul Gen.* J. L. Prevost, Esq., 24, A. Gresham-street.  
*Vice Consul*, George Prevost, Esq.
- TURKEY.**—*Ambassador*, Mehmet Pasha, 1, Bryanstone-square.  
*Consulate Gen.* 1, Bryanstone-square.
- TUSCANY.**—*Consul Gen.* J. C. C. Bell, Esq., 15 Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
*Vice Consul*, Robert Grant, Esq.
- VENEZUELA.**—*Consul Gen.* J. Milligan, Esq., Gresham Place, Lombard-street, City.
- WURTEMBERG.**—*Con. Gen.* Bernhard Hebel, Esq., 106, Fenchurch-street.

## ENGLISH MINISTERS

### *Residing Abroad.*

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF.— <i>Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Right Hon. Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, Bart.	NAPLES.— <i>Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Hon. W. Temple.
AUSTRIA.— <i>Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Visc. Ponsonby.	NETHERLANDS.— <i>Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Sir Edw. C. Disbrowe.
BAVARIA.— <i>Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> J. R. Milbanke, Esq.	NEW GRANADA.— <i>Ch. d' Affaires</i> , D. F. O'Leary, Esq.
BELGIUM.— <i>Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Lord Howard de Walden.	OLDENBURGH.— <i>See Hanover.</i>
BUENOS AYRES.— <i>Min. Plen.</i> H. So.thern, Esq.	PERU.— <i>Ch. d' Affaires</i> , William Pitt Adams, Esq.
BRAZIL.— <i>Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> James Hudson, Esq.	PORTUGAL.— <i>Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Sir G. Hamilton Seymour.
CHINA.— <i>Plen.</i> J. B. Bonham, Esq.	PRUSSIA.— <i>Env. Ex. &amp; Min. Plen.</i> Earl of Westmoreland.
DENMARK.— <i>Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. Wynn.	RUSSIA.— <i>Env. Ex. &amp; Min. Plen.</i> Lord Bloomfield.
FRANCE.— <i>Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Marquis of Normanby.	SARDINIA.— <i>Env. Ex. &amp; Min. Plen.</i> Hon. Ralph Abercromby.
GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.— <i>Min. Plen. to reside with the Diet at Frankfort</i> , Lord Cowley.	SAXONY.— <i>Min. Plen.</i> Hon. Fr. R. Forbes.
GREECE.— <i>Min. Plen.</i> Right Hon. Thomas Wyse.	SPAIN.— <i>Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Lord Howden.
HANOVER & OLDENBURGH.— <i>Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.</i> Hon. J. D. Bligh.	SWEDEN.— <i>Env. Ex. &amp; Min. Plen.</i> Sir T. Cartwright.
HANSEATIC REPUBLIC OF LÜBECK, BREMEN, and HAMBURG.— <i>Ch. d' Affaires</i> , Lt. Col. G. L. Hodges.	SWITZERLAND.— <i>Min. Plen.</i> Sir Edward Lyons, Bt.
MEXICO.— <i>Min. Plen.</i> Charles Bankhead, Esq.	TURKEY.— <i>Ambassador Ex. and Plen.</i> Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning.
MONTE VIDEO.— <i>Ch. d' Affaires</i> , Hon. Robert Gore.	TUSCANY.— <i>Env. Ex. &amp; Min. Plen.</i> Sir G. Bailie Hamilton.
	VENEZUELA.— <i>Ch. d' Affaires</i> , B. H. Wilson, Esq.
	WURTEMBERG.— <i>Env. Ex. &amp; Min. Plen.</i> Sir A. Malet, Bart.

## SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

			Born.	Access.
Austria—Bohemia	-	Francis J. Charles	Emperor	- - - 1830 1849
Baden	- - - -	Charles Leopold	Grand Duke	- - - 1790 1830
Bavaria	- - - -	Maximilian II.	King	- - - 1811 1848
Belgium	- - - -	Leopold I.	King	- - - 1790 1831
Denmark—Holstein	-	Frederick VII.	King	- - - 1808 1848
England	- - - -	Victoria	Queen	- - - 1819 1837
France	- - - -	Louis Napoleon	Presdt. of Republic	- - - 1849
Greece	- - - -	Otho	King	- - - 1815 1832
Hanover	- - - -	Ernest	King	- - - 1771 1837
Hesse Darmstadt	- - - -	Louis III.	Grand Duke	- - - 1806 1848
Hesse Cassel	- - - -	Frederick	Electo	- - - 1802 1847
Lucca	- - - -	Charles Louis	Duke	- - - 1799 1824
Modena	- - - -	Francis V.	Duke	- - - 1819 1846
Naples and Sicily	- - - -	Ferdinand II.	King	- - - 1810 1830
Netherlands	- - - -	William II.	King	- - - 1792 1840
Portugal	- - - -	Mai da Gloria	Queen	- - - 1819 1826
Prussia—Brandenburg	- - - -	Frederic IV.	King	- - - 1795 1840
Rome	- - - -	Pius IX.	Pope	- - - 1792 1846
Russia and Poland	- - - -	Nicholas I.	Emperor	- - - 1796 1825
Sardinia	- - - -	Victor Emmanuel	King	- - - 1820 1849
Saxony	- - - -	Frederick Augustus	King	- - - 1797 1836
Spain	- - - -	Isabella II.	Queen	- - - 1830 1833
Sweden and Norway	- - - -	Oscar	King	- - - 1799 1844
Switzerland	- - - -	Ulric Ochsenbein	Pres. of the Diet	- - -
Turkey	- - - -	Abdul Medjid	Grand Signior	- 1823 1839
Tuscany	- - - -	Leopold II.	Grand Duke	- 1797 1824
Wurtemberg	- - - -	William I.	King	- 1781 1816

# **EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS**

*In London.*

- Albrecht and Co., 14, Eastcheap.  
 Arbuthnot and Latham, 5, Great St. Helen's Passage.  
 Allhusen & Co., 18, New City Chambers.  
 Allen, W. H. and Co. 7, Leadenhall St.  
 Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate Street Within.  
 Beattie, Alexander and Co., 18, Austin Friars.  
 Blyth, H. D. and J., 9, Austin Friars.  
 Hoyd and Thomas, 2, Moorgate Street.  
 Brightman, John and Co., 30, Cornhill.  
 Brown, R. & B. and Co., 157, Cheapside.  
 Baker, Philpots & Co., 106, Fenchurch St.  
 Burnie, Wm. and Co., 124, Bishopsgate Street Within.  
 Chalmers, Guthrie and Co., 9, Idol Lane, Tower Street.  
 Cheape & Leslie, 19, Abchurch Lane, City.  
 Crawford, Colvin and Co., 71, Old Broad Street.  
 Cockburn, Jas. & Co., 11, New Broad St.  
 Dallas and Coles, 29, Austin Friars.  
 Denny, Clarke and Co., 21, Austin Friars.  
 Devaux, C. & Co., 62, King William St.  
 Daniel, Dickinson and Co., 6, Gt. Winchester Street.  
 Fdlmann, Josh., 9, Liverpool Street.  
 Enthowen, L. J. and Co., Winchester House, Old Broad Street.  
 Entwistle & Garnett, 6, Gt. Winchester St.  
 Eglinton, R. and Co., 13, Old Jewry Chambers.  
 Finlay, Hodgson & Co., 8, St. Helen's Pl.  
 Forbes, Forbes & Co., 9, King William St.  
 Fletcher, Alexander and Co., 10, King's Arms Yard.  
 Frith, Wallace and Co., 11, Austin Friars.  
 Gledstones, Kerr and Co., 3, White Lion Court, Cornhill.  
 Grindlay and Co., 16, Cornhill.  
 Gordon, G., 33, Spittal Square.  
 Grey and Coles, 4, Gt. Winchester Street.  
 Graham, Chas. and Co., 20, King's Arms Yard.  
 Hall, Geo. W., 43, Lime Street.  
 Heath, Palmer and Beatson, 134, Fenchurch Street.  
 Huth, Fred., and Co., 10, Moorgate Street.  
 Hyde, Lenox and Co., 8, Billiter Square.  
 Jameson, Brothers, 33, Gt. Winchester St.  
 Kelsall and Co., Gt. Winchester Street.  
 Larkins and Co., 80, Old Broad Street.  
 Lediard, Jones & Mortimer, 43, Lime St.  
 Lyall, Brothers and Co., St. Helen's Passage.  
 Macqueen, Farquhar and Co., 102, Leadenhall Street.  
 Mackey, Holt & Co., 20, St. Helen's Place.  
 Magniac, Jardine and Co., 8, Lombard St.  
 Malcolm, Frederick, 1, Abchurch Yard.  
 Mangles, Price and Moore, 8, New Broad Street.  
 Marjoribanks & Ferrers, 25, Bucklesbury.  
 Melville, Wise and Co., 75, Old Broad St.  
 Nicol, J. D., 7, Mincing Lane.  
 Pattison, J. and F., 57½, Old Broad Street.  
 Palmer, Mackillop, Dent and Co., 11, King's Arms Yard.  
 Parbury, Thacker and Co., Lime Street.  
 Rawson, Norton and Co., 61, Moorgate Street.  
 Rayson, A. I., Riches Court, Lime Street.  
 Randall, James, 17, Throgmorton Street.  
 Richardson, J. M. 23, Cornhill.  
 Rothschild, N. M. and Sons, 3, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.  
 Ryan and Dale, 65, Old Broad Street.  
 Roberts, Mitchell and Co., Old Jewry Chambers.  
 Saunderson, Frys, Fox and Co., 14, St. Helen's Place.  
 Scott, Bell and Co., 2, Alderman's Walk, Old Broad Street.  
 Syers, M. R. 147, Fenchurch.  
 Small and Co., 8, Old Jewry.  
 Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill.  
 Sharpe, H. & D., 26, Broad St. Buildings.  
 Thomson, Bonar and Co., 57½ Old Broad Street.  
 Tindall, W., 34, Cornhill.  
 Weeding, Thomas, 6, Gt. Winchester Street.  
 Wooler, J. H. and Co., 10, Barge Yard Chambers.  
 Wigram and Co. 3, Crosby Square.

## **EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS.**

- Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place.  
 Messrs. J. Barber and Co., 17, St. Mary Axe.

## **AGENTS FOR PASSENGERS.**

- Grindlay, Christian, and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, H. Thompson and Co., 2, Cowper's Court.  
 Wimble and Alport, 98, Gracechurch St. J. Barber and Co. 17, St. Mary Axe.  
 W. & T. Smith and Co., 78, Cornhill. J. Rundall, Esq., 17, Throgmorton Street.

## **AGENTS FOR TRANSMISSION OF PARCELS TO INDIA.**

- G. W. Wheatley and Co., 34, Cornhill. | H. Thompson and Co., 2, Cowper's Court.

## British India.

### THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO  
GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an arrangement with the *East India* Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's *India* Territories, till the thirtieth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28th August, 1833.]

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the fifty-third year of <sup>53 G. 3 c. 155</sup> the reign of his Majesty King *George* the Third intituled *An act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same ; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter*, the possession and Government of the British territories in India were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for a term therein mentioned ; and whereas the said company are entitled to, or claim the lordships and islands of *St. Helena* and *Bombay*, under grants from the Crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the terms granted by the said recited act ; and whereas the said company have consented that all their rights and interest to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned ; and have also consented, that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other his majesty's subjects, be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them ; and whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said company be continued under such go-



vernment, but in trust for the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the property of the said company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the Crown, for the service of the said government, and other purposes in this act mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same: That from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said act of the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty King George the Third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other territories now in the possession and under the government of the said company, except the island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents and profit of the said company, and all the stores, merchandise, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon hereinafter mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever which the said company shall be seized or possessed of, or entitled unto on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of, and in the same respectively by the said company, in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the government of India, discharged of all claims of the said company to, any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as hereinafter is mentioned subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, as have been already made or proved by any act or acts of parliament in that behalf or are made or proved by this act.

The British territories in India to remain under the government of the company till 30th April 1854.

Real and personal property of the company to be held in trust for the crown, for the service of India

All privileges, powers, etc. granted by 58 G. 3. c. 135, for the term thereby limited; and all enactments not repugnant to this act, as also all rights and immunities of the Company, to be in force until 30th April

11. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever, granted to or continued in the said united company, by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the terms limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the

said act, or in any other act or acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to, the enactments herein-after contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises and immunities, which the said united company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction and control hereinbefore mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four

1854, subject to control.

III. Provided always and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in Tea, continued to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, shall cease.

From 22d April 1834, China and Tea Trade of Company to cease.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said territories, and get in all the debts due to them on account of the Commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinbefore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government.

Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for government.

V. Provided always and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the said company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized to be made, such goods and merchandize, the property of other persons, as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

Company not prevented from selling goods, the property of other persons.

VI. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property hereinbefore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said company, connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts

Board of Control to superintend the sale of the property; the reduction of the commercial establishments, payment of commercial claims, &c.

Board to appoint officers to attend them during the winding up of the commercial business.

The company may consider claims of commercial officers reduced, and, under the control of the Board, grant compensations.

The particulars thereof to be laid before Parliament every year.

Company's debt and liabilities charged on India.

and operations whatsoever of the said company, whereby the value of the property of the said company may be affected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company, and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed, by or under the said company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensation, superannuations, or allowances (the charges thereof to be defrayed by the said company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable; provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations or allowances shall be granted, until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of Parliament.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, there be laid before both houses of Parliament the particulars of all compensation, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers may be appointed by the said board, as aforesaid, during the preceding year.

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said company in India, and all sums of money, costs, charges, and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever, which, after the same day, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effect which the said company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the Directors or Proprietors of the said company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said company, all persons and bodies politic, shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said company in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively, as if the said property were hereby continued to the said company to their own use.

While India is under the government of the company, their property to continue subject to execution.

XI. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories, there shall be paid to or retained by the said company, to their own use, a yearly dividend at the rate of ten pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum*, on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the 6th day of January and the 6th day of July in every year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the 6th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

A dividend of 10*l.* 10*s.* per cent per annum, to be paid on the company's stock by half-yearly payments in Great Britain.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by Parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half-yearly days of payment; provided also, that twelve months notice in writing, signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons, by the order of the house, shall be given to the said company, of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

Dividend to be subject to redemption by Parliament after April 1874, on payment of 200*l.* for 100*l.* stock

Notice of redemption.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the said company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of Parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said company, within one year thereafter, to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

If the company be deprived of the government of India, they may demand redemption of the dividend.

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said company into the Bank of England, to the account of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum*, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said

Company to pay to the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt 2,000,000*l.*;

to be placed to account of the Security fund of the company.

Monies and dividends to be laid out in securities, and dividends placed to the same account, until the whole amounts to twelve millions

Commissioners for reduction of National Debt, upon requisition of court, may raise money for paying the dividend in case of failure or delay of remittance of proper funds.

Application of dividends of Security fund and that fund itself in aid of revenues.

Company's dividends to be paid out of the revenues in preference to other charges, and 2,000,000 to be paid out of debts due from the public and by sale of stock.

bank, shall receive all such sums of money and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be entitled "*The account of the security fund of the India Company*;" and that as well the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividend or interest which shall arise therefrom, shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said commissioners in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased, shall be invested in the names of the said Commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said company the redemption of their said dividend, after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said company, to raise and pay to the said company such sums of money, as may be necessary for the payment of the said company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payments; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said security fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund, accruing after the monies received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said company's dividend, and also all the said security fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend, on the company's capital stock, shall be paid or retained as aforesaid, out of such part of the revenues of the said territories, as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout, in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid, out of any sums which shall, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight

hundred and thirty-four, be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said company, in preference to all other payments thereon; and that subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said company, from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors, under the control of the said board, shall from time to time direct; any thing in any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants, dated the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said company on the one part, and the several persons whose hand should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of His Highness the Nabob *Wallah Jah*, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of His Highness the Nabob *Omdul-ul-Omdah*, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of His Highness the *Amee-ul-Omdah*, on the other part.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain, from time to time to nominate, constitute, and appoint during pleasure, such persons as his majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

XX. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein men-

set to  
priorities, reve-  
nues and monies  
to be applied to  
service of India  
and purposes of  
this act under  
control.

Not to prejudice  
persons claiming  
under a covenant  
between the com-  
pany and the cre-  
ditors of the Na-  
bobs of Arcot, &c

His majesty may  
appoint commis-  
sioners for the af-  
fairs of India.

Ex-officio com-  
missioners.

Two commis-  
sioners may form  
a Board ;

the first named to  
be President, in his  
absence the next in  
order.

President and oc-  
casional president,  
to have the casting  
vote.

The Board to ap-  
point two secreta-  
ries and other offi-  
cers.

President, secre-  
taries, and officers,  
to be paid such sa-  
laries as the crown  
shall direct.

Secretaries and  
officers to take  
oaths if required  
by the board.

The Board of  
commissioners to  
control all acts  
concerning India,  
and the sale of  
property.

Commissioners,  
secretaries, and of-  
ficers, on 29d April  
1834 to continue  
until their appoint-  
ments are revok-  
ed.

tioned, next after the commissioners first named therein.

XXI. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said commissioners shall and may form a board for executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act, or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioners for the affairs of *India* ; and the commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the President of the said Board, and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner next in order of nomination, in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at any board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the president, or in his absence the commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said board shall and may nominate and appoint two Secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said board, who shall be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the said board ; and each of the said secretaries shall have same powers, rights and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the commissioners for the affairs of *India* ; and that the president of the said board, but no other commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said company, such fixed salaries as His Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, direct

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said board shall deem it expedient to require the secretaries and other officers of the said board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

XXV. And be it enacted, that the said board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, which in any wise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the several persons who, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be commissioners for the affairs of *India*, and secretaries and officers of such board of commissioners, shall continue and be commis-

sioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as to salaries, as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patent, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said company, any proprietor who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name, or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall, in every case, deliver the vote he is so directed to give, openly to the person who shall be authorized by the said company to receive the same, and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor, directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said company, and in which, such proprietors shall also state the day of the said execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Proprietors may vote by attorney in election of Directors.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled *An act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India company, as well in India, as in Europe*, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided that if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such

Repeal of restriction in 13 G. III. c.63, with respect to any person employed in the East Indies being chosen director.

If such person has unsettled accounts, he shall be ineligible for two years unless they are sooner settled.



charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

Court to deliver to board copies of minutes, &c. of courts of proprietors and directors, and of all material letters and dispatches.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time, deliver to the said board, copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, general or special, and of all courts of directors, within 8 days, after the holding of such courts respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices and dispatches whatever, which shall at any time or times be received by the said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

No official communications to be sent by the court until approved of by the board.

XXX. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof or to the property or rights vested in the said company in trust, as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board: and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, which the said court of directors or any committee of the said directors, shall purpose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, the said board shall either return the same to the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by the order of the said board; or, if the said board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the records of the said board, and to be communicated to the said court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said court without having been previously laid before the said board.

Except such classes of communications as the board may allow.

If the court omit to frame official

XXXI. And it be enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the con-

consideration of the said board any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said board, to prepare and send to the said directors, any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications together with their directions relating thereto; and the said directors shall and they are hereby required, forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

communications for consideration of the board, they may prepare them.

Court to send them.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing, to the said board, such remarks, observations or explanations as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said board; and that the said board shall, and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon, as they shall think fit and expedient, which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

Representations may be made by the court as to official communications; and board to consider such representations, and give final orders.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors that any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said board and the said court of directors, to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them and to be signed by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said company, to three or more of the Judges of his majesty's court of king's bench, for the opinion of of the said judges; and the said judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said president and chairman, which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

If the court think the orders of the board contrary to law, the court of king's bench may certify their opinion on any case which may be agreed upon, such opinion to be conclusive.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said company, employed in the Home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court of directors to submit for the consideration of the said board, their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with legal advisers of the company.

Board not empowered to appoint officers of the company, or to interfere with home officers

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time, appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said directors so appointed, shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following: (that is to say).

Directors to appoint a secret committee, who shall take the following oaths.

" I, (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the court of directors of the India company ; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same.—So help me God "

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other : and being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being, amongst the acts of the said court.

If the board are of opinion that any matters where-in Indian or other states are concerned, require secrecy, the board may send official communications thro' the Secret committee.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, dispatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the governments of presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the board to send their orders, dispatches, official letters or communications to the secret committee of the said court of directors, to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respective governments and presidencies, officers and servants, and that said governments, presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience, hereby in like manner as if such orders, dispatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

The court to submit to the board an estimate of salaries of directors and other expences of the India house, which shall be subject to reduction.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards, from time to time, so often as reduction of the establishment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an estimate of the gross sum, which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy chairman, and members of the said court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expences fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors ; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said

board, so that the reasons of such reduction to be given to the said court of directors ; and any sum, not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expences; and it shall not be lawful for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expences shall from time to time be increased or reduced ; provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expences aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said company.

The sum allowed to be applicable to such purposes, at the discretion of the court of directors.

Accounts of application to be rendered.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra ; and that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under the control by this act provided, and they are hereby required to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the government of the said company shall from time to time be subject to the government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such appointed, and such new distribution of the same, as shall be deemed expedient.

Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to be divided into two presidencies.

The court to declare the limits from time to time of the several presidencies.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India shall be, and is hereby vested in a governor-general and councillors, to be styled " The governor-general of India in council."

Government of India.

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said company, and each of the said ordinary members of council shall there at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said company, for at least ten years ; and if he shall be in the military service of the said company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of council, hold any military command or be employed in actual military duties ; and that the fourth ordinary member of council shall, from time to time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signed in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said board ; provided that such last mentioned member of council

There shall be four ordinary councillors, three of whom shall be servants of the company.

No military officer to hold any command whilst a member.

The fourth member not to be appointed from the company's servants.

shall not be entitled to side or vote in the said council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint the commander-in-chief of the company's forces in India, and if there shall be no such commander-in-chief or the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor-general of India shall be vested in the same person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary member of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at the council board next after the governor-general.

Governor general and the members of council on 22d April 1834, to be so under this act.

**XLI.** And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first governor-general of India, under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the same presidency on that day, shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

Filling up vacancies in these offices.

**XLII.** And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India, shall, from time to time, be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

The governor general in council empowered to legislate for India, except as to matters herein mentioned.

**XLIII.** And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council, shall have power to make laws or regulations for repealing, amending or altering any laws or regulations whatever, now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories, or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said company, save and except that the said governor-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his majesty or the said company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the united kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the

said crown over any part of the said territories.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case if the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor-general in council, their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor-general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor-general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

If the court of directors disallow the laws, the governor in council to repeal them.

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice, any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

All such laws and regulations to be of the same force as any act of Parliament.

Registration unnecessary.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council without the previous sanction of the said court of directors to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters to sentence to the punishment of death any of his majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects &c.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules, when approved by the said board of commissioners, shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act, provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the session next after the approval thereof.

The court to submit to the board rules for the procedure of the governor general in council.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor general and at least three of the ordinary members of council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council, may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members in council, and that in every case of difference

Quorum of governor general and members in council.

of opinion at meetings of the said council, where there shall be an inquiry of voices, and the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council, whereby the safety, tranquillity, or interests of the British possession in India, or any part thereof, are or may be in the judgment of the said governor-general, essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected; and if the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith, mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large in their secret consultations, the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general, of his own authority, and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed, in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

Council to assemble at any place in India.

L. And be it enacted, that the said council shall, from time to time, assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

Nothing in this act to affect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend to affect in any way the right of parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared, that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to parliament, to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor-general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time, any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council, shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Express reservation.

Laws and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

All enactments relating to the

LI. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters and times relating to the governor-general

of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the governor-general of India in council, and to the governor-general of India alone, respectively.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories, should be ascertained and consolidated, and, as occasion may require, amended; be it therefore enacted that the said governor-general of India in council, shall as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions, to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such persons not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled The India Law Commission, with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whereto any inhabitant of the said territories, whether European or others, are now subject; and the said commissioners shall, from time to time, make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their enquiries, and shall, from time to time, suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments, forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all these transactions with reference to the objects of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said governor-general of India in council; and they are hereby required to make to the said governor-general in council such special reports upon any

A Law commission to be appointed to enquire into the jurisdiction, &c. of existing courts of justice and Police establishments, and the operation of the laws.

Commissioners from time to time to report the result of their inquiries.

Commissioners to follow instructions of Governor-General in Council and to make special reports when required.

supreme government shall apply to the governor general of India in Council and alone.



Governor-General in Council to consider reports, and transmit them with opinions thereupon.

matters, as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said governor-general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time made by the said India law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the said court of directors; and which said reports, together with the said opinions, or resolutions, shall be laid before both houses of parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

LV. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, to grant salaries to the said India law commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India company below the rank of members of council.

The Executive Government of the Presidencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors.

LVI. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, shall be administered by a governor and three councillors, to be styled "the governor in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively," and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency, shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the governor-general of India for the time being, shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Directors empowered to revoke the appointment of Councils, or to reduce the number of Councillors.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods, as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of councils in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency, the executive government thereof shall be administered by the governor alone.

Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under the act: and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by

Governor of Agra, and vacancies in presidencies to be filled up by Court.

the said president of the said board of commissioners.

LIX. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision hereinbefore contained, and during such time as councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governor appointed under this act, and the presidencies in which councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in any wise repugnant to this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of presidencies appointed by or under this act, shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors or members in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no governor or governor in council, shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity, the burthen of the proof whereof shall be on such governor or governor in council, and then only until the decision of the governor-general of India in council shall be signified thereon: and provided also, that no governor or governors in council shall have the power of creating any new office, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the governor-general of India in council.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the said court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court, shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his majesty to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as his majesty shall think proper, to supply such vacancy; and that every person so appointed, shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities, as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal, without the approbation and consent of his majesty.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke: provided, that every provisional appointment to the several offices of governor-general of India, governor

The Governors of the Presidencies to have the powers and immunities of the present Governors of Madras and Bombay, but not to make laws or grant money.

If Court of Directors neglect for two months to supply vacancy in any office, the King to appoint.

Power for the Court to make provisional appointments to any offices.

Provisional appointments of cer-

tain officers to be approved by his Majesty.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor-General and no successor upon the spot, the ordinary member of council next in rank to act as Governor-general.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor of any of the subordinate presidencies, and no provisional or other successor on the spot.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of council when no provisional or other successor is on the spot.

of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, shall be subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices, shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto, until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

**LXII.** And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor-general of India, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said governor-general, shall hold and execute the said office of governor-general of India and governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of governor general of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowances of a member of council for the same period.

**LXIII.** And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, other than the commander-in-chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency: and if there shall be no council, then the secretaries of government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, shall hold and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

**LXIV.** And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of any ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor general in council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appoint-

ed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council, who might not have been appointed by the said court of Directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council, shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the governors and governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governor and governor in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, respectively to propose to the said governor-general in council, drafts of projects of any laws or regulations which the said governor or governor in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same, and the said governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that when the said governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the governors of those presidencies respectively shall not, by reason of such visit, be suspended.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said governor-general in council, true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said governor-general in council as aforesaid, or as the said

The Governor General in Council to have the control over the presidencies.

Drafts of laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor-General in council.

Powers of Governors of presidencies not to be suspended.

Communications to be transmitted by Governors to Governor General in Council.

governor-general in council shall from time to time require.

The Governor-General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as exigencies may require.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit, to be deputy-governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy-governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

Provision in case the Governor-General in council shall declare it expedient for the Governor-General to visit any part of India without his Council.

LXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India unaccompanied by any member or members of the council of India, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council, shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said governor-general in council, by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the governor-general alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations; provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general, no law or regulation shall be made by the said president and council, without the assent in writing of the governor-general.

The new presidency of Agra not to affect the succession to commands and offices in Bengal and Agra.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories not subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies, as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the Company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, Civil and Military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively, as if this act had not been passed.

Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the purposes of the military act.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it, all

the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall, for all the purposes aforesaid, be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, from time to time, to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said Military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving; provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war relating to the government of the company's native force, which at the time of this act coming into operation, shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

Articles of war to be made by Governor-General in Council.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by any writing under his sign-manual, countersigned by the president of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any persons to any such office or employment; provided, that a copy of every such writing, attested by the said president, shall, within eight days after the same shall be signed by this majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy-chairman of the said company.

His Majesty may remove any officer of the company in India.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors, to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided, that any servant of the said company, appointed by his majesty through the default of appointment of the said court of directors, shall not be dismissed or removed without his majesty's approbation, as hereinbefore is mentioned.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers, hereinafter named, the several salaries set against the names of such officers, subject to such reduction of the said salaries respectively, as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may at any time think fit: (that is to say)

Salaries of Governor-General, &c. fixed: to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

To the governor-general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees.

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency sixty thousand sicca rupees.

Acceptance of  
gratuities a misde-  
meanor.

Passage money  
fixed.

And the salaries of the said officers respectively, shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanor for any such officer to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers hereinafter named, who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively; (that is to say)

To the governor-general, five thousand pounds.

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds.

Provided, also, that any governor-general, governor or member of council appointed by, or by virtue of, this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of governor-general, governor and member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

Governor-General and Governors to forfeit their salaries and other salaries from the Crown or Company, while they hold office.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor-general, governor, or ordinary member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the crown, or any public office of the said company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said company, the salary of his office of governor-general of India, governor or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of offices so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

Directors to make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners shall and may, from time to time, make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands,

and employments in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-general in council, governors in council, governors, commander-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act.

LXXXIX. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe, or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe, of any governor-general of India, governor, member of council or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general or governor, or member of council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of the said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other officer respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he belongs on other than the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged: provided that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who have left their stations intending to return there or shall die during their absence.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing or neglecting to execute the orders or instructions of the said court of directors, by any governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any other of the officers or servants of the said company, unless cases of necessity; (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such orders or instructions as aforesaid;) and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any of such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said company, shall be deemed, and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of the act.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his majesty, to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house esta-

Departure of Governor-General, &c. for Europe to be a resignation.

Resignation in India to be by deed.

Salary to cease on departure or resignation.

As to representatives of officers dying during absence

Disobedience of orders and breach of trust by officers or servants of the Company in India, misdemeanors.

Authority for his Majesty's subjects to reside in certain parts of India with-



out licence.

blishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said company on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack and of the settlement of Singapore and Malacca, without any licence whatever, provided that all subjects of his majesty not natives of the said territories, shall on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place aforesaid.

Subjects of his Majesty not to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXII Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his majesty, except the servants of the said company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not heretofore in that behalf mentioned, without licence from said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor-general in council, or governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained; provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of his majesty to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects, shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

The Governor General in Council, with previous consent of directors, may declare other places open.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories, open to all his majesty's natural-born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his majesty's natural-born subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through, any place or places declared open, without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be made.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residency in the said territories, of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and regulations to be made for the protection of natives

LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restriction on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage, in their per-

sons, religions, or opinions.

**LXXXVI.** And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his majesty, authorized to reside in the said territories, to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in ; provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be taken to prevent the said governor-general in council from enabling, by any laws or regulation or otherwise, any subjects of his majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever.

Lands within the India territories may be purchased.

**LXXXVII.** And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company.

No disabilities in respect of religion, colour, or place of birth.

**LXXXVIII.** And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors, drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor-general in council, their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court, and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of parliament in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolution, or proceedings thereon.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

**LXXXIX.** And, whereas, the present diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office, without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said bishop and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct bishopricks, but nevertheless the bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors, as their

Respecting the inconvenient extent of the diocese of Calcutta.

If the King erects Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, certain salaries to be paid to the bishops.

metropolitan; be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please his Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of Madras and the other the Bishoprick of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate and appoint bishops to such bishopricks under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such bishops respectively, the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

Such salaries to commence from time of taking office, and to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of offices, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever, shall be accepted, received, or taken by, such bishops, or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid; and that such bishops respectively, shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the British territories aforesaid.

Passage money for each such Bishop.

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, and they are required to pay to the bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipments and voyage.

As to Jurisdiction of such Bishops

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King empowered, by letters patent, to limit jurisdiction and functions.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the bishoprick of Calcutta and to the diocese of the said bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively, within the limits of their respective diocese, the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland therein.

The Bishop of

XCIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the

bishop of Calcutta for the time being, shall be deemed and taken to be the Metropolitan Bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions for the purposes aforesaid, as his majesty shall by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, think necessary to direct, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively, shall be subject to the bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such Bishoprick, or at the time of their respective consecrations as Bishops, take an oath of obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta, in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct

Calcutta to be Metropolitan in India.

XCIV. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case shall be countersigned by the president of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

Warrants for bills on letters patent appointing Bishops, to be countersigned by the President.

XCVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such bishops of Madras or Bombay respectively, who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds *per annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said company.

The King may grant certain pensions to the Bishops of Madras or Bombay.

XCVII. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen that the said person nominated and appointed to be bishop to either of the said bishopricks of Madras or Bombay, shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India, for the purpose of taking upon himself the office of such bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such bishop, such sum or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such bishop in respect of his salary, making up the full amount of one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen, that any such bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India, for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said bishop so dying be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the

Respecting salary of a Bishop of Madras or Bombay dying within 6 months after arrival;

or after six months holding office in India.

time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such bishop for six calendar months.

As to residence of Bishop of Madras or Bombay, if translated to Calcutta.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the bishoprick of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now as Archdeacon in the said territories, shall be appointed bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such Archdeacon, shall, for the purposes of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence of such bishop.

As to consecration of any person under the degree of a Bishop, resident in India, appointed to a Bishoprick.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a bishop, shall be appointed to either of the bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be resident in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as often as he shall be required so to do by his majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal to be directed to the two remaining bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies of the consecration for the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a bishop.

Provision for expences of visitations.

C. And be it enacted, that the expences of visitations to be made from time to time by the said bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be paid by the said company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued, than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

No Archdeacon in India to have a salary exceeding 3,000 Sa. Rs.

CI. And be it enacted, that no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency and island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry, any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees *per annum*. Provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said Bishop and archdeacons, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees *per annum*.

Two chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the establishment of each presidency.

CII. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said company at each of the presidencies of the said territories, two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said company such salary as shall, from time to time, be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid, shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of

Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest and appeal to the provincial Synod of *Lothian* and *Tweeddale*, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the governor general in council from granting, from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians, not being of the United church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor general of India in Council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January, in every year, make and transmit to the said court of directors, a prospective estimate of the number of persons, who, in the opinion of the said governor general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India, or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in India, in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations hereafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and in the month of June, in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors, what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college, as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not, within one month after the receipt of such certificate, nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

CIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college, by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall

The Governor-General in council, annually to make a prospective estimate of the number of vacancies in Indian establishments.

Board to certify what number of persons shall be candidates for admission to Haileybury college, and what number shall be admitted students.

Additional students to be admitted to fill up vacancies.

be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add, in respect of every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission, to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

The candidates for admission to be subjected to an examination and classed.

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college, shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge and by such examiners, as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners; and the candidates whose name shall stand highest in such list, shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college, until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

The Board to frame rules for the government of the college and the examination and qualification of candidates.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions, for the guidance of the said governor-general in council, in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and all such plans, rules, regulations, and provisions respectively, shall be submitted to his majesty in council, for his revision and approbation: and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his majesty in council.

Students to be examined and classed.

CVII. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions, made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college, of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified, shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list, shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

The students to supply the vacancies in the service, according to the priority on the list, and to choose their presidencies.

Sanction of appointment of professors.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners.

CIX. And be it enacted, that every power, authority and function, by this or any other act given to and vested in the said court of directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners, as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactment conferring such powers, authorities or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

All powers of the Court of Directors to be subject to the control of the Board, except patronage.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said board of commissioners to give, or cause to be given, directions, ordering or authorising the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said company, on account of the said board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as hereinbefore is mentioned to attend upon the said board, during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company.

Board of Control prohibited from directing the grant of allowances.

CXI. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India Company.

The Company to be called the East India Company.

CXII. And be it enacted, that the island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the said island, and all stores and property thereon, fit to be used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said island shall be governed by such order as his majesty in council shall from time to time issue in that behalf.

St. Helena vested in the Crown.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said company, now employed by the said company in the factory at Canton or in the island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories, which he would have been capable of taking and holding, if he had been a civil servant in such presidency, or on such establishment, during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to offices in any presidency.

CXIV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, all enactments and provisions, directing the said company to provide for keeping a stock of tea, shall be repealed.

Repeal of enactments for keeping a stock of tea.



King's Court  
authorized to ad-  
mit advocates and  
attornies without  
the Company's  
licence.

CXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court of justice, established by his majesty's charter in the said territories, to approve, admit, and control persons, as barristers, advocates and attornies in such court without any licence from the said company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that the being entitled to practice as an advocate in the principal court of Scotland, is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India, equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

Accounts to be  
Annually laid be-  
fore Parliament.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors of the said company shall, within the first fourteen sitting days next after the first day of May, in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, an account made up according to the latest advices, which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof, at each of their several presidencies or settlements and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with what rates of interest the state respectively carry and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners, shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimate in such manner, as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be especially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

CXVII. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the governor-general of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty second day of April next.

LETTERS PATENT,  
 ESTABLISHING THE  
 SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,  
 IN THE  
 East Indies.

Bearing Date the Eighth Day of December, in the Fourth Year of the  
 Reign of GEORGE IV., Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred  
 and Twenty-three.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting. WHEREAS His Majesty, King *George* the Second, of glorious Memory, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, bearing Date at *Westminster* the eighth Day of January, in the twenty-sixth Year of His Reign, did, for himself, his Heirs, and Successors, amongst other things, give and grant unto the *United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies*, and their Successors, and did ordain, establish, and appoint that there should be for ever thereafter, within the Town or Factory of *Bombay*, on the Island of *Bombay* in the *East-Indies*, one Body politic and corporate, by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of *Bombay*, and that such Body politic and corporate should consist of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, to be respectively elected and appointed in Manner therein mentioned, and that the said Body corporate, by the Name aforesaid, should have perpetual Succession. And His said Majesty, King *George* the Second, did further grant, ordain, direct, and appoint, that the Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, of *Bombay* aforesaid, should for ever thereafter be, and they were thereby con-

stituted a Court of Record, by the name of the Mayor's Court of *Bombay*, with such Powers, Jurisdictions, and Authorities, and subject to such Appeal to the Governor or President and Council of *Bombay*, as in the said Letters Patent are mentioned. And by the said Charter, the Governor or President and Council of *Bombay*, for the Time being, are appointed Justices of the Peace, and are, in the Manner therein mentioned, authorized and appointed to hold Sessions of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, as in the said Charter are and is mentioned. And by the same Charter or Letters Patent, His said Majesty, King *George the Second*, did establish another Body politic and corporate, by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of *Calcutta*, at *Fort William in Bengal*, and did direct and appoint, that the said Mayor and Aldermen of *Calcutta* should be a Court of Record, with such civil and criminal Jurisdiction within the Town and Factory of *Calcutta* at *Fort William in Bengal*, or within any of the Factories subject or subordinate thereto, as in the said Charter is mentioned.

Recital of the  
Act 37 Geo III.  
cap. 142.

AND WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-seventh Year of the Reign of our late Royal Father King *George the Third*, of glorious Memory, entitled, "An Act for the better Administration of Justice at *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*, and for preventing British Subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in *India*," reciting, among other Things, that the said Charter did not sufficiently provide for the due Administration of Justice, in such Manner as the State and Condition of the *Company's* Settlement at *Bombay* required, it is amongst other Things enacted, That it should be lawful for His said Majesty, King *George the Third*, by Charter or letters Patent under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to erect and establish a Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, to consist of the Mayor and three of the Aldermen resident at the said Settlement of *Bombay*, for the Time being, which Aldermen were from Time to Time to be selected, in such Manner as should be directed and prescribed by His said Majesty in the said Charter, together with one other Person, to be named from Time to Time by his said Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, which Person was to be a Barrister of *England* or *Ireland*, of not less than five Years' standing, and which Person so appointed was to be the President of the said Court, and was to be styled the Recorder of *Bombay*; and that the said Court should have full Power and Authority to exercise and perform all civil, criminal ecclesiastical, and admiralty Jurisdiction, and to appoint such ministerial Officers as might be necessary, and to form and establish such Rules of Practice, and such Rules for the Process of the said Court, and to do all such other Things, as should be necessary for the Administration of Justice and the due Execution of all or any of the Powers which might, by the said Charter, be committed to the said Court; and that the same should also be at all

Times, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, in and for the Town and Island of *Bombay* and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto. And by the said Act divers Provisions were made, touching the Extent of the said Charter, and the Jurisdiction, Powers, and Authorities to be thereby established. And it is further, among other Things, by the said Act enacted, that so much of the said Charter granted by His said Majesty, King *George* the Second, as conferred any civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical Jurisdiction upon the Mayor's Court of *Bombay*, or upon the President and Council, as a Court of Appeal from the said Court, or of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery at the said Settlement, or the Subordinates thereto belonging, in Case a new Charter should be granted by His said Majesty, King *George* the Third, in pursuance of the said Act, and should be openly published at *Bombay*, from and immediately after such Publication should cease and determine, and be absolutely void, to all Intents and Purposes, and all judicial Powers and Authorities granted by an Act or Acts of Parliament to the said Mayor's Court, or Court of Appeal at the said Settlement, should cease and determine, and be no longer exercised by the same Courts; but that the same should and might be exercised by the Court of Judicature to be erected by virtue of the said Act, in the Manner, and to the Extent in the said Act before directed; but nevertheless, the said Charter should, in all other Respects, continue in full Force and Effect, to all Intents and Purposes, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof (except so far as it is altered or varied by the said Act), as fully and effectually, as if the said Act had not been made, or such new Charter had not been granted.

AND WHEREAS His said Majesty, King *George* the Third, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, bearing date at *Westminster* the twentieth Day of February, in the thirty-eighth Year of his Reign, passed in Pursuance of the said recited Act of Parliament did, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, that there should be within the Settlement of *Bombay* a Court of Record, which should be called the Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, and did thereby create, direct, and constitute the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay* to be a Court of Record, with such civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and with such Powers and Authorities, to be exercised in such Manner as in the said Letters Patent is mentioned and directed.

AND WHEREAS the said Letters Patent have been openly published at *Bombay* and acted upon.

AND WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the fourth Year of our Reign, intituled, "An Act for de-  
"fraying the Charge of retiring Pay, Pensions, and other  
"Expences of that Nature, of His Majesty's Forces ser-  
"ving in *India*; for establishing the Pensions of the

Recital of the  
Erection of the  
Recorder's Court  
at *Bombay*. \*

Recital of the Act  
4 Geo. IV. cap. 71.

“ Bishop, Archdeacons, and Judges ; for regulating  
 “ Ordinations, and for establishing a Court of Judica-  
 “ ture at *Bombay* ;” reciting, among other Things, the  
 Letters Patent granted by His said Majesty, King  
*George* the Second, bearing date the eighth Day of  
 January in the twenty-sixth Year of his Reign, first  
 hereinbefore recited; and reciting that the said Charter,  
 so far as respected the Administration of Justice at *Bom-  
 bay*, had been altered and changed, by Virtue of the said  
 recited Act passed in the thirty-seventh Year of the  
 Reign of his said Majesty, King *George* the Third, and  
 by the said recited Letters Patent granted by His said  
 Majesty, King *George* the Third, bearing date the twen-  
 tieth Day of February in the thirty-eighth Year of his  
 Reign, and that the said Charter, so far as it respected  
 the Administration of Justice at *Fort-William* in *Bengal*,  
 had been altered and changed, by virtue of an Act pass-  
 ed in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of His said Majesty  
 King *George* the Third, intituled, “ An Act for establish-  
 “ ing certain Regulations for the better Management of  
 “ the Affairs of the *East-India Company*, as well in  
 “ India as in Europe,” and by divers subsequent Sta-  
 tutes ; and reciting, that it might be expedient, for the  
 better Administration of Justice in the said Settlement of  
*Bombay*, that a Supreme Court of Judicature should be  
 established at *Bombay*, in the same Form, and with the  
 same Powers and Authorities, as that now subsisting,  
 by virtue of the several Acts before mentioned, at *Fort-  
 William* in *Bengal*: It is enacted, that it should and  
 might be lawful for Us, our Heirs and Successors, by  
 Charter or Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *Great  
 Britain*, to erect and establish a Supreme Court of Judi-  
 cature at *Bombay* aforesaid, to consist of such and the  
 like Number of Persons, to be named from Time to Time  
 by Us, our Heirs and Successors, with full Power to ex-  
 ercise such civil, criminal, admiralty, and ecclesiastical  
 Jurisdiction, both as to Natives and British Subjects, and  
 to be invested with such Powers and Authorities,  
 Privileges, and Immunities, for the better Administra-  
 tion of the same, and subject to the same Limitations,  
 Restrictions, and Control, within the said Town and  
 Island of *Bombay* and the limits thereof, and the  
 Territories subordinate thereto, and within the Territo-  
 ries which then were, or thereafter might be subject to or  
 dependent upon the said Government of *Bombay*, as the  
 said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Fort-William* in  
*Bengal*, by virtue of any Law then in force and unrepeal-  
 ed, did consist of, was invested with, or subject to, within  
 the said *Fort-William*, or the Places subject to or depen-  
 dent on the Government thereof: And it is by the Act  
 now in recital provided, that the Governor and Council  
 at *Bombay*, and the Governor General at *Fort-William*  
 aforesaid, should enjoy the same Exemption, and no other  
 from the Authority of the said Supreme Court of Judica-  
 ture to be there erected, as is enjoyed by the said Go-

vernor General and Council at *Fort-William* aforesaid, for the Time being, from the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature there already by Law established : And it is by the same Act further enacted, that if We, our Heirs or Successors, should grant such Charter as aforesaid, and erect such Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* as aforesaid, all the Records, Muniments, and Proceedings whatsoever, of and belonging to the late Mayor's Court at *Bombay*, or to the late Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, which were by the said Act passed in the thirty-seventh Year of His said Majesty, King *George* the Third, directed to be delivered over, preserved, and deposited in the new Courts erected by virtue of the said Act, and all Records, Muniments and Proceedings whatsoever, of and belonging to the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, or to any of the Courts established under and by Virtue of the said Act passed in the thirty-seventh Year of the Reign of His said Majesty King *George* the Third, should, from and immediately after such Supreme Court of Judicature as We are thereby impowered to erect should be established at *Bombay*, be delivered over to be preserved and deposited for safe Custody in the said Supreme Court of Judicature to be erected at *Bombay*, to which all Parties concerned should and might have Resort and Recourse, upon application to the said Court : And it is by the same Act further enacted, that so much of the said Charter granted by His said Majesty, King *George* the Third, for erecting the Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, as relates to the Appointment of such Recorder and the erecting of such Courts of Judicature at *Bombay*, in case a new Charter should be granted by Us, our Heirs or Successors and should be only published at *Bombay*, from and immediately after such Publication should cease and determine, and be absolutely void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever ; and all Powers and Authorities granted by the said Act of the thirty-seventh Year of His said Majesty, King *George* the Third, to the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, should cease and determine, and be no longer exercised by the said Court ; but the same should and might be exercised by the Supreme Court of Judicature to be erected by Virtue of the Act now in recital, in the Manner, and to the Extent thereinbefore directed ; and that, when the said Supreme Court of Judicature which We are, by the said Act now in recital, empowered to erect, should be erected, the Court of Directors of the said *United Company* should and they are thereby required to direct and cause to be paid, certain and established Salaries to the Chief Justice and each of the Judges of such Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, as should be by the said new Charter established, that is to say, To the Chief Justice fifty-two thousand two hundred *Bombay* Rupees by the Year, and to each of the Puisne Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* forty-three thousand five

hundred *Bombay* Rupees by the Year, and that such Salaries should be paid and payable to each and every of them, respectively, out of the territorial Revenues of the said Settlement of *Bombay*; and that the said Salaries of such Chief Justice and Judges should commence and take place from and after their respectively taking upon them the Execution of their offices, as aforesaid, and that all such Salaries should be in Lieu of all Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, and Advantages whatsoever, and that no Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatsoever, should be accepted, received, or taken, in any Manner, or on any Account or Pretence whatsoever, other than such Salaries or Allowances as are, in and by the Act now in recital, directed to be paid, as by the said Act may more plainly and at large appear.

Establishment  
of a Court of Re-  
cord, to be call-  
ed the Supreme  
Court of Judica-  
ture at *Bombay*.

NOW KNOW YE, That We, upon full Consideration of the Premises, and of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have thought fit to grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, and by these Presents We do accordingly, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, That there shall be, within the Settlement of *Bombay*, a Court of Record, which shall be called the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, and We do hereby create, direct, and constitute the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* to be a Court of Record.

To consist of a  
Chief Justice and  
two Puisne Judges

AND We do further will, ordain, and appoint, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall consist of, and be holden by and before one principal Judge, who shall be and be called the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, and two other Judges, who shall be and be called the Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*; which Chief Justice and Puisne Justices shall be Barristers in *England* or *Ireland*, of not less than five Years' standing, to be named and appointed, from Time to Time, by Us, our Heirs and Successors by Letters Patent under our and their Great Seal of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: And such Chief Justice and Puisne Justices, and all and every of them, shall hold their said Offices, severally and respectively, during the Pleasure of Us, our Heirs and Successors, and not otherwise.

Their Qualifica-  
tion and Mode of  
Appointment.

Rank of Chief  
Justice.

AND we do hereby give and grant to our said Chief Justice, Rank and Precedence above and before all our Subjects whomsoever, within the Territories subject to the Government of *Bombay* aforesaid; excepting the Governor-General for the Time being of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, and the Governor of *Bombay* for the Time being, and excepting all such Persons as by Law and Usage, take Place in *England* before our Chief Justice of our Court of King's Bench.

Of Puisne Judges.

AND We do hereby also give and grant to each of our said Puisne Justices, respectively, according to their respective Priority of Nomination, Rank, and Precedence

above and before all our Subjects, whomsoever, within the Territories subject to the Government of *Bombay* excepting the said Governor-General for the Time being of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, and the Governor of *Fort St. George* for the Time being, and the Governor of *Bombay* for the Time being and excepting our said Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, and excepting the Bishop of *Calcutta* for the Time being, and excepting all and every the Member and Members of the Council of *Bombay*, and also excepting all such Persons as, by Law and Usage, take Place in *England* before our Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, That the said Chief Justice and the said Puisne Justices shall, severally and respectively, be and they are all and every of them, hereby appointed to be Justices and Conservators of the Peace, and Coroners, within and throughout the Settlement of *Bombay* and the Town and Island of *Bombay*, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and all the Territories which now are, or hereafter may be subject to or dependent upon the Government of *Bombay* aforesaid, and to have such Jurisdiction and Authority as our Justices of our Court of King's Bench have and may lawfully exercise, within that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, as far as Circumstances will admit.

AND we do farther will and ordain, That all Judgments, Rules, Orders, and Acts of Authority or Power whatsoever, to be made or done by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, shall be made or done by and with the Concurrence of the said three Judges, or so many or such one of them as shall be on such Occasions respectively assembled or sitting as a Court, or of the major Part of them so assembled and sitting.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That in case there shall be only two of such Justices present, and they shall be divided in their Opinions, the Chief Justice, if present, shall have a double or casting Voice; and if the Chief Justice shall be absent, the Matter shall abide the future Judgment of the Court.

AND We do further grant, ordain, and appoint, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall have and use, as Occasion may require, a Seal bearing a Device and Impression of our Royal Arms; within an Exergue or Label surrounding the same, with this Inscription, "The Seal of the Supreme Court at *Bombay*:" And We do hereby grant, ordain, and appoint, That the said Seal shall be delivered to, and kept in the Custody of the said Chief Justice; and in case of Vacancy of the Office of Chief Justice, the same shall be delivered over to, and kept in the Custody of such Person as shall then be senior Puisne Judge during such Vacancy.

AND We do hereby grant, ordain, and appoint, That if it shall happen that the said Seal shall by any Means,

The Court invested with a Jurisdiction, similar to the Jurisdiction of the King's Bench in England.

All Acts of the Court to be decided by the Majority of the Judges present, with a casting Voice to the President.

This Court to have a Seal, bearing His Majesty's Arms, which is to be kept by the Chief Justice or by the senior.



come to the Hands of any Person or Persons other than the Chief Justice, or such Person as, for the Time being, is hereby authorized to have the Custody thereof, the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to demand, seize, and take the said Seal from any Person or Persons whomsoever, by what Ways and Means soever the same may have come to his, her, or their Possession, other than the Person, for the Time being, hereby authorized and required to have the Custody thereof, and shall forthwith deliver such Seal to the said Chief Justice, or to such other Person as shall be, for the Time being, authorized by these Presents to have the Custody of such Seal as aforesaid.

All Writs to be  
issued under the  
Seal in the Name  
of the King.

AND We do hereby further grant, ordain, and appoint, That all Writs, Summonses, Precepts, Rules, Orders, and other Mandatory Process, to be used, issued, or awarded by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, shall run and be in the Name and Style of Us, or of our Heirs and Successors, and shall be sealed with the Seal of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* and shall have and bear the Attestation of the Chief Justice, or in the Vacancy of the said Office, of the *senior* of the two Puisne Justices, and shall be signed by the proper Officer, whose duty it shall be to prepare and make out the same respectively.

Salaries to the  
Chief Justice and  
other Judges,

AND We do further grant, ordain, appoint, and declare, That the said Chief Justice and the said Puisne Justices, so long as they shall hold their Offices respectively, shall be entitled to have and receive, respectively, the Salaries in and by the said recited Act of Parliament provided for that Purpose, that is to say, the Chief Justice fifty-two thousand two hundred *Bombay* Rupees by the Year, and the two Puisne Judges forty-three thousand five hundred *Bombay* Rupees by the Year each; such Salaries to commence and be paid and payable, at such Time, and in such Manner, as in the said Act of the fourth Year of our Reign is specified and directed.

In lieu of Perqui-  
sites;

AND We do hereby ordain, appoint, and declare, That the said Salaries shall be in lieu of all Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, and Advantages whatsoever; and that no Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatsoever, other than and except the said Salaries, shall be accepted, received, or taken by such Chief Justice or Puisne Justices, in any Manner, or on any Account or Pretence whatsoever.

and Judges prohi-  
bited from engag-  
ing in any other  
Office or Employ-  
ment, on Pain of  
Forfeiture.

AND We do further grant, appoint, and declare, That no Chief Justice, or other Justice of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, during the Time of holding and exercising the said Offices, respectively, shall be capable of accepting, taking, or performing any other Office, Place, or Employment, of any Denomination whatsoever, on Pain that the Acceptance of any such other Office, Place, or Employment, shall be and be deemed in Law, *de facto*, an Avoidance of his Office of

Chief Justice, or one of the Puisne Justices of the said Supreme Court of Judicature, as the Case may be, and the Salary thereof shall cease, and be deemed to have ceased accordingly, from the Time of such Acceptance of any other Office, Place, or Employment. NEVERTHELESS, in case all or any of the Justices of the said Supreme Court shall be nominated or appointed by Us, our Heirs or Successors, Commissioners for the Trial and Adjudication of Prize Causes and other maritime Questions, arising in *India*, We ordain and declare, That his or their Appointment as such Justice or Justices of such Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall not be vacated, nor shall his or their Right to his or their Salary, as such Justice or Justices of the said Supreme Court, be affected, by Reason of his or their acting under any such Commission, as aforesaid ; nor shall he or they thereby be disabled from accepting the Office of Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*.

AND We do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved *Sir Edward West*, Knight, now Recorder of *Bombay*, to be the first Chief Justice, and our trusty and well-beloved *Sir Ralph Rice*, Knight, now Recorder of *Prince of Wales Island*, and *Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers*, Knight, to be the first Puisne Justices of our said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, the said *Sir Edward West*, *Sir Ralph Rice*, and *Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers*, being Barristers in *England*, of five Years' standing and upwards.

AND We do further, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant, ordain, and appoint, That the Person who shall be the Sheriff of *Bombay*, at the Time of the Publication of this our Charter at the Presidency of *Bombay*, shall be and continue the Sheriff, until another shall be duly appointed and sworn into the said Office. And we do further, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant, direct, and appoint, That the Governor or President and Council of *Bombay* aforesaid, for the Time being, or the major part of them (whereof the said Governor or President, or, in his Absence, the senior of the Council then residing at *Bombay*, aforesaid, to be one) shall yearly, on the first Tuesday in December, or as soon after as may be, assemble themselves, and proceed to the Appointment of a new Sheriff for the Year ensuing, to be computed from the twentieth Day of December next after such Appointment ; which Sheriff, when appointed, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, and before he shall enter upon his said Office, take an Oath faithfully to execute his Office, and the Oath of Allegiance, before the Governor, or in his Absence the senior Member of the Council there present (who are hereby respectively authorised to administer the same), and shall continue in such Office during the Space of one whole Year, to be computed from the said twentieth Day of December, and until another shall be duly appointed and sworn into the said office : and in case such Sheriff shall die in his Office, or depart from

Provisions as to  
Sheriff.

the Territories subject to the Presidency of *Bombay*, then another Person shall and may, as soon as conveniently may be after the Death or Departure of such Sheriff, be in like Manner appointed and sworn in, as aforesaid, and shall continue in his Office for the Remainder of the Year, and until another Sheriff shall be duly appointed and sworn into the said Office.

The Sheriff's  
Duty defined.

AND We do further order, direct, and appoint, That the said Sheriff and his Successors shall, by themselves or their sufficient Deputies, to be by them appointed and duly authorized, under their respective Hands and Seals, and for whom he and they shall be responsible during his or their Continuance in such Office, execute, and the said Sheriff and his said Deputies are hereby authorized to execute all the Writs, Summonses, Rules, Orders, Warrants, Commands, and Process of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, and make Return of the same, together with the Manner of the Execution thereof, to the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, and to receive and detain in Prison all such Persons as shall be committed to the Custody of such Sheriff by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, or by the Chief Justice, or any of the said Puisse Justices of the said Court respectively.

And the Court  
is empowered to  
cause Writs, &c.  
to be directed to  
any other Person  
for Execution,  
where the Sheriff  
is interested.

AND We do further direct, ordain and appoint, That whenever the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall direct or award any Process against the said Sheriff, or award any Process in any Cause, Matter, or Thing, wherein the said Sheriff, on account of his being related to the Parties, or any of them, or by Reason of any good Cause of Challenge, which would be allowed against any Sheriff in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, cannot or ought not by Law, to execute the same, in every such Case the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall name and appoint some other fit Person to execute and return the same, and the said Process shall be directed to the said Person so to be named for that purpose, and the Cause of such special Proceedings shall be suggested and entered on the Records of the said Court.

Court to fix Li-  
mits, beyond which  
the Sheriff is not  
bound to execute  
Process, and Pro-  
vision to execute  
Process beyond  
such Limits.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, And We hereby ordain and declare, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall fix certain Limits, beyond which the said Sheriff shall not be compelled or compellable to go in Person, or by his Officers or Deputies, for the Execution of any Process of the said Court. And upon Occasions where the Process of the said Court shall be to be executed in any Place or Places beyond the said Limits so to be fixed, We grant, ordain, and direct, that the Chief Justice, or one of the said Puisse Justices, shall, by order, subject to the Revision and Control of the said Court, or the said Court shall, upon motion, direct, by what Person or Persons, and in what Manner, such Process shall be executed, and the Terms and Conditions which the Party issuing the same shall enter into, in order to prevent any

improper Use or Abuse of the Process of the Court: and the said Sheriff shall, and he is hereby required to grant his special Warrant or Deputation to such Person or Persons as the said Chief Justice, or one of the Puisne Justices, or the said Court, may direct, for the Execution of such Process. And, in that Case, we direct and declare, that the said Sheriff, his Executors or Administrators, shall not be responsible or liable for any Act to be done in, or in anywise respecting the Execution of such Process, under and by virtue of such special Warrant; And any Person or Persons being aggrieved under or by Pretence of such special Warrant, shall or may seek their Remedy, under any Security which may have been directed to be taken upon the Occasion, and which the said Court, or the said Chief Justice or Puisne Justices, are hereby authorized to direct to be taken.

AND We do hereby further authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* to prove, admit, and enrol, as Advocates and Attornies in such Court, such and so many Persons as may be *bonâ-fide* practising as such in the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay* at the Time of the Publication of this our Charter at *Bombay*, and also as Advocates, such and so many Persons, having been admitted Barristers at Law in *England* or *Ireland*, and as Attornies, such and so many Persons, having been admitted Attornies or Solicitors in one of our Courts at *Westminster*, as may to the said Court appear fit, according to such Rules and Qualifications as the said Court shall for that Purpose make and declare, to act as well in the Character of Advocates as of Attornies in the said Court; which Persons, so approved, admitted, and enrolled, as aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby authorized to appear and plead, and act for the Suitors of the said Court, subject always to be removed by the said Court from their Station therein upon reasonable Cause.

Court to admit  
Advocates and Attornies.

AND We do declare, That no other Person or Persons, whosoever, shall be admitted to appear and plead, or act in the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, for and on the Behalf of such Suitors, or any of them. PROVIDED ALWAYS, and We do hereby further order, ordain and declare, That no Person, from and after the Date of these our Letters Patent, other than the said Persons being *bonâ-fide* practising as Advocates or Attornies in the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, at the Time of the Publication of this our Charter, shall be capable of being admitted or enrolled, or of practising in the said Court, without the License of the said *United Company* for that Purpose first had and obtained.

AND We do further authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, from Time to Time, as Occasion shall require, to appoint so many and such Clerks, Registrars, Proctors, and other ministerial Officers, as shall be found necessary for the Administration of Justice, and the due Execution of all the Powers

Appointment of  
Clerks and other  
Officers.

and Authorities which are and shall be granted and committed to the said Court, by these our Letters Patent.

Fees to be settled by the Court, subject to the Revision of the Governor in Council.

AND We do hereby further authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* to settle a Table of Fees to be allowed to such Sheriff, Attornies, and all other the Clerks and other Officers aforesaid, for all and every Part of the Business to be done by them, respectively, which Fees, when approved by the said Governor of *Bombay* in Council (to whom we hereby give authority to review the same), the said Sheriff, Attornies, Clerks, and other Officers, shall and may lawfully demand and receive. And We do further authorize the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, with the like Concurrence of the said Governor in Council, from Time to Time to vary the said Table of Fees, as there shall be Occasion. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby require and enjoin the said Court, within one Year after these our Letters Patent shall have been published at *Bombay* aforesaid, and within one Month from the said settling and Allowance of the said Table of Fees, to certify under their several Hands and Seals, and to transmit to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, to be laid before Us, our Heirs and Successors, for our and their Royal Approbation and Correction, a true Copy of the Table of Fees, together with the Approbation of the said Governor in Council, and also any Variation of the said Table to be made as aforesaid, within one Month after the same shall have been so varied. And we further direct and appoint, That the said Table, and the said Alteration and Variations thereof (if any Alteration or Variation shall be made), shall be hung up in some conspicuous Part of the Hall or Place where the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall be publicly holden.

A true Copy of the Table of Fees to be transmitted to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, to be laid before the King, for his Approbation and Correction.

The Jurisdiction of the Court defined.

AND We do further direct, ordain, and appoint, That the Jurisdiction, Powers, and Authorities of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall extend to all such Persons as have been heretofore described and distinguished, in our Charters of Justice for *Bombay*, by the Appellation of British Subjects, who shall reside within any of the Factories subject to or dependent upon the Government of *Bombay*, and that the said Court shall be competent and effectual, and shall have full Power and Authority to hear and determine all Suits and Actions whatsoever against any of our said subjects, arising in Territories subject to, or dependent upon, or which hereafter shall be subject to or dependent upon the said Government, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of *India* in Alliance with the said Government, or against any Person or Persons who, at the Time when the cause of Action shall have arisen shall have been employed by or shall have been directly or indirectly, in the Service of the said *United Company*, or any of the Subjects of Us, our Heirs or Successors. And the said Court,

hereby established, shall have like Power and Authority to hear, try, and determine all and all Manner of civil Suits and Actions, which by the Authority of any Act or Acts of Parliament might have been heard, tried, or determined by the said Mayor's Court at *Bombay* aforesaid, or which may now be heard, tried or determined by the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*; and all Powers, Authorities, and Jurisdictions, of what Kind or Nature soever, which by any Act or Acts of Parliament may be, or are directed to be exercised by the said Mayor's Court, or by the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, shall and may be as fully and effectually exercised by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, as the same might have been exercised and enjoyed by the said Mayor's Court, or by the said Court of the Recorder at *Bombay*.

AND We do hereby further direct and ordain, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall have full Power to hear and determine all Suits and Actions that may be brought against the Inhabitants of *Bombay*. Yet, nevertheless, in the Cases of *Mahomedans* or *Gentoos*, their Inheritance and Succession to Lands, Rents, and Goods, and all Matters of Contract and Dealing between Party and Party, shall be determined, in the Case of the *Mahomedans*, by the Laws and Usages of the *Mahomedans*, and where the Parties are *Gentoos*, by the Laws and Usages of the *Gentoos*, or by such Laws and Usages as the same would have been determined by, if the Suit had been brought and the Action commenced in a Native Court, and where one of the Parties shall be a *Mahomedan* or *Gentoo*, by the Laws and Usages of the Defendant. And in all Suits so to be determined by the Laws and Usages of the said Natives, the said Courts shall make such Rules and Orders for the Conduct of the same, and frame such Process for the Execution of their Judgments, Sentences, or Decrees, as shall be most consonant to the Religion and Manners of the said Natives, and to the said Laws and Usages respectively, and the easy Attainment of the Ends of Justice. And in all Cases, such Means shall be adopted for compelling the Appearance of Witnesses, and taking their Examination, as shall be consistent with the said Laws and Usages, so that all Suits may be conducted with as much Ease, and at as little Expense, as shall be consistent with the Attainment of substantial Justice.

As to the Inhabitants of *Bombay*.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and We do hereby declare, That nothing in this Charter shall extend, or be construed to extend, to subject the Person of the Governor-General of *Fort William* or the Person of the Governor of *Fort St. George*, or the Person of the Governor of *Bombay*, or any of the Council of the said Settlement of *Bombay*, or the Person of the Chief Justice or any of the Justices respectively, for the Time being, to be arrested or imprisoned, in any Suit, Action, or Proceeding in the said Court; nor shall it be competent for the said

Certain Persons not to be arrested.

Certain Case in  
which the Court  
shall not have any  
Jurisdiction

Court to hear or determine, or to entertain or exercise Jurisdiction in any Suit or Action against the Governor General of *Fort William*, or the Governor of *Fort St. George*, or the Governor of *Bombay*, or any of the Council of the said settlement of *Bombay*, for or on account of any Act or Order, or any other Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever committed, ordered or done by them in their public Capacity, or acting as Governor General of *Fort William*, or Governor of *Fort St. George*, or Governor and Council of *Bombay*; nor shall the said Court have or exercise any Jurisdiction in any Matter concerning the Revenue under the Management of the said Governor and Council of *Bombay*, respectively, either within or beyond the Limits of the said Town, or the Forts or Factories subordinate thereto, or concerning any Act done according to the Usage and Practice of the Country, or the Regulations of the Governor and Council of *Bombay*, aforesaid. And We further will and declare, That no Person shall be subject to the Jurisdiction of the said Court, for or by Reason of being a Landholder, Land-owner, or Farmer of Land, or of Land-rent, or for receiving a Pension or Payment in lieu of any Title to or ancient Possession of Land or Land-rent, or for receiving any Compensation or Share of Profits for collecting Rents payable to the Public, out of such Lands of Districts as are actually farmed by himself, or those who are his Under-tenants, by virtue of the Farm, or for exercising within the said Lands or Farms any ordinary or local Authority commonly annexed to the Possession or Farm thereof, or for or by Reason of his becoming Security for the Payment of the Rents reserved, or otherwise payable out of any Lands or Farms, or Farms of Lands, within the Dominions subject to the said Government of *Bombay*. And no Person, for or by Reason of his being employed by the said *Company*, or the Governor and Council of *Bombay*, or by any Person deriving Authority under them, or for or on account of his being employed by a Native, or the Descendant of a Native of *Great Britain*, shall become subject to the Jurisdiction of the said Court, in any Matter of Inheritance or Succession to Goods or Lands, or in any Matter of Dealing or Contract between Party and Party, except in Actions for Wrongs, or Trespasses only. And provided also, and We do further declare, That no Action for Wrong or Injury shall lie against any Person whosoever, exercising a judicial Office in any Country Court, for any Judgment, Decree, or Order of such Court, or against any Person for any Act done by or in virtue of the Order of such Court. And in case any Information is intended to be brought against any such Person or Officer, the same shall be brought and proceeded in, in the same Manner, and to all Intents and Purposes in the same Form, and to the same Effect, as such Informations are directed to be proceeded in before the Supreme Court of Judicature

at *Fort William* in *Bengal*, by an Act passed in the twenty-first Year of the Reign of His Majesty, King *George* the Third, entitled, "An Act to explain and amend" so much of an Act made in the thirteenth Year of the "Reign of His present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the *East-India Company*, as well in *India* as in *Europe*,' as relates to the Administration of Justice in *Bengal*, and for the relief of certain Persons imprisoned at *Calcutta* in *Bengal*, under a Judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and also for indemnifying the Governor General and Council of *Bengal*, and all Officers who have acted under their Orders or Authority, in the undue Resistance made to the Process of the Supreme Court."

AND to the End that Justice may be the more speedily and effectually administered in the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby further, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant, ordain, and appoint, That upon any Cause of Action upon which the said Court can hold Plea, it shall be lawful and competent for any Person whomsoever, by himself or his lawful Attorney, duly admitted and inrolled in and by the said Court, in the Manner herein provided in that Behalf, to prefer to the said Court, and file therein of Record, a *Plaint* or *Bill* in Writing, containing the Cause of Action or Complaint, whereupon the said Court shall, and is hereby authorized to award and issue a *Summons*, or *Precept* in Nature of a *Summons*, in Writing, to be prepared in Manner above-mentioned, directed to the said Sheriff and containing a short Notice of the Cause of Action set forth in the said *Plaint*, and commanding the said Sheriff to summon the Person against whom the said *Plaint* shall have been filed, to appear, at some certain Time and Place therein to be specified, to answer the said *Plaint*, which *Precept*, and the Execution thereof, the said Sheriff shall duly return to the said Court; and the Person or Persons so summoned shall accordingly appear, and may plead such Matter in Abatement, Bar, or other Avoidance of the said *Plaint* or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall be advised; and after such Appearance, the said Court shall proceed from Time to Time, giving reasonable Days to the Parties to hear their respective Allegations, as Justice may require, and examine the Truth thereof, upon the Oath or Oaths of such competent and credible Witnesses as they shall produce respectively. To which End, We hereby authorize and empower the said Court, at the Request of either of the said Parties, to award and issue a *Summons*, or *Precept* in the Nature of a *Summons* to be prepared in Manner beforementioned, and directed to every one of such Witnesses commanding him or her to appear, at a Time and Place to be specified in such *Summons*, to depose his or her Knowledge touching the Suit so depending between the Parties, naming them, and specifying at whose Request

The Method of commencing and prosecuting civil Suits.

\*  
Witnesses to be summoned.



such Summons shall have issued ; and upon the Appearance of the said Witnesses, or any of them, the said Court may, and is hereby required to order and award to them, and each of them, such reasonable Sum of Money, for his, her, or their Expences, as the said Court shall think fit, whether such Witnesses shall be examined or not, the same to be paid forthwith by the Party at whose Request the said Summons shall have issued ; and if the said Sum of Money, so ordered and awarded, shall not be forthwith paid or secured to such Witnesses, to the Satisfaction of the said Court, the Party to whom it shall belong to pay the same shall not only lose the Benefit of the Testimony of such Witnesses, but shall be compelled to pay him or her the Money so ordered and awarded, by such Ways and Process as are herein provided for levying and enforcing the Payment and Satisfaction of Money recovered by Judgments of the said Court. And the said Court is hereby authorized and empowered to administer to such Witnesses, and others whom they may see Occasion to examine, proper Oaths and Affirmations, that is to say ; to such Persons as profess the Christian Religion, an Oath or Affirmation according to the Form used in *England* in like Cases, and to others, an Oath or Oaths, or Affirmations, in such Manner and Form as the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall esteem most binding upon their Consciences respectively. And the said Court is hereby authorized and required to cause such Witnesses, so sworn or affirming, to be examined touching the Matters in Question ; and in all Cases where, by Reason of the Amount in Value of the Matter in Dispute, an Appeal is allowed, by these our Letters Patent, from the Judgment or Determination of the said Court (but not in any Cases of less Value), the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* is hereby authorized and required to reduce the Depositions of the Witnesses so to be examined, or cause the same to be reduced into Writing, and subscribed by the several Witnesses with their Names or other Mark, and to file the same of Record. And in case any Person, so summoned, shall refuse, or wilfully neglect to appear and be sworn, or to affirm, and be examined, and subscribe his or her Deposition, as the said Court shall appoint, the said Court is hereby empowered to punish such Person so refusing, or wilfully neglecting, as for a Contempt, by fine or by Imprisonment, or other corporal Punishment not affecting Life or Limb.

And are to be sworn in such Way as may be most binding on their Consciences.

Witnesses in Contempt to be fined or imprisoned.

Provido that Native Witnesses are not to be called upon, otherwise than they would be called upon by a Native Court.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That no Person being a Native of *India*, shall be compelled or compellable, or enforced to appear in the said Court, by virtue of any summons to appear as a Witness, or to appear in any other Manner, or to give Testimony in any other Form, than such Person could or might have been called upon to appear and give Testimony before any Native Court, according to the Laws and Usages of the Natives ; and no such Native shall be liable to any punishment, for any Con-

tempt in not appearing or submitting to be sworn and examined, in any other Form or Manner than such Person could or might have been called upon to appear and give Testimony before any such Native Court.

AND We do further give to the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* full Power and Authority, upon examining and considering the several Allegations of the said Parties to such Suit, or of the Complainant alone, in case the Defendant should make Default after Appearance, or say nothing, or confess the Plaintiff; and on examining and considering the Depositions of the Witnesses, to give Judgment and Sentence according to Justice and Right, and also to award and order such Costs to be paid by any or either of the Parties to the other or others, as the Court shall think just.

The Court to give Judgment according to Justice and Right.

AND We do further authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* to award and issue a Writ or Writs, or other Process of Execution, to be prepared in Manner before-mentioned, and directed to the said Sheriff for the Time being, commanding him to seize and deliver the Possession of Houses, Lands, or other Things recovered in and by such Judgment, or to levy any Sum of Money which shall be so recovered, or any Costs which shall be so awarded, as the Case may require, by seizing and selling so much of the Houses, Lands, Debts, or other Effects, real and personal, of the Party or Parties against whom such Writs shall be awarded, as will be sufficient to answer and satisfy the said Judgment, or to take and imprison the Body or Bodies of such Party or Parties, until he, she, or they shall make such Satisfaction, or to do both, as the Case may require.

And to award Execution against the Goods, Lands, or Person of the Debtor.

AND We direct and appoint, That the several Debts to be seized as aforesaid, shall, from the Time the same shall be extended and returned into the said Supreme Court, be paid and payable in such Manner and Form as the said Court shall appoint, and no other; and such Payment, and no other, shall from thenceforth be an absolute and effective Discharge for the said Debts, and every of them, respectively.

AND We do hereby further authorize and empower the said Supreme Court to make such further and other interlocutory Rules and Orders, as the Justice of the Proceeding may seem to require. And in case the Party so summoned, as aforesaid, shall not appear upon the Return of such Summons or Precept, as aforesaid, according to the Exigence thereof, or if the Cause of Action, as contained in such Plaintiff as aforesaid, shall exceed the Value of one hundred and fifty *Bombay* Rupees, or shall be in the Nature of an enormous personal Wrong, and in either or any of the said Cases, the said Court, or the Chief Justice, or any of the Justices of the said Court, shall be satisfied by Affidavit or Affirmation to be filed of Record, that the Case is such as to require Security, then, after Return of such Summons, or in lieu thereof, the said

And to make interlocutory orders.

And in Certain  
Cases to hold to  
Bail.

Effects of De-  
fendant not ap-  
pearing, or not to  
be found, may be  
sequestered ;

Court, or the Chief Justice, or any of the Justices of the said Court (the Orders and Acts of the said Chief Justice and Justices, or any of them, in this respect, out of Court, to be subject to the Review and Control of the Court) is hereby authorized and empowered to award and issue a writ or Warrant, directed to the said Sheriff, commanding him to arrest and seize the Body of such Defendant, and to have the same, at a Time and Place in the said Writ to be specified, before the said Court, to answer the said Plaintiff. And the said Court may, in and by the said Writ or Warrant, authorize the said Sheriff to deliver the Body of such Defendant, so arrested, to sufficient Bail, that such Defendant shall appear at a Time and Place mentioned in such Writ or Warrant, and in all Things perform and fulfil the exigence thereof; and upon the Appearance of such Defendant in and before the said Court, We do hereby authorize and empower the said Court to commit him to Prison, to the said Sheriff, unless and until he shall give Bail, to the satisfaction of the said Court, for paying the Debt, Damages, and Costs, which shall be recovered against him in such Action, or for rendering himself to prison, and in Default thereof, that the Bail will pay such Debt, Damages, and Costs for him; which Bail We hereby empower the said Court to take and thereupon deliver the Body of the said Defendant to Bail. And if the said Sheriff shall make Return upon either of the said Writs of Summons or Capias, that the Defendant is not to be found within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and the Plaintiff, or some other Person, shall by Affidavit, or in the Case of a Quaker by Affirmation, in Writing or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of the said Court, make Proof, verifying the Plaintiff's Demand, We do hereby grant, ordain, and appoint, That the said Court shall and may award and issue a Writ, in the Nature of a Writ of Sequestration, to be prepared in Manner above-mentioned, and directed to the said Sheriff, commanding him to seize and sequester the Houses, Lands, Goods, Effects, and Debts of such Defendant, to such Value as the said Court shall think reasonable and adequate to the said Cause of Action, so verified as aforesaid, and the same to detain, till such Defendant shall appear and abide such Order of the said Court as if he had appeared on the former Process. And the said Court shall, and is hereby authorized and empowered, according to their Discretion, either to cause the said Goods to be detained in Specie, or to be sold, and to give Day to such Defendant, by Proclamation in open Court, from Time to Time, not exceeding two Years in the whole; and if such Defendant, shall not appear on the last Day, which the said Court in their Discretion shall think proper to give, it shall be lawful, and the said Court is hereby authorized to proceed *ex-parte*, to hear, examine, and determine the said Plaintiff and Suit, or Cause of Action, and to give such Judgment therein, and award and order such Costs as

aforesaid. And if Judgment shall, in such Case, pass for the Plaintiff, the said Court is hereby authorized and empowered to award and issue a Writ to the said Sheriff, to be prepared in manner above-mentioned, commanding him to sell the said Houses, Lands, Goods, Effects, and Debts, so seized and sequestered, and to make Satisfaction out of the Produce thereof, to the Plaintiff, for the Duty or Sum so recovered, and his Costs, and to return the Overplus, if any there be after satisfying the said Judgment and Costs, and the Expences of the said Sequestration, to such Person in whose Possession the said Effects were seized, or otherwise to reserve the same for the Use of the said Defendant, as occasion shall require. And if such Effects shall not be sufficient to produce the Sum so to be recovered, and the said Costs, the said Court is hereby further empowered to award and issue such Process of Execution for the Deficiency, as is herein provided for levying Money recovered by Judgment and Costs ; and if Judgment shall, in such last-mentioned Case, pass for the Defendant, the said Court is authorized and empowered to award and order the Costs of the said Suit, and the Expence of the said Sequestration, and all Damages occasioned thereby, to be paid by the said plaintiff to the said Defendant or his Attorney, or the Person in whose Possession the said Effects were seized, the same to be levied by such Process as is hereinbefore provided for levying Costs ; and the said Debts, from the Time of their being so seized and extended, and returned into Court, shall be payable in such a Manner as the said Court shall direct, and no other.

And the Goods sold to pay the Debt when adjudged, which after a Time the Court may do *ex-parte*.

And if insufficient, further Execution may be awarded.

AND We do hereby further will, direct, and ordain, That the said Court, hereby established, shall frame such Process, and make such Rules and orders for the Execution of the same, in all Suits, civil and criminal, to be commenced, sued or prosecuted within their Jurisdiction, as shall be necessary for the due Execution of all or any of the Powers hereby committed thereto, with an especial Attention to the Religion, Manners, and Usages of the Native Inhabitants living within its Jurisdiction, and accommodating the same to their Religion, Manners, and Usages, and to the Circumstances of the Country, so far as the same can consist with the due Execution of Law and the attainment of substantial Justice.

Court empowered to frame Rules and Process.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and We do hereby further ordain and direct, That all Forms of Process, and Rules and Orders for the Execution thereof, which shall be framed by the said Court, shall be transmitted from time to time, by the first convenient Opportunity, after the same shall be so framed, to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to be laid before us, our Heirs or Successors, for our and their Royal Approbation, Correction, or Refusal.

Forms of Process, and Rules and Orders, to be transmitted to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to be laid before the King for His Approbation and Correction.

AND We ordain and direct, That such Process shall be used, and such Rules shall be observed, until the same shall be repealed or varied ; and, in the last Case, with

such Variation as shall be made therein.

Provision for  
the Prosecution of  
Suits against the  
East India Com-  
pany.

The Governor  
and Council of  
Bombay are to ap-  
point an Attorney  
for the Company.

AND We do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, further grant, ordain, and appoint, That the said Governor and Council of *Bombay*, and their Successors, shall and may, from Time to Time, by their sufficient Warrant, to be filed of Record in the said Supreme Court of Judicature of *Bombay*, name and appoint some sufficient Person, resident in the said Town of *Bombay*, to be the Attorney of the said *United Company*, who shall remain and act as Attorney to the said *Company*, so long as he shall reside in the said Town, or until some other fit Person, there resident, shall be appointed in his Place, in Manner above-mentioned. And if any such Plaintiff, as aforesaid, shall be filed in the said Court against the said *Company*, the said Court may, and is hereby empowered to award and issue such Summons or Precept, as aforesaid, directed to the said Sheriff, commanding him to summons the said *Company*, by their said Attorney, to appear at the Time and Place therein to be specified, to answer to the said Plaintiff, and the Sheriff shall serve the same upon the said Attorney, and the said Attorney shall thereupon appear for the said *Company*; and if the said *Company* shall not appear in Manner aforesaid, upon the Return of the said Writ, the said Court may and is hereby authorized, upon such Default, to award and issue a Writ, to be prepared in Manner above-mentioned, and directed to the said Sheriff, commanding him to seize and sequester such and so much of the Estate and Effects of the said *Company*, as upon the Circumstances, the said Court shall think fit, to compel the Appearance of the said *Company*, at the Time and Place which shall be specified, for that Purpose, in such Writ of Sequestration. And for Default of the Appearance, upon the Return of such last-mentioned Writ, the said Court may, and is hereby empowered to issue such other Writ or Writs of Sequestration, until an Appearance of the said *Company* shall be duly entered and recorded in the said Court, and after such Appearance, the said Court shall and may proceed to hear and examine, try and determine, the said Action and Suit, in Manner before-mentioned. And if Judgment shall be given in such Action or Suit against the said *Company*, the said Court may and is hereby empowered to award and order reasonable Costs to be paid by the said *Company*, and to cause the Debt or Damages and Costs, so awarded, to be raised and levied of the Estates, Goods, and Chattels of the said *Company*, in such Manner as is herein-before provided, for Execution to be had in other Actions and Suits. And if the said Governor and Council shall refuse or neglect, at any Time, to make and appoint such Attorney of Record, the said Court is hereby empowered and authorized to name an Attorney for the said *Company* upon Record, upon whom Process shall in like Manner, be served. And the said *Company* may also sue in the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, in the same Manner, and to the

In default where-  
of the Court may  
name one.

The *Company*  
may sue in the  
Court as any other  
Persons.

same Effect, as any other Persons within the Jurisdiction thereof can or may do ; and if Judgment shall be given against the said *Company*, the said Court of Judicature may order reasonable Costs to be paid by them to the Defendant, and to be raised and levied out of their Lands, Houses, Debts, Estates, Goods, and Chattels, in such Manner as is herein provided for Execution of Judgment on other Occasions. And if the said *Company*, after four Sequestrations, and after the Expiration of two Years from the Service of the Summons above-mentioned, shall not appear, then the said Court may and is hereby required, if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall by Affidavit (or being a Quaker, by Affirmation, in Writing or otherwise), to the Satisfaction of the said Court, make Proof, verifying his, her, or their Demand, proceed to hear, examine, try, and determine the said *Plaint* and cause, and to give such Judgment therein, and award such Costs as aforesaid ; and in case Judgment shall pass for the Plaintiff, the said Court is hereby authorized and empowered to award and issue a Writ to the said Sheriff, to be prepared in Manner before-mentioned, commanding him to sell the Goods and Effects so seized and sequestered, and to make Satisfaction, out of the Produce thereof, to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, for the Debt so recovered, and his, her, or their Costs, and to return the Overplus (if any there be) after satisfying the said Judgment, and Costs and Expences of the said Sequestration, to such Person or Persons in whose Possession the said Effects were so seized, to and for the Use of the said *United Company* ; and if such Effects shall not be sufficient to produce the Sum so to be recovered, and the said Costs, the said Court is further empowered to award and issue such Process of Execution for the Deficiency, as is herein provided, for levying Money recovered by Judgment and Costs. And if Judgment shall, in any case, pass for the said *Company*, the said Court is hereby authorized and empowered to award and order the Costs of the said Suit, and the Expences of the said Sequestration, and all the Damages occasioned thereby (the same being first taxed, ascertained, and attested, by the proper Officers), to be paid by the said Plaintiff or Plaintiffs to the Person or Persons in whose Possession the said Effects were seized, to and for the Use of the said *Company*, and the same shall be levied by such Process as is hereinbefore provided for levying Costs.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant, ordain, and establish, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall also be a Court of Equity, and have equitable Jurisdiction over the Person or Persons hereinbefore described and specified or limited, for its ordinary civil Jurisdiction, as aforesaid, subject to the Restrictions and Exceptions hereinbefore, in that Behalf, expressed or contained and not otherwise ; and shall and may have full Power and Authority to administer Justice in a summary Manner, according or as near as may be to the

An equitable Jurisdiction is given to this Court similar to that of the Court of Chancery.

Rules and Proceedings of our High Court of Chancery in *Great Britain*; and upon a Bill filed, to issue Subpœnas and other Process, under the Seal of the said Court, to compel the Appearance and Answer upon Oath of the Parties therein complained against, and Obedience to the Decrees and Orders of the said Court of Equity, in such Manner and Form, and to such Effect, as the High Chancellor of *Great Britain* doth, or lawfully may, under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom, or as near the same as the Circumstances and Condition of the Places and Persons under their Jurisdiction, and the Laws, Manners, Customs and usages of the Native Inhabitants will admit.

With similar Authority over the Persons and Estates of Infants and Lunatics.

AND We do hereby authorize the said Supreme Court of Judicature of *Bombay* to appoint Guardians and Keepers for Infants and their Estates, according to the order and Course observed in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*; and also Guardians and Keepers of the Persons and Estates of natural Fools, and of such as are or shall be deprived of their Understanding or Reason by the Act of God, so as to be unable to govern themselves and their Estates, which we hereby authorize and empower the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* to inquire, hear, and determine, by Inspection of the Person, or by such other Ways and Means, by which the Truth may be best discovered and known.

Also criminal Jurisdiction, as a Court of Oyer and Terminer.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby grant, order, ordain, and appoint, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall also be a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, in and for the Town and Island of *Bombay* and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and shall have and be invested with the like Power and Authority as Commissioners or Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery have, or may exercise, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, to inquire, by the Oaths of good and sufficient Men, of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, heretofore had, made, done, or committed; or which shall hereafter be had, done, or committed, within the said Town and Island of *Bombay*, or the Limits thereof, or the Factories subordinate thereto; and, for that Purpose, to issue their Warrant or Precept, to be prepared in Manner abovementioned, and directed to the said Sheriff, commanding him to summon a convenient number, therein to be specified, of the principal Inhabitants resident in the said Town or Island of *Bombay*, being Persons so heretofore described and distinguished as British Subjects of Us, our Heirs and Successors, as aforesaid, to attend and serve, at a Time and Place therein also to be specified, as a Grand Jury or Inquest, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, and present to the said Court such Crimes and Offences as shall come to their Knowledge, and the said Crimes and Offences to hear and determine, by the Oaths of other good and sufficient Men, being Persons so heretofore described and distin-

quished as British Subjects of Us, our Heirs and Successors, and resident in the said Town or Island of *Bombay*, or the Limits thereof, or the Factories subordinate thereto; and, for that Purpose, to issue a Summons or Precept, prepared in such Manner as is hereinbefore mentioned, and directed to the said Sheriff, commanding him to summon a convenient Number, to be therein specified, of such Persons, so heretofore described and distinguished as British Subjects, as aforesaid, to try the said Indictment or Inquest. And if any Person or Persons to be summoned upon such Grand or Petit Jury, as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to attend, according to such Summons, and be sworn upon Inquest, We do hereby further empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* to punish the said Contempt, by Fine, or by Imprisonment for a reasonable Time to be limited, or by both. And We do further empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, in like Manner and under like Penalties, to cause all such Witnesses as Justice shall require to be summoned, and to administer to them, and each of them, the proper Oaths, that is to say, to such as profess the Christian Religion, an Oath in such Manner and Form as the same would have been administered in *England*, and to others, such Oaths, and in such Manner, as the said Court shall esteem to be most binding upon their Consciences; and to proceed to hear, examine, try, and determine the said Indictments and Offences, and to give Judgment thereupon, and to award Execution thereof, and in all Respects administer criminal Justice, in such or the like manner and Form, or as nearly as the Condition and Circumstances of the Place and the Persons will admit of, as our Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery do or may, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, due Attention being had to the Religion, Manners, and Usages of the Native Inhabitants.

AND We do further authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, in like Manner, to inquire, hear, and determine, and to award Judgment and Execution of, upon, and against all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, or which shall hereafter be had, done, or committed, by any of our Subjects, in any of the Territories subject to or dependent upon the Government of *Bombay*, or within any of the Territories which now are, or hereafter may be subject to, or dependent upon the said Government, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of *India* in Alliance with the said Government; and for that Purpose to award and issue a Writ or Writs to the said Sheriff, prepared in Manner before-mentioned, commanding him to arrest and seize the Body or Bodies of such Offender or Offenders, and bring him or them to *Bombay* aforesaid, and him or them to keep, until he or they shall be delivered by due Course of Law, and to do all other Acts which shall be necessary, as well

Criminal Jurisdiction as to Offences committed by any of the King's Subjects in the Territories of Native Princes.



for the due Administration of criminal Justice, as for any other Purpose or Purposes, in as ample Manner and Form as might have been done by the Court of Oyer and Terminer at *Bombay*, as established by the said Charter of Justice, so granted, as aforesaid, by his said Majesty, King *George* the Second, or by the said Charter so granted by His said Majesty, King *George* the Third, as hereinbefore mentioned, or by Virtue or under the Authority of any Act or Acts of Parliament relative thereto, and in such Manner and Form, as nearly as the Circumstances and Condition of the Case will admit of, as our Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery may do in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*. And We further ordain and establish, That in any Case, it shall not be lawful for any Offender to object to the Locality of the Jurisdiction of the Court, or of the Grand or Petit Jury, summoned as hereby directed; but he shall be indicted, arraigned, tried, convicted, and punished, or acquitted or demeaned, in all Respects, as if the Crime had been committed within the Town or Island of *Bombay*, or the Limits thereof, or of the Factories subordinate thereto.

Exception of the Governor and Council of *Bombay*, in certain cases, from the criminal Jurisdiction.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and we do hereby declare, That the said Court shall not be competent to hear, try and determine any Indictment or Information against the Governor General of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the Governor of *Fort St. George*, or the Governor or any of the Council, of *Bombay*, not being for treason or felony, which any such Governor-General, or Governor, or any of such Council shall or may be charged with having committed, within the Jurisdiction of the same.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer may reprieve Execution of any Capital Sentence until the King's Pleasure is known.

AND WHEREAS Cases may arise, wherein it may be proper to remit the general Severity of the Law, We do hereby authorize and empower the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery to reprieve and suspend the Execution of any capital Sentence, wherein there shall appear, in the Judgment of the said Court, a proper Occasion for Mercy, until our Pleasure shall be known; and the said Court shall, in such Case, transmit to Us, under the Seal of the said Court, a State of the Case and of the Evidence, and of the Reasons for recommending the Criminal to our Mercy, or for such Reprieve or Suspension, as the Case may be. In the mean time, the said Court shall cause such Offender to be kept in strict Custody, or deliver him or her out to sufficient Bail or Mainprize, as the Circumstances shall seem to require.

The Court to exercise Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant, ordain, establish, and appoint, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall be a Court of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and shall have full Power and Authority to administer and execute, within and throughout the Town and Island of *Bombay*, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and all the Territories which now are, or hereafter may be subject to or dependent upon the said Government, and towards and upon all Persons so

described and distinguished by the Appellation of British Subjects, as aforesaid, there residing, the Ecclesiastical Law, as the same is now used and exercised in the Diocese of *London* in *Great Britain* so far as the Circumstances and Occasion of the said Town, Island, Territories, and people shall admit or require. And, to that Purpose, We give, and grant to the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* full Power and Authority to take Cognizance of, and proceed in all Causes, Suits, and Business, belonging and appertaining to the Ecclesiastical Court, before the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, in whatsoever Manner to be moved, as well at the Instance or Promotion of Parties as of office, mere or mixed, against any of the said Subjects residing in the said Town, Island, Territories, or districts, and which, by the Law and Custom of the said Diocese of *London*, are of Ecclesiastical Cognizance; and the said Causes, Suits, and Business, with their Incidents, Emergents, and Dependents, and whatsoever is thereto annexed and therewith connected, to hear, dispatch, discuss, determine; and also to grant Probates, under the Seal of the said Supreme Court of Judicature of *Bombay*, of the last Wills and Testaments of all or any of the said Subjects of Us, our Heirs and Successors, dying and leaving personal Effects, within the said Town, Islands, Territories, or Districts, respectively, and of all Persons who shall die or have Effects within the Places aforesaid; and to commit Letters of Administration, under the Seal of the said Court, of the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and all other Effects whatsoever, of the Persons aforesaid, who shall die intestate, or who shall not have named an Executor resident within the said Town, Islands, Territories, or Districts, or where the Executor, being duly cited according to the Form generally used for that Purpose in the said Diocese of *London*, shall not appear and sue forth such Probate, annexing the Will to the said Letters of Administration, when such Person shall have left a Will without naming any Executor or any Person for Executor, who shall then be alive, and resident within the said Town, Island, Territories, or Districts, and who being duly cited thereunto, will appear and sue forth a Probate thereof: and to sequester the Goods and Chattels, Credits, and other Effects whatsoever, of such Persons so dying in Cases allowed by Law, as the same is and may now be used in the said Diocese of *London*, and to demand, require, take, hear, examine, and allow, and if Occasion require, to disallow and reject the Amount of them, in such Manner and Form as is now used, or may be used, in the said Diocese of *London*, and to do all other Things whatsoever, needful and necessary in that Behalf.

And grant Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration of Persons dying or having Effects within its Jurisdiction

**PROVIDED ALWAYS,** And We do hereby authorize and require the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, in such Cases as aforesaid, where Letters of Administration shall be committed with the Will annexed, for want of an Executor appearing in due Time to sue forth the

Probate, to reserve in such Letters of Administration full Power and Authority to revoke the same, and to grant Probate of the said Will to such Executor, whenever he shall appear and sue forth the same.

AND We do hereby further authorize and require the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* to grant and commit such Letters of Administration, according to the Course now used, or which lawfully may be used, in the said Diocese of *London*, to the lawful next of Kin of such Persons so dying as aforesaid. And in case no such Person shall then be residing within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, or being duly cited, shall not appear and pay the same, to the principal Creditor of such Person, or such other Creditor as shall be willing or desirous to obtain the same; and for want of any Creditor appearing, then to the Registrar of the said Court, or such other Persons, in such Manner, and subject to such Power of Revocation as, in and by an Act of Parliament of the thirty-ninth and fortieth Years of His said Majesty, King *George* the Third, intitled "An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in *India*, and the better Administration of Justice within the same," and an Act of Parliament of the fifty-fifth Year of His said Majesty, King *George* the Third, intitled "An Act to amend so much of an Act of the thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, as relates to the fixing the Limits of the Towns of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*," and also so much of an Act of the thirty-ninth and fortieth Year of His present Majesty, as relates to granting Letters of Administration to the Effects of Persons dying intestate, within the several Presidencies in the *East Indies* to the Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and to enable the Governor in Council of the said Presidencies to remove Persons not being British Subjects, and to make Provision for the Judges in the *East Indies*, in certain Cases," is provided.

Administrators  
are to give Security by Bond, for  
duly administering  
Effects, as in  
the Diocese of  
*London*.

AND We do hereby further enjoin and require, That every Person to whom such Letters of Administration shall be committed, other than the Registrar of the said Court, taking Administration under the Authority of the said Act of the thirty-ninth and fortieth Year of the Reign of His said Majesty King *George* the Third, shall before the granting thereof, give sufficient Security, by Bond, to the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, for the Payment of a competent sum of Money, with two or more able Sureties (Respect being had in the Sum therein to be contained, and in the Ability of the Sureties to the value of the Estate, Credits, and Effects of the Deceased), which Bond shall be deposited in the said Court among the Records thereof, and there safely kept, and a Copy thereof shall be also recorded among the Proceedings of the said Court. And the Condition of the said Bond shall be to the following Effect: "That if the above-bounden Administrator of the Goods and Effects of

“ the Deceased do make, or cause to be made, a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of the said Deceased, which have or shall come to the Hands, Possession, or Knowledge of him, the said Administrator, or the Hands or Possession of any other Person or Persons for him, and the same so made do exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, into the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, at or before a Day therein to be specified, and the same Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects and all other the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of the Deceased at the Time of his Death, or which at any Time afterwards shall come to the Hands or Possession of such Administrator, or to the Hands or Possession of any other Person or Persons for him, shall well and truly administer, according to Law ; And further shall make, or cause to be made, a true and just Account of his said Administration, at or before a Time therein to be specified, and all the Rest and Residue of the said Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects, which shall be found remaining upon the said Administration Account, the same being first examined and allowed of by the same Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, shall deliver and pay unto such Person or Persons, respectively, as shall be lawfully entitled to such Residue, then this Obligation to be void and of none Effect, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue ”

AND in case it shall be necessary to put the said Bond in Suit, for the sake of obtaining the Effect thereof, for the Benefit of any Person or Persons who shall appear to the said Supreme Court to be interested therein, such Person or Persons, from Time to Time, paying all such Costs as shall arise from the said Suit, or any Part thereof, such Person or Persons shall, by Order of the said Court, be allowed to sue the same in the Name of the said Oblige, and the said Bond shall not be sued in any other Manner. And We do hereby authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* to order that the said Bond shall be put in Suit, in the Name of the said Registrar or Chief Clerk, or his Executors or Administrators, whom We also authorize the said Court to name and appoint for that special Purpose.

AND WHEREAS many Persons possessed of, or entitled to money or Effects, within the Limits of the Jurisdiction hereby given to the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, may die in other Parts or Countries, in Aid therefore of the Executors or next of Kin, and Creditors of the Persons so dying not within the said Limits, We further, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant and ordain, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall and may grant such Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration of any Person dying out of the Limits of the said Jurisdiction, and leaving Effects within the said Limits, as the said Court is authorized to grant in case of a Person dying within the said Limits, so far as may relate

In what Cases the Bond may be put in Suit.

The Court may grant Administration of Effects at the Settlement, though left by Persons who died out of the Settlement.

to such Money or Effects as the Person so dying was possessed of or entitled to at the Time of his Decease, within the Limits of their said Jurisdiction, and no further.

The Court to be  
a Court of Admir-  
alty

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby grant, ordain, establish, and appoint, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall be a Court of Admiralty, in and for the said Town and Island of *Bombay*, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and all the Territories which now are, or hereafter may be subject to, or dependent upon the said Government. And We do hereby commit and grant to the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* full Power and Authority to take Cognizance of, hear, examine, try, and determine all Causes, civil and maritime, and all Pleas of Contracts, Debts, Exchanges, Policies of Assurance, Accounts, Charter-Parties, Agreements, Loading of Ships, and all Matters and Contracts which, in any Manner whatsoever, relate to Frigate, or Money due for Ships hired and let out, Transport Money, Maritime Usury, Bottomry or Respondentia, or to Extortions, Trespasses, Injuries, Complaints, Demands, and Matters, civil and maritime, whatsoever, between Merchants, Owners, and Proprietors of Ships and Vessels, employed or used within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, or between others, contracted, done, had, or commenced, in, upon, or by the high Seas or public Rivers, or Ports, Creeks, Harbours, and Places overflown, within the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea and High-water Mark, within, about, and throughout the Town, Island, and Territories aforesaid, the Cognizance whereof doth belong to the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, as the same is used and exercised in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, together with all and singular their Incidents, Emergents, and Dependencies, annexed and connexed Causes whatsoever; and to proceed summarily therein with all possible Dispatch, according to the Course of our Admiralty of that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, without the strict Formalities of Law, considering only the Truth of the Fact and the Equity of the Case.

Further Power  
with regard to  
Crimes maritime.

AND We do further commit to the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, full Power and Authority to inquire, hear, try, examine, and determine, by the Oaths of honest and lawful Men, being Persons so heretofore described as British Subjects, and not otherwise, all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Maimings, Forestalling, Extortions, Trespasses, Misdemeanours, Offences, Excesses, and Enormities, and maritime Crimes whatsoever, according to the Laws and Customs of the Admiralty, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, done, perpetrated, or committed upon the high Seas; and to fine, imprison, correct, punish, chastise, and reform Parties guilty, and all Violators of the Law, Usurpers, Delinquents, contumacious Absentees, Masters of Ships, Rowers, Fishers, Shipwrights, and other Workmen exercising any kind of maritime Affairs, ac-

To punish Of-  
fenders;

cording to the said civil and maritime Laws, Ordinances  
 and Customs, and their respective Demerits; And to  
 deliver and discharge Persons imprisoned in that Behalf,  
 who ought to be delivered, and to take Recognizances,  
 Obligations, Stipulations, and Cautions, as well to our  
 Use as at the Instance of other Parties, and to put the  
 same in Execution, or to cause or command them to be  
 executed; and also to arrest, or cause or command to  
 be arrested, according to the civil Law, and the ancient  
 Customs of our High Court of Admiralty, in that Part of  
*Great Britain* called *England*, all Ships, Persons, Things,  
 Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, for the Premises, and  
 every of them, and for other Causes whatsoever concern-  
 ing the same wheresoever they shall be met with or found,  
 in or throughout the said Districts and Jurisdictions  
 aforesaid; and to compel all Manner of Persons in that  
 Behalf, as the Case shall require, to appear and answer in  
 the said Court, with Power of using any temporal Coer-  
 cion, and inflicting Mulets and Penalties, according to the  
 Laws and Customs aforesaid; and moreover to compel  
 Witnesses, in case they shall withdraw themselves for  
 Interest, Fear, Favour, or Ill-will, or other Cause what-  
 soever, to give Evidence to the Truth, in all and  
 every Cause or Causes above-mentioned, according to  
 the Exigencies of the Law, and to proceed in such Cause  
 or Causes, according to the civil and maritime Laws and  
 Customs, as well at the Instance or Promotion of Parties  
 as of Office, mere or mixed, as the Case may require;  
 and to promulge and interpose all Manner of sentences  
 and Decrees, and to put the same in Execution, according  
 to the Course and Order of the Admiralty, as the same is  
 now used in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*.  
 PROVIDED ALWAYS, That the several Powers and Au-  
 thorities herein given to the said Court to proceed in  
 maritime Causes, and according to the Laws of the Ad-  
 miralty, as herein expressed, shall extend, and be con-  
 strued to extend, only to such Persons as, pursuant to  
 the Provisions hereinbefore contained, are and would be  
 amenable to the said Supreme Court of Judicature at  
*Bombay*, in its ordinary Jurisdiction.

AND We do hereby ordain and appoint, That all Affi-  
 davits taken in the said Court of Judicature at *Bombay*,  
 or before any Judge thereof, shall be made on Oaths,  
 administered in such Form and Manner as is before  
 directed, in the Case of Witnesses to be examined before  
 the said Court. PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That in all  
 civil Cases, the Affirmation in Writing of a Quaker, which  
 the said Court, or any Judge of the said Court, as the  
 Case may require, are hereby authorized and empowered  
 to take, shall be of the same Weight, Authority, and  
 Effect, as an Affidavit upon Oath.

AND We do hereby further will, ordain, and declare,  
 That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Su-  
 preme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, in any Part of  
 its Jurisdiction, whether Common Law, Equity, Ecclesi-

Deliver and dis-  
charge;

May arrest Ship,

To compel Per-  
sons to appear  
under Penalties.

Witnesses to an-  
swer.

According to the  
Law civil and ma-  
ritime, as now is  
used in *Great  
Britain*.

Affidavits and  
Affirmations how  
to be taken.

Power for the  
Court to appoint  
Commissioners to  
take Affidavits, &c.

astical or Admiralty, by Commission or Commissions under the Seal of the said Court, to authorize and appoint any fit or proper Person or Persons, either generally or in any particular Case, or for one or more Turn or Turns only, to receive the Acknowledgments of Recognizances of Bail and Bail-pieces, and to administer Oaths for the Justification of Bail, and for the taking of any Affidavit or Affirmation, or for receiving and taking the Answer, Plea, Demurrer, Disclaimer, or Examination of any Party or Parties to any Suit, or for the Examination of any Witness or Witnesses upon Interrogatories, either *de bene esse* or in chief, or any other Occasion, and for the swearing Executors and Administrators in any Suit, Matter, or Proceeding, which may be pending or about to be instituted in the said Court, upon such occasions as the said Court shall think fit to issue such Commissions. And We direct and ordain, That such Commission and Commissions, so to be issued, shall respectively be executed, acted under, and returned, if the same shall require any Return, in such Manner and Form as such Matters are usually transacted by Commissions, general or special issued out of our Court of King's Bench at *Westminster*, or our High Court of Chancery, or the Ecclesiastical Court of the Diocese of *London*, or our High Court of Admiralty in *England*, respectively. PROVIDED ALWAYS That nothing therein contained shall extend to authorize or empower the issuing of any Commission or Commissions for the Examination of any Witness or Witnesses, upon any Indictment or Information, for any Offence whatsoever, to be tried and determined by and before the said Court.

Suitors' Money  
and Securities to  
be deposited with  
the Company's  
Cash.

AND We do further will and ordain, That all the Monies, Securities, and effects of the Suitors of the said Court, which shall be ordered into Court, or to be paid, delivered, or deposited for safe Custody, shall be paid or delivered unto, or deposited with the Governor, or President and Council at *Bombay*, to be by them kept and deposited with the Cash and Effects of the said *Company*, subject to such Orders and Directions as the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall from Time to Time think fit to make concerning the same, for the Benefit of the Suitors, the said *United Company* being responsible for the said Monies, Securities, and Effects, in such Manner, and subject to the same Exceptions, as is mentioned in the said in Part recited Charter of His said Majesty, King *George* the Second, with respect to the Monies, Securities, or Effects to be deposited with the said Governor or President and Council, under the Authority of the Mayor's Court thereby erected.

An Accountant  
General to be ap-  
pointed by the  
Court of Directors.

AND We do, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto the Court of Directors of the said *Company*, or the major Part of them, full Power and Authority, from Time to Time, to name and appoint an officer, under the Name of the Accountant General of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, and the same, at their

Pleasure, to remove, and another to appoint, who shall act, perform, and do, all Matters and Things necessary to carry into Execution the Orders of the said Court, relating to the Payment or Delivery of the Suitors' Money, Effects, and Securities, unto the Governor or President and Council of *Bombay*, and taking the same out again; and keeping the Accounts with the said Governor and Council and Register of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, and other Matters relating thereto, under such Rules, Methods, and Directions, as shall from Time to Time be made and given, under the Hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the said *Company*; which Rules, Methods, and Directions, We will and direct, shall be according to such Rules, Methods, and Directions as are observed by the Accountant General of our High Court of Chancery in *Great Britain*, or as near thereto as may be, and as the Situation and Circumstances of Affairs will permit.

AND to the End that the Court of Request and the Court of Quarter Sessions, erected and established at *Bombay* aforesaid, and the Justices and other Magistrates appointed for the Town and Island of *Bombay*, and the Factories subordinate thereto, may better answer the Ends of their respective Institutions, and act conformably to Law and Justice, it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby further grant, ordain, and establish, That all and every the said Courts and Magistrates shall be subject to the Order and Controul of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, in such Sort, Manner, and Form, as the inferior Courts and Magistrates of and in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, are by Law subject to the Order and Controul of our Court of King's Bench; to which End, the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* is hereby empowered and authorized to award and issue a Writ or Writs of *Mandamus*, *Certiorari*, *Procedo*, or Error, to be prepared, in Manner above mentioned, and directed to such Courts or Magistrates as the Case may require, and to punish any Contempt thereof, or wilful Disobedience thereunto, by Fine and Imprisonment.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby direct, establish, and ordain, That if any Person or Persons shall find him, her, or themselves aggrieved, by any Judgment or Determination of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, in any Case whatsoever, it shall and may be lawful for him, her, or them, to Appeal to Us, our Heirs or Successors, in our or their Privy Council, in such Manner, and under such Restrictions and Qualifications as are hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in all Judgments or Determinations made by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* in any civil Cause, the Party and Parties against whom, or to whose immediate Prejudice the said Judgment or Determination shall be or tend, may by his or their humble Petition, to be preferred for that

Court of Request  
and Quarter Sessions,  
&c. to be  
subject to this  
Court.

Appeal to the  
King in Council.



Purpose to the said Court, pray Leave to appeal to Us, our Heirs or Successors, in our or their Privy Council, stating in such Petition the Cause or Causes of Appeal; and in case such Leave to appeal shall be prayed by the Party or Parties who is or are directed to pay any Sum of Money, or to perform any Duty, the said Court shall and is hereby empowered to award that such Determination or Judgment shall be carried into Execution, or that sufficient Security shall be given for the Performance of the said Judgment or Determination, as shall be most expedient to real and substantial Justice. PROVIDED ALWAYS, That where the said Court shall think fit to order the Judgment or Determination to be executed, Security shall be taken from the other Party or Parties for the due Performance of such Judgment or Order, as We; our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit to make thereupon. And in all Cases, We will and require, That Security shall also be given, to the Satisfaction of the said Court, for the Payment of all such Costs as the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* may think likely to be incurred by the said Appeal, and also for the Performance of such Judgment or Order as We, our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit to give or make thereupon. And upon such Order or Orders of the said Court, thereupon made, being performed to their Satisfaction, the said Court shall allow the Appeal, and the Party or Parties, so thinking him, her, or themselves aggrieved, shall be at Liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their Appeal, to Us, our Heirs or Successors, in our or their Privy Council, in such Manner and Form, and under such Rules, as are observed in Appeals made to us from our Plantations or Colonies, or from our Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Sarke, or Alderney*.

Security on such Appeal for Cost, and for Performance of Judgment.

Court, on such Appeal, to transmit a Copy of all Evidence and Proceedings.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby direct and ordain, That in all such Cases the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall certify and transmit, under the Seal of the said Court, to Us, our Heirs or Successors, in our or their Privy Council, a true and exact Copy of all Evidence, Proceedings, Judgments, Decrees, and Orders, had or made in such Causes appealed, so far as the same have Relation to the Matter of Appeal.

In criminal Suits,

low or deny Appeal and regulate the Terms.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, That in all ~~and in all such Cases~~ <sup>whatsoever</sup>, the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall have the full and absolute Power and Authority to allow or deny the Appeal of the Party pretending to be aggrieved, and also to award, order, and regulate the Terms upon which Appeals shall be allowed, in such Cases in which the said Court may think fit to allow such Appeal.

Reservation of Power to the King to refuse an Appeal

AND We do hereby also reserve to ourself, our Heirs and Successors, in our or their Privy Council, full Power and Authority, upon the humble Petition of any Person or

Persons aggrieved by a Judgment or Determination of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, to refuse or admit his, her, or their Appeal thereupon, upon such Terms, and under such Limitations, Restrictions, and Regulations, as We or they shall think fit, and to reform, correct, or vary such Judgment or Determination, as to Us or them shall seem meet.

AND We do further direct and ordain, That the said Court shall, in all such Cases, conform to and execute, or cause to be executed, such Judgments and Orders as We shall think fit to make in the Premises, in such Manner as any original Judgment, Decree, or Decretal, or other Order or Rule by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* should or might have been executed.

Court to execute Judgments and Orders of his Majesty.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That no Appeal shall be allowed by the said Court, unless the Petition for that Purpose shall be preferred within six Months from the day of pronouncing the Judgment or Determination complained of, and unless the value of the Matter in Dispute shall exceed the Sum of three thousand *Bombay* Rupees.

No Appeal to be allowed, except the Petition shall be preferred within six Months, and unless the Matter shall exceed 3000 *Bombay* Rupees in value.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby direct, ordain, and appoint, That the said Chief Justice, and other Justices, forthwith, after the Arrival of this our Charter at *Bombay*, if he or they shall then be there, or forthwith after his or their Arrival there, shall assemble themselves, or so many of them as shall be able to assemble themselves, in the Room or Hall where the Court of the Recorder of *Bombay* shall then be usually holden, or in some other proper Room or Place to be appointed for that Purpose; and the said Chief Justice, if present, shall then and there take an Oath, in the most solemn Manner, that he will, to the best of his Knowledge, Skill, and Judgment, duly and justly execute the said Office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, and impartially administer Justice in every Cause, Matter, or Thing which shall come before him; and shall also take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, and make and subscribe the Declaration against Transubstantiation, in such Manner and Form as the same are by Law appointed to be taken or made in *Great Britain*, of which Oaths a Record shall be forthwith made. And We do hereby authorize the said Puisne Justices, or such of them as shall then be present, to administer the said Oaths and Declarations, and make such Record thereof accordingly; and the said Puisne Justices, or such of them as shall then and there be present, shall take the like Oaths, and make and subscribe the like Declarations, only changing what ought to be changed for that purpose, before the said Chief Justice, if present, and if not, then each of the said Puisne Justices shall take such Oath before the other of them, of which Oaths also a Record shall be forthwith made. And We do hereby authorize the said Chief Justice and Puisne Justices respectively, to administer the said Oaths and Declarations, and record the same accordingly. And We do hereby

Chief Justice and other Judges to be sworn.

further ordain and establish, that the said Chief Justice and Puisne Justices, and all and every succeeding Chief Justice and Puisne Justices, shall, before he or they shall be capable of exercising the said Office or Offices, respectively take, in open Court, the like Oaths, and subscribe the like Declarations, only changing what ought to be changed for that Purpose, whereof Records shall be made and filed among the other Records of the Court from Time to Time; And after the said Chief Justice and the said Puisne Justices, or so many of them as shall be assembled at the Time and Place aforesaid, shall have taken the said Oaths, and have made and subscribed the like Declaration, the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall be proclaimed and published in due Manner; and proceed forthwith to the Execution of the several Authorities hereby vested in it.

After publishing  
of this Charter,  
the Recorder's  
Court to cease;

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We hereby grant and declare, That from and immediately after the publishing and proclaiming of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, so much of the said Charter granted by His said Majesty, King *George* the Third, in the thirty-eighth Year of his Reign, as hereinbefore mentioned, as confers any Jurisdiction whatsoever, civil or criminal, or ecclesiastical, upon the Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, shall cease and determine, and be absolutely void, to all Intents and purposes; and all Powers and Authorities by any Act or Acts of Parliament granted to or vested in the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, shall cease and determine, and be no longer exercised by the said Court; but the same shall and may be exercised by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, in manner and to the Extent therein directed.

And its Authority over all Matters depending is given and transferred to the new Court.

PROVIDED ALWAYS That no Judgment or Decree or Decretal or other Order, Rule, or Act of the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, legally pronounced, given, had, or done, in any of the Jurisdictions, civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical, given to the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay* before such Publication and Proclamation, as aforesaid, of the said new Court hereby established, shall be hereby avoided, but shall remain in full Force and Virtue, as if these Presents had not been made; nor shall any Indictment, Information, Action, Suit, Cause, or Proceeding, depending in the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, whether originally instituted in such Court in any Branch of its Jurisdiction, or transferred from any other Court or Courts of Judicature, be abated, discontinued, or annulled, but the same shall be transferred, in their then present Condition respectively, to, and subsist and depend in the said Court hereby established, according to the several Jurisdictions hereby given to such Court, severally and respectively, to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been respectively commenced, brought, found, presented, or recorded in the said Court hereby established. And We do hereby authorize and empower the said Court hereby established, to proceed accordingly in all

such Indictments, Informations, Actions, Suits, Causes and Proceedings, to Judgment and Execution, and to make such Rules and Orders respecting the same, and also respecting any Sum or Sums of Money belonging to the Suitors of the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, or of any of the Courts the Jurisdiction whereof was transferred to the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay* as the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, might have made, or as the said Court hereby established is hereby empowered to make, in Causes, Suits, or Proceedings commenced or depending before the said Court hereby established: For which Purpose it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all the Records, Muniments, and Proceedings whatever, of or belonging to the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, or which ought to be deposited with such Court, shall be delivered and deposited, and preserved amongst the Records of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, hereby established.

And all the Records of the Recorder's Court are to be preserved by the new Court.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* (Respect being had to the Seasons of the Year, and the Convenience of the Suitors) to settle and appoint proper Terms and Law Days, and Days for Sittings after Term if necessary, and to change and vary such Appointments as Occasion shall require, and to proclaim, hold, and adjourn the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery and Admiralty Sessions, as to them severally shall seem most expedient.

Court to settle proper Terms, &c.

PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That the said Court shall and is hereby required, in each Year, to hold at the least four Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, within and for its Limits, and more, if the same shall be found necessary for the Convenience of the said Settlement of *Bombay*, and the Ends of Public Justice.

The Oyer and Terminer shall be held four Times a Year.

PROVIDED ALSO, And it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby require and enjoin the said Court, as soon as any Rules shall have been made for the Appointment of Terms or Law Days, or for the Variation of such Appointment, by the first convenient Opportunity after making or varying the same, to transmit a Copy thereof, under the Hands and Seals of the Judges of the said Court, to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, to be laid before Us, our Heirs or Successors, for our and their Royal Approbation and Correction. And We ordain and direct, That such Appointments shall be kept and observed, until the same shall be altered by Us, our Heirs or Successors, and then with such Variation or Alteration as We, our Heirs or Successors, shall cause to be made therein. PROVIDED ALSO, and We do hereby further will and ordain, That after the said Terms and Law Days shall once have been fixed by the said Court, no Variation to be made therein by the said Court shall take Effect, until such Variation shall have been approved and confirmed by Us, our Heirs or Successors.

Rules to be transmitted to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*.

Power to sequester Goods of Persons exempt from Arrest.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and We do hereby direct and declare, That in all cases in which the Person or Persons of the Governor General of *Fort William*, the Governor or President of *Fort St. George*, or the Governor or President of *Bombay*, or any of the Councillors of the Presidency of *Bombay*, or the Chief Justice, or any of the Puisne Justices of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, is, and are hereby declared not to be subject or liable to be arrested or imprisoned, as aforesaid; and wherein a *Capias* or Process for arresting the Body is hereby given and provided against other Persons, it shall and may be lawful for the said Courts hereby established, respectively, to order the Goods and Estates of such Persons, so exempted from Arrest and Imprisonment, as aforesaid, to be seized and sequestered, or sold, if need be, until he or they respectively shall appear and yield Obedience to the Judgment, Decree, or Decretal or other Order or Rule of the said Court.

Proviso as to Trial of Offences by the Judges.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and We do hereby direct and declare, That all Offences committed by, or charged upon the said Chief Justice, or any of the Puisne Justices, of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, respectively, shall be heard, tried, and determined, in the same Manner as if the same were committed by, or charged upon any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Fort William in Bengal*.

General Clause, as to Powers of the new Court to try all Causes which may now be tried at *Bombay*.

AND it is our further Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby grant and declare, That the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* shall have full Power and Authority to hear, try, and determine all, and all Manner of Suits and Actions, either civil or criminal, which by the Authority of any Act or Acts of Parliament or under the Authority of the said Letters Patent of the thirty-eighth Year of His said Majesty, King George the *Third*, may now be tried or determined by the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, and that all Powers, Authorities, and Jurisdictions, of what Kind or Nature soever, which by any Act or Acts of Parliament, or by the said Letters Patent, may be or are directed to be exercised by the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, shall and may be as fully and effectually exercised by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, as the same might have been exercised and enjoyed by the said Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*.

Grants of Fines to the *East-India Company*.

AND FURTHERMORE, We, of our further especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm unto the said *United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies*, and their Successors, all such Fines, Amercements, Forfeitures, Penalties, or Parts of Penalties, and Sums of Money whatsoever, as have heretofore been ordered, charged, judged, set, imposed, or awarded, upon or against any Person or Persons whomsoever, in or by any Court of Justice or Person at *Bombay*, having

lawful authority to order, charge, adjudge, set, impose, or award the same, and all such Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties or Parts of Penalties, and Sums of Money, which hereafter, during all the Residue of the Term of the Continuance of the said *United Company's* Government, shall be ordered, judged, set, imposed, or awarded upon or against any Person or Persons whomsoever, in or by the said Court hereby established, or by any Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or General Court of Quarter Sessions, or by any of the Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery, for the said Presidency of *Bombay*, or any of them, or by any Person or Persons there having lawful Authority to order, charge, adjudge, set, impose, or award the same, for or by Reason of any Offences, Misdemeanours, Defaults, Contempts, Neglects, or Forfeitures whatsoever, to have, hold, receive, levy, sue for, recover, and enjoy the same, to the said *United Company*, in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as We, our Heirs or Successors, could or might have had, held, received, levied, sued for, recovered, and enjoyed the same, if these Presents had not been made, without any Account or other Matter or Thing to be rendered or paid for the same, unto Us, our Heirs or Successors; subject nevertheless to the several Powers and Authorities by these our Letters granted to, or vested in the said Court hereby established, to discharge, mitigate, or set over any of such Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, or Sums of Money respectively, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, nevertheless, That it shall and may be lawful, and We hereby authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay* to make such Satisfaction to Prosecutors of Information or Indictments, as to the said Court shall seem reasonable and fit, out of any Fine or Fines to be set or imposed upon any Person or Persons, who shall be convicted upon such Proceedings, respectively, and to order and direct such Satisfaction to be paid accordingly, as hereinafter directed.

Power for the Court to make Satisfaction to Prosecutors out of Fines.

AND We do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto the said *Company* full Power and Authority to sue for, recover, and levy, all and every the said Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, and Sums of Money, by any Action or Actions of Debt to be brought in the said Court hereby established, or by such other Suits, Actions, Ways, Means, and Proceedings, as may be lawfully had and prosecuted in the said Court, in their corporate Name, or by any other lawful Ways or Means, either in the Name of Us, our Heirs or Successors, or of the said *United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies*, and to collect, take, seize, and levy the said Fine, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, and Sums of Money, in and by those Presents granted, or mentioned to be granted, from Time to Time, by the pro-

Power given to the *East-India Company* to recover the Fines.

per Officers and Ministers of the said *United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies*, to the only proper Use and Behoof of the said *Company*, without any Writ, ~~Warrant~~, or other Process of the Exchequer of Us, our Heirs and Successors, or any other Court or Courts whatsoever and wheresoever, to be had and obtained in that Behalf, any Usage or Custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such Orders as the said Court hereby established shall respectively make, in Favour of Prosecutors, as hereinbefore directed.

Court to cause  
Payment of Fines  
to the *Company*.

AND We do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, direct, authorize, and command the Chief Justice, and other Justices of the said Court hereby established at *Bombay*, and all Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, now and for the Time being, all Sheriffs and other Officers and Ministers, and others therein concerned respectively, by virtue of these our Letters Patent, to cause to be paid over to the said *United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies*, from Time to Time, all such Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, and Sums of Money, as shall be set or imposed upon, or be forfeited or accrued due, by or from any Person or Persons, as aforesaid; and the same shall be paid or satisfied by such Person or Persons accordingly, or otherwise shall and may be recovered and levied, by any of the Ways and Means before-mentioned, subject nevertheless to such Orders as shall be made for the satisfaction of Prosecutors, as hereinbefore directed. And We do, by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, declare and grant, That such Payments, so to be made, shall be as full and sufficient a Discharge, to all Intents and Purposes, to the said Chief Justice and other Justices of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at *Bombay*, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and the said respective Officers and Ministers, and all and every other Person and Persons, as if such Payments had been made to Us, our Heirs and Successors, at the Receipt of our or their Exchequer.

Provision for Re-  
covery of Fines.

AND to the Intent that the Ends of Justice may not be frustrated or delayed by the Want of a due Remedy to enforce the Payment of the said Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, and Sums of Money, We hereby will and direct, That the Commissioners of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and the Justices of the Peace, in their Courts of Quarter Sessions, shall by themselves, or by the proper Officers of the said Court, in every Term next after the holding of the said Courts respectively, deliver unto the said Court hereby established, upon Oath, an Estreat Roll of all Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, and Sums of Money, which shall have been set, imposed, lost, or forfeited, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, at or by, or before the said Courts, or any of them, or by or before any of the

said Commissioners or Justices of the Peace, during the Time of the holding any of the said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery or Quarter Sessions, at any Period subsequent to the Time when the next preceding Courts, aforesaid, were last holden, respectively; And that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court hereby established, to award and issue such Process against the Persons liable to the Payment thereof, in order to the Recovery of the same, in Aid and for the Use of the said *Company*, or otherwise, according to the Circumstances of the Case, to discharge or mitigate the same, as our Court of Exchequer in *England*, or the Chancellor and Barons thereof, may or can lawfully do, upon Estreats of the Green Wax in *England*, with Power also to the said Court hereby established, by any Rule or Order, to cause a Share or Proportion of any Fine imposed on any Person or Persons, for any Delinquency or Misdemeanor prosecuted to Judgment, to be paid over to the Prosecutor, towards defraying his Expenses occasioned thereby, as such Court shall, in its Discretion, think fit or expedient.

AND We do further hereby strictly charge and command all Governors and Commanders, Magistrates, and Ministers civil and military, and all other our faithful and liege Subjects whomsoever, in and throughout the British Territories and Possessions in the *East-Indies* and the Countries, Territories, Districts, and Places, which now are or shall be hereafter dependent thereon, or Subject or Subordinate to the British Government there, that in the Execution of the several Powers, Jurisdictions, and Authorities hereby granted, made, given, or created, they be aiding, assisting, and obedient in all Things, as they will answer the contrary to their Peril.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness ourself, at *Westminster*, the eighth Day of December, in the fourth Year of our Reign.

All the King's  
Subjects to be aid-  
ing and assisting.

(By Writ of Privy Seal.)

(L. S.)

BATHURST.



# GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ANNO DUODECIMO & DECIMO TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXXXIII.

An Act to incorporate the *Great Indian Peninsula* Railway Company,  
and for other Purposes connected therewith.

[1st August 1840.]

7 & 8 Vict. c. 110. WHEREAS under or by virtue of a Deed of Settlement bearing date the Sixteenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made in conformity with the Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of Her Majesty, intituled *An Act for the Registration, Incorporation, and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies*, and of the Act for amending the same, the several Persons herein-after named are associated together with certain other Persons as a Company (completely registered), under the name of the *Great Indian Peninsula* Railway Company, for the purpose of establishing Railway Communication between *Bombay* and other parts of *India* on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the said Railway Company and the *East India* Company, and with Powers reserved by the said Deed to the said Railway Company of extending and varying their undertaking; and by the said Deed the Capital of the said Railway Company is fixed at the sum of Five hundred thousand Pounds (but subject to be encreased to the sum of One million Pounds in certain events), and is divided into One hundred thousand shares of Five Pounds each, of or to which the Persons herein-after named and the other Persons aforesaid are or are entitled as the registered Shareholders of the said Railway Company; and the said Deed of Settlement contains Covenants on the part of the Shareholders, Parties thereto, that they will remain associated in a Company for the business or purpose of making, constructing, working, and maintaining a

Railway as therein mentioned, according to the Provisions of the said Act for the Registration, Incorporation, and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies, and the said Act for amending the last-mentioned Act, and with and subject to all the Powers, Rights, and Privileges which under or by virtue of the said Acts the Company shall lawfully have, exercise, and be liable to on its complete Registration being certified according to the same Acts, and under and subject to the Provisions in the said Deed of Settlement contained, which Provisions are contained in certain Clauses, and numbered respectively from One to Ninety-seven inclusive: And whereas the Directors of the said Railway Company are now the Right Honourable the Lord Wharnccliffe, and William John Hamilton, Frederick Ayrton, Robert Wigram Crawford, John Griffith Frith, Robert William Kennard, Cornelius Nicholson, William Nicol, and Melvil Wilson, Esquires: And whereas negotiations are still in progress between the said Railway Company and the *East India* Company with a view to the construction by the said Railway Company of the said Railway, and the establishing of such Railway Communication as aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon between them, which terms and conditions may in some respects vary from what was contemplated at the date of the said Deed of Settlement: And whereas the objects and purposes of the said Railway Company cannot be effectually carried out without the Incorporation of the said Railway Company and the Authority of Parliament: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same, That the Right Honourable the Lord Wharnccliffe, William John Hamilton, Frederick Ayrton, Robert Wigram Crawford, John Griffith Frith, Robert William Kennard, Cornelius Nicholson, William Nicol, and Melvil Wilson, Esquires, and the several other Persons and Corporations who are or shall become Proprietors and Shareholders in the said Railway Company, and their respective Executors, Administrators, Successors, and Assigns, shall be and are hereby united into One Body Corporate, under the name of "*The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company*," for the purpose of making and constructing, working and maintaining such Railway or Railways in the *East Indies*, including all necessary, convenient, or accessory Extensions, Branches, Stocks, and Works as may be agreed upon by the said Railway Company and the *East India* Company, and also of doing and performing all such matters and things necessary or convenient for carrying into effect the objects and purposes aforesaid as may also be agreed upon by the said Railway Company and the *East India* Company; and the Company hereby incorporated by the name aforesaid shall have perpetual Succession and a

Incorporation and  
purposes of this  
Act.

Common Seal, and by the name aforesaid shall and may sue and be sued, and shall have power to purchase, take, and hold Lands for the purposes aforesaid (including Lands in *Great Britain* for the purpose of the Business of the same Company) without incurring any Penalties or Forfeitures, and shall have such other Powers as herein-after mentioned.

Interpretation  
of terms in Act.

II. And be it enacted, That the following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or the context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say,) words importing the Singular Number only shall include the Plural Number, and words importing the Plural Number only shall include the Singular Number; words importing the Masculine Gender only shall include Females; the expression "this Act" shall include all Clauses and Provisions incorporated therewith; the expression "the Consolidation Act" shall mean the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845; the expression "the Company" shall mean the said Railway Company incorporated by this Act; the expression "the Directors" shall mean the Directors of the Company having the management in *Great Britain* of the affairs of the Company; the word "Shareholder" shall mean Shareholder, Proprietor, or Member of the Company; and in referring to any such Shareholder, expressions properly applicable to a person shall be held to apply to a Corporation.

For vesting property of the Company in the Corporation.

III. And be it enacted, That all Property, real and personal, and all Deeds, Books, and Writings, belonging to the Company, or which have been conveyed to or held by any person in trust for the Company, and all rights and powers of the Company subject to any Engagements affecting the same, shall be vested in the Company without the necessity of any Transfer or connecting title other than this Act; and all Contracts, Covenants, Engagements, and Liabilities now existing with or by the said Railway Company, or any Director, Trustee, or Person on behalf of the said Railway Company (other than any of the Covenants of the said Deed of Settlement which are superseded by the Provisions herein-after contained), shall and may be forced by, with; and against the Company hereby incorporated, and such incorporated Company shall and may sue and be sued in respect thereof in the same manner as if such Company had been party thereto.

Regulation of the Company by 8 and 9 Vict. c. 16.

IV. And be it enacted, That the Provisions of the said Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of Her Majesty, and of the said Act for amending the same, so far as the same Provisions are by the said Deed of Settlement made applicable to the said Company and the affairs of the same, shall no longer be of force or effect as applied to the said Company; and also that the said several Clauses of the said Deed, numbered respectively from One to Ninety-seven, shall no longer be of any force, but shall be

and the same are hereby superseded (without prejudice to any Resolutions, Acts, Matters, or things already passed, made, done, or transacted under or by virtue of the same or confirmed by the same), and that in lieu of and in addition to the same Clauses (without prejudice as aforesaid) the Company shall be subject to the Clauses and provisions of "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," as if the same Act had been expressly made applicable to such a case as is intended to be provided for by this Act with respect to the matters following ; (that is to say,) the distribution of the Capital of the Company into Shares, the transfer or transmission of Shares, the payment of Subscriptions, and the means of enforcing the payment of Calls, the forfeiture of Shares for non-payment of Calls, the remedies of creditors of the Company against the Shareholders, the conversion of the borrowed money into Capital, the consolidation of the Shares into Stock, the General Meetings of the Company and the exercise of the right of voting by the Shareholders, the appointment and rotation of Directors, the powers of the Directors and the powers of the Company to be exercised only in General Meetings, the proceedings and liabilities of the Directors, the appointment and duties of the Auditors, the accountability of the Officers of the Company, the keeping of Accounts and the right of inspection thereof by the Shareholders, the making of Dividends, the making of Bye Laws, the giving of Notices, and the provision to be made for affording access to the special Act by all parties interested, save so far as the same provisions are expressly varied by the provisions herein contained ; and that as to the said clauses, with respect to the distribution of the Capital of the Company into Shares, the Certificate of the Proprietorship of Shares shall be admissible in the Supreme Courts of Judicature in *India* as *prima facie* evidence of title as in the Courts mentioned in the same Clauses ; and that as to the said Clauses with respect to the payment of Subscriptions and the means of enforcing the payment of Calls, the Supreme Courts of Judicature in *India* shall have jurisdiction in cases where the Company shall sue Shareholders in *India* for the amount of Calls, and the same course of procedure shall be adopted in all actions and suits in the said Supreme Courts as in actions and suits in *England* in the like matters under the last-mentioned Clauses ; and that as to the said Clauses with respect to the remedies of Creditors against the Shareholders, the Supreme Courts of Judicature in *India* shall have power to order execution to be issued against Shareholders residing in *India*, such Shareholders being entitled to such reimbursement as in the said last-mentioned Clauses is provided ; and that as to the Clauses with respect to the proceedings and liabilities of the Directors, every Entry signed by the Chairman of a Meeting as in the same Clauses mentioned shall be admissible as evidence in the Supreme Courts of Judicature in *India* as well as the

Courts mentioned in the same Clauses ; and that as to the said Clauses with respect to the Accountability of the Officers of the Company, Justices of the Peace or Magistrates in *India* shall, in all matters occurring in *India*, have the same powers as under the same Clauses are exerciseable by Justices in *England* in matters occurring there ; and that as to the said Clauses with respect to the Making of Bye Laws to have effect in *India* shall be not repugnant to the Laws of *India* ; and that as to the said Clauses with respect to the giving of Notices, the Reference in the same Clauses to any Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be construed to include the Act or Acts of Parliament for the time being in force relating to Insolvent Debtors in *India* ; and the Secretary or Treasurer of the Company shall have power to authorize by Letter of Attorney some other Officer in *India* of the Company to represent the Company in all cases of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in *India*, and to act therein in like manner as it shall be lawful for the Secretary or Treasurer of the Company to act under the last-mentioned Clauses in like cases in *England* ; and the Provision made by the same Clauses for the Tender of Amends shall be held to apply to Tender of Amends in *India* ; and that as to the said Clauses with respect to the provision to be made for affording access to the special Act by all parties interested, a copy of the special Act shall be kept in the principal place of business in *India* of the Company, as well as in their principal place of business in *England* ; and that any Declarations which by the Consolidation Act are authorized to be made before a Justice or before a Master in Chancery shall be of the same force and effect if made before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate in *India*, or before any Officer authorized to take an Affidavit or Declaration in any of the Supreme Courts of Judicature in *India*.

For entering into  
terms with the  
East India Com-  
pany.

V. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Company from time to time to enter into and conclude with the *East India* Company on account of the Government of *India* such Contracts, Agreements, and Arrangements as the respective parties may think fit and agree upon, for making any Railway or Railways in *India* and any Telegraphs connected therewith, and for maintaining and working the same, and for the other objects and purposes aforesaid, including, so far as the said respective parties may agree thereto, all or any of the provisions following ; (that is to say,) any provisions for securing to the *East India* Company any facilities, rights, and advantages in relation to the said Railways and Premises respectively ; and any provision as to the Tolls, Receipts, and profits thereof ; and the application of such Tolls, Receipts, and Profits ; and any Provisions for giving to the *East India* Company, and any of their Officers, Servants, or Agents, any absolute or other rights of supervising, controlling, directing, regulating, and ordering the Company, and the Works, Contracts, Ac-

counts, Bye Laws, Acts, Proceedings, Transactions, and Affairs of the Company as well in *England* as elsewhere ; and any provisions for enabling the *East India* Company to appoint an *ex officio* Director of the Company, whether qualified by holding Shares or not, in the place of any one of the ordinary Directors of the Company, or otherwise ; and any provisions for regulating the powers, including a right of Veto at the Board of the Directors, and the duties and proceedings and the liabilities of any such official Director ; and any provisions for binding the Company to conform to and fulfil all or any directions which may be given by the *East India* Company or their authorized Officers and Agents touching all or any of the matters aforesaid ; and any provisions for the appointment of Agents of the Company in *India* or elsewhere, and for determining and regulating the powers and duties of such Agents as aforesaid ; and any provisions for depositing with or paying to the *East India* Company all or any part of the subscribed Capital of the Company upon any terms (as to interest or otherwise) to be agreed upon ; and any provisions with regard to any land which may be granted or leased to the Company by the *East India* Company, or otherwise ; and any provisions for charging all or any part of the property of the Company with any sum or sums of money upon any terms to be agreed upon ; and any provisions for the surrender or sale to the *East India* Company or to any other person or persons of the said Railway or Railways, or any part thereof, and of all or any part of the property of the Company at any future period ; and any provisions for referring disputes to arbitration ; and any provisions intended to enforce or secure the Due performance of any Contracts or Engagement to be made by the Company ; and generally all such provisions and stipulations in relation to the matters aforesaid and any of them, and in relation to the undertakings of the Company, and the encouragement and promotion thereof, and the eventual or contingent transfer of the same or any part thereof to the *East India* Company, as the said respective parties shall think fit and agree upon, and from time to time to vary and alter such Contracts, Agreements, and Arrangements, and to enter into new or other Contracts, Agreements, and Arrangements in relation to the premises ; all which Contracts, Agreements, and Arrangements (whether the same shall or not be within the objects originally contemplated by the said Company, or in accordance with the provisions and Clauses by which the Company would otherwise be governed) shall be valid and effectual, and binding to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and full effect shall be given to the same accordingly.

VI. And be it enacted, That the Capital shall be in the first instance the said existing Capital of Five hundred thousand Pounds, in One hundred thousand Shares of Five Pounds each.

Existing Capital.

Calls.

VII. And be it enacted, That Three Calendar Months at the least shall be the interval between successive Calls on the said Shares respectively, and no such Call shall exceed Twenty Shillings per Share.

Ordinary Meetings to be held half-yearly.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the General Meetings of the Shareholders shall be held in *London*, and the Ordinary Meetings of the Shareholders shall be held in the months of *April* and *October* in each year, or at such other stated periods as shall be appointed for that purpose by an order of a General Meeting of the Shareholders, and the first Ordinary Meeting shall be held in *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Power to consolidate the Shares.

IX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Company from time to time to consolidate into any less number of Shares into which the Capital for the time being, or any part thereof, of the Company shall for the time being be divided ; and such consolidated Shares shall be Shares within the meaning and intent of the provisions to which Shares are subject by this Act, or by virtue thereof: Provided always, that as to any aliquot part of such Capital whereof the Shares shall be so consolidated, which aliquot part shall not after such consolidation represent an entire consolidated Share in such Capital, it shall be lawful for the Company to purchase such aliquot part, or the then existing original Share representing such aliquot part, at the value of such original Share at the time of the making of such consolidation, and the aggregate of such purchased Capital may be re-issued in the consolidated Shares in such manner and on such terms as the Company shall think fit.

Interest Warrants.

X. And be it enacted, That in the event of any Agreement being made between the Company and the *East India* Company by which any amount of Interest shall be guaranteed to the Company, it shall be lawful for the Directors to attach to any Certificates of paid-up Shares in the Capital for the time being of the Company, or of any Capital Stock of the Company, any subsidiary Certificate in the nature of Interest Warrants or Coupons payable pursuant thereto, due regard being had to the nature of such Agreement as aforesaid.

Power to borrow money.

XI. And be it enacted, That when and so soon as from time to time the whole of the Capital for the time being of the Company shall have been subscribed for, and One Half of such Capital shall have been paid up, it shall be lawful for the Company from time to time, by order of a General Meeting, to borrow money to an amount in the whole equal to One Third part of such Capital for the time being, and such money shall be borrowed in the manner provided by the said Clauses with respect to the conversion of the borrowed money into Capital, or shall be borrowed in any such other manner, and subject in all respects to such provisions, as the *East India* Company shall from time to time approve ; and such of the Clauses or Provisions of the Consolidation Act with respect to the borrowing of money by the Company on mortgage

or bond as make provision for the powers of re-borrowing, and for sufficient evidence of the fact of the Capital required to be subscribed or paid up having been so subscribed or paid up, and of the order for borrowing money having been made, and for the granting of the Certificate therein mentioned in that behalf, shall extend to the borrowing of money hereby authorized.

XII. And be it enacted, That the Quorum to be present, either personally or by proxy, in order to constitute a Meeting of the Shareholders, shall be Shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than One Fiftieth of the Capital of the Company, and being in number not less than Twenty.

Quorum for a General Meeting.

XIII. And be it enacted, That (notwithstanding anything in the Consolidation Act contained to the contrary) the power of authorizing proxies contained in the Consolidation Act shall, as to proxies authorized by Shareholders resident out of the United Kingdom, extend to the authorizing of proxies to vote at all or any Meetings in the United Kingdom to be held thereafter of the Shareholders, or at all or any Meetings to be held within such period from the date of the Instrument of proxy as shall be mentioned therein, and such Instrument of proxy shall not be liable to any Stamp Duty to which the Instrument of proxy authorized by the Consolidation Act, if executed by such Shareholders out of the United Kingdom, would not be liable: Provided always, that no person shall be proxy for more than Twenty Shareholders: Provided also, that no person shall be entitled to vote by way of proxy unless the Instrument of proxy have been transmitted to or lodged with the Secretary or Clerk of the Company not less than Forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding every Meeting at which the same is to be used.

Proxies of Shareholders out of the United Kingdom.

XIV. And be it enacted, That the number of Directors shall be Nine, and the said existing Directors shall be the first Directors of the Company.

First Directors.

XV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Company from time to time to increase or reduce the number of the Directors within the limits of the numbers Nineteen and Eight.

Power to vary the number of Directors.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the number of Shares of which a person shall be possessed in order that he may be capable of being a Director shall be Fifty at the least.

Qualification of Directors.

XVII. And be it enacted, That (notwithstanding anything in the Consolidation Act contained to the contrary) the existing Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Directors shall be the first Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Directors: Provided always, that at the first Meeting of the Directors held after each annual appointment of Directors the choice of the Chairman of the Directors and of the Deputy Chairman shall be in all respects according to the Provisions in this behalf of the Consolidation Act.

First Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Directors.



Newspaper for  
Advertisements.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That the newspaper in which Notices shall be advertised shall be some newspaper published at least six days in the week in *London* or *Middlesex*.

Increase of the  
Capital for exten-  
sions.

XIX. And whereas the said Capital of Five hundred thousand Pounds was fixed upon with a view to making in the first instance a Railway from *Bombay* to *Callian*, and the Company may under Agreements with the *East India* Company be empowered to make Railways of much greater extent, and for which the said Capital of Five hundred thousand Pounds would be insufficient : Be it enacted, That in case, under any such Agreement or Agreements to be so made with the *East India* Company, the Company shall be enabled to make any Railway or Railways of greater extent in the whole than a Railway from *Bombay* to *Callian*, it shall be lawful for the Directors and they shall have power (notwithstanding anything in the Consolidation Act contained) to increase the Capital of the Company to the sum of one Million Sterling ; and further, that in case the Company shall under any Agreement or Agreements with the *East India* Company be empowered to make or carry on any Railway or Railways or works in *India*, whatever may be the extent of such Railway and Railways and Works, it shall be lawful for the Company, by the order of any General Meeting at which there shall have been present, either personally or by proxy, Shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than One-twentieth of the Capital of the Company, and being in number not less than Fifty, to increase the Capital of the Company to any amount which shall be certified by the *East India* Company to be proper and desirable, having regard to the extent of the undertakings in which the Company shall for the time being be engaged ; and every such increase of Capital as aforesaid shall be raised by creating new Shares, to be subject to the provisions of the Consolidation Act with respect to the conversion of the borrowed money into Capital, and to be within the meaning and intent of the same Act and of this Act accordingly, or shall be raised as to so much of such increase of Capital as shall at once be paid up, or any part thereof, without creating such new Shares, but by the creation and issue of a Capital Stock to the amount of such increase or such part thereof, such creation and issue to be made with the consent and in manner by the Consolidation Act directed in the case of the conversion of paid-up Shares into Stock ; and such Capital Stock so created shall be Stock within the meaning and intent of the Provisions of the same Act with respect to the Consolidation of the Shares into Stock.

Public Act.

XX. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be a Public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such, and may be amended or repealed in this present Session of Parliament.

# A C T S

## OF THE

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA,

PASSED IN THE YEAR 1850.

ACT No. II. OF 1850.

*To amend and extend to Madras and Bombay Act No. VII. 1849.*

[11th January 1850.]

Whereas it is expedient to make new provisions for regulating the Administration of the Estates of British subjects, dying intestate in the several Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, It is enacted as follows :

I. Act No. VII. 1849, shall be extended, and apply to the several Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, subject to the alterations hereafter contained, as if, with reference to each of the said Presidencies, such Presidency were named therein instead of Bengal and Fort William in Bengal ; and the Governor of such Presidency in Council, instead of the Governor General of India in Council, and the Chief Town of such Presidency, instead of Calcutta.

II. The Administrator General at Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, shall not cease to be Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court there by virtue of this Act ; and the two Offices of Ecclesiastical Registrar and Administrator General may be held at Fort St. George or Bombay respectively, by the same person.

III. The altered rate of Commission, receivable by the Administrator General at Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, under Act VII. 1849 and this Act, shall not take effect until such alteration shall be directed by the Governor of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council respectively, until which several times the same rate of Commission may be lawfully taken there by the Administrator General, as might have been taken by the Ecclesiastical Registrar before the passing of this Act.

IV. It is and is declared to be a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any Administrator General, in any of the Pre-

sidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, to trade or traffic for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, unless so far as appears to him expedient for the due management of the Estates administered by him, and for the sole benefit of the several persons entitled to the proceeds of such Estates respectively ; but this exception is not to be construed to alter the civil liabilities of the Administrator General as trustee for the estates administered by him.

#### ACT No. V. OF 1850.

##### *For freedom of the Coasting Trade of India.*

[8th March 1850.]

Whereas, by an Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws in force for the encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation," it is enacted, with regard to the Coasting Trade of India, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to make any regulations authorizing or permitting the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of the possessions of the East India Company to another part thereof, in other than British Ships, subject to such restrictions as he may think necessary, It is enacted as follows :

I. Goods and Passengers may be conveyed from one part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company to another part thereof, in other than British Ships, without any restriction, other than is or shall be equally imposed on British Ships, for securing payment of duties of Customs or otherwise.

#### ACT No. VI. OF 1850.

##### *For enabling the Commander-in-Chief to pardon Military Offences.*

[15th March 1850.]

Whereas the power of pardoning persons under sentence of a Court Martial, for offences which are not punishable by any other authority, may be entrusted to the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces in the service of the East India Company in each Presidency, but in all other cases ought to belong only to the Supreme Government, It is enacted as follows :—

I. The Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces in the service of the East India Company, in each Presidency, shall have power to pardon any person belonging to the said Forces, convicted by sentence of a Court Martial of any offence against the Articles of War framed for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in the Military service of the East India Company, which, wherever committed, is not punishable otherwise than by sentence of a Court Martial ; or, instead of granting a full pardon to any such person, may remit any part of the punishment awarded for such offence.

II. In such cases, the Commander-in-Chief shall issue a Warrant under his hand, setting forth the offence, and a copy of the Warrant or other instrument by which the offender is kept in custody in execution of the sentence, and pardoning or remitting such part of the punishment awarded for the offence as to him shall seem fit.

III. The said Warrant shall be countersigned by the Magistrate of

the Zillah or City in which the offender is undergoing his sentence ; or if he is confined in any prison belonging to one of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by a Royal Charter, shall be countersigned by a Judge of such Court, if it shall appear to such Magistrate or Judge that the offence, wherever committed, is not punishable by any authority other than that of a Court Martial ; but not otherwise.

IV. All Sheriffs, Gaolers, and other persons having custody of any offender under sentence of a Court Martial, shall obey and give effect to any Warrant of the Commander-in-Chief, countersigned by a Magistrate or Judge of the Supreme Court, as aforesaid, for the pardon and release of any offender in their custody respectively, or for the remission of any part of his sentence.

#### ACT No. IX. OF 1850.

*For the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.*

[15th March, 1850.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the constitution and practice, and to extend the jurisdiction, of the several Courts established at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, for the Recovery of Small Debts, It is enacted as follows:

I. The several Courts of Commissioners and of Requests, for the Recovery of Small Debts, now holden in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, under the authority of the Charter of Justice of King George the Second, and of two Acts of Parliament, severally passed in the thirty-seventh year and fortieth year of the reign of King George the Third, and of the Regulations and Proclamations made, from time to time, for constituting, and for new-modelling, altering, and reforming the constitution and practice of the said Courts respectively, and of Act XII. 1848, shall be holden according to the provisions of this Act, from and after such several days as shall be declared within the said Towns by proclamation, to be made and published in due form of law in each of the said Towns, by the Governor in Council.

II. Where in this Act the words "Governor in Council," or "Supreme Court," are used, they shall be taken to apply severally to the person or persons administering the executive Government, and to the Supreme Court established under Royal Charter of each of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, with reference only to the Court holden under this Act, in the same Presidency.

III. From and after the day declared in any such proclamation, all provisions of the said Charter of Justice, and Acts of Parliament, and of any Regulation, Act, or Proclamation heretofore made concerning the constitution or practice of the Court, referred to in such proclamation, shall be rescinded and repealed.

IV. The style of the several Courts holden under this Act shall be the ( ) Court of Small Causes, inserting in the blank space, Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, as the case requires.

V. The jurisdiction of the several Courts, holden under this Act, shall extend over the whole district now within the jurisdiction thereof respectively, and over such further district as may, from time to time, be declared by proclamation of the Governor in Council : Provided, that no proclamation for extending the district of any of the said Courts

be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

VI. Every Court holden under this Act shall be a Court of Record, and shall be deemed a Court of Requests within the meaning of Act VII. 1841, Section VI.

VII. All proceedings commenced in any of the said Courts, before the time when the constitution and practice of such Court shall be altered under this act, may be continued, executed, and enforced against all persons liable thereunto, in the same manner as if they had been commenced according to this Act; and each of the said Courts shall be empowered in any case of doubt as to the proper manner of continuing, executing, or enforcing any such proceedings, to make such orders thereon as shall appear to the Court to be necessary for giving full effect to this enactment.

VIII. The Governor in Council shall appoint as many persons as are necessary, not exceeding three, to be Judges of the Court, one of whom shall be a Barrister at Law, or Advocate of one of the Supreme Courts of India, or of the Court of Session in Scotland.

IX. No Judge appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge, practise as an Advocate, Attorney, or Vakeel in any of the Queen's Courts, or any Court of the East India Company, or trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any person, or be the partner of any person so practising, trading, or trafficking.

X. The Governor General of India in Council may remove any such Judge on the application of the Governor in Council.

XI. Any Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, who shall consent to aid in the execution of this Act, may exercise all the powers of a Judge appointed under this Act, and suits may be tried by him sitting in the Supreme Court under this Act in like manner as if he were a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and no appointment of a Judge under this Act shall be made, while it appears to the Governor in Council that the whole business of the Court can be transacted by the Judges of the Supreme Court so consenting to act.

XII. The duties herein directed to be performed by the Clerk and Bailiffs respectively of the Court of Small Causes, shall be performed in such cases as are tried by a Judge of the Supreme Court, by such Ministerial Officers of the Supreme Court as shall be, from time to time, appointed by the said Judge of the Supreme Court for that purpose, and the persons so appointed shall have all the powers and protections by this Act given to the Clerk and Bailiffs of the Court of Small Causes respectively, and shall receive such remuneration for their services out of the fees received in the causes tried by a Judge of the Supreme Court as he shall deem reasonable, and the residue shall form part of the general fund of the Court of Small Causes.

XIII. There shall be a Clerk for every Court holden under this Act, whom the Judges of the Court shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and may remove, subject to the like approval: if necessary, additional Clerks may be appointed with the sanction of the Governor in Council.

XIV. The Clerk of each Court shall issue all summonses, warrants, precepts, and writs of execution, and keep an account of all proceedings of the Court, and shall take charge of, and keep an account of all Court fees, and fines payable or paid into Court, and of all monies paid into, and out of Court, and shall enter an account of all such fees, fines, and monies in a book belonging to the Court, to be kept by him for that pur-

pose, and shall, monthly, or at such other times as shall be directed by the Governor in Council, submit his accounts to be audited or settled in such manner as the Governor in Council, from time to time, shall direct.

XV. The Judges of every such Court shall, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of persons to be Bailiffs of the Court, not exceeding the number, from time to time, allowed by the Governor in Council and may at their pleasure suspend or dismiss any Bailiff so appointed.

XVI. The Bailiffs shall attend every sitting of the Court, for such time as shall be required by the Judges, and shall serve all the summonses and orders, and execute all the warrants, precepts, and writs, issued out of the Court; and shall, in the execution of their duties, conform to all such general rules as shall be, from time to time, made for regulating the proceedings of the Court.

XVII. Every Clerk, or other Officer of any such Court, who shall, by himself or by any partner, or in any way, directly or indirectly, be concerned or act as Attorney, or Vakeel, or be concerned in any trade or profession on his own account, or for any other person, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Rupees to any person who shall sue for the same in the Supreme Court by action of debt or on the case.

XVIII. The Clerk and Bailiffs shall give security for such sum, and in such manner and form, as the Governor in Council, from time to time, shall order, for the due performance of their several offices, and for the due accounting for and payment of all monies received by them under this Act, or which they may become liable to pay for any misbehaviour in their office.

XIX. There shall be payable in the Courts holden under this Act the fees set forth in the annexed Schedule beside the sum of Two Annas in the Rupee on the amount of the sum claimed, which fees shall be paid over to an account to be termed the General Fund of the Court.

XX. The rateable fee or commission shall be paid by the plaintiff before the summons issues; the other fees on every proceeding shall be paid in the first instance by the plaintiff or party on whose behalf such proceeding is to be had, on or before such proceeding: if the plaintiff recover a less sum than he has demanded, the defendant shall not, in any case, be required to repay to him more than the fees and commission calculated upon the sum recovered. If the case is settled by agreement of the parties, before hearing, half the amount of the fees paid up to that time shall be returned to the parties by whom they have been severally paid. The Judges of the said Court may at their discretion grant summons to poor plaintiffs without deposit, or with a partial deposit of fees and commission, and also may remit costs wholly or partially to poor suitors.

XXI. The Governor in Council may, at any time, lessen the amount of the fees to be taken in the Court holden under this Act, in such manner as to him shall seem fit, and may again increase such fees, so that the scale of fees given in this Act be not in any case surpassed.

XXII. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, make such rules as to him shall seem meet for securing the balances, and other sums of money in the hands of any Officers of every Court holden under this Act, and for the due accounting for and application of all such balances and other sums of money.

XXIII. The Courts shall sit daily, except on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, and on Native or other Holidays which the

Governor in Council shall direct the Court to observe ; and each of the Judges may sit apart from the others or with either of them, at the same time or at different times ; and any one or two of the said Judges <sup>so sitting apart shall have all the judicial authority which is herein given to all the Judges.</sup>

XXIV. A Seal shall be made for every Court holden under this Act, under the direction of the Governor in Council, and all summonses and other process issuing out of the Court shall be sealed or stamped with the Seal of the Court ; and every person, who shall forge the Seal or any process of the Court, or who shall serve or enforce any such forged process, knowing the same to be forged, or deliver or cause to be delivered to any person any paper falsely purporting to be a copy of any summons, or other process of the said Court, knowing the same to be false, or who shall act or profess to act under any false colour or pretence of the process of the said Courts, shall be guilty of felony.

XXV. All suits, where the debt or damage claimed or value of the property in dispute is not more than Five Hundred Rupees, whether on balance of account or otherwise, may be brought in the Court of Small Causes ; and all such suits brought in the said Court shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and every defence which would be deemed good in the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Equity shall be a good bar to any legal demand in the Court of Small Causes. Provided always, that the Court shall not have jurisdiction in any matter concerning the revenue, or concerning any Act ordered or done by the Governor, or Governor General, or any Member of the Council of India, or of any Presidency, in his public capacity, or done by any person by order of the Governor General or Governor in Council, or concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or Judicial Officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court, or any such Judge or Judicial Officer, or in any suit for libel or slander.

XXVI. On the application of any person desirous to bring a suit under this Act, the Clerk of the Court shall issue, under the seal of the Court, a summons which shall be numbered, and shall set forth the names of the plaintiff and defendant, the cause of action, with such particulars as shall be, from time to time, directed by the Rules of the Court, and the amount sued for, and shall be served on the defendant, so many days before the day on which the Court shall be holden at which the cause is to be tried as shall be directed by the rules for regulating the practice of the Court ; and delivery of such summons to the defendant, or in such other manner as shall be specified in the rules of practice, shall be deemed good service ; and no misnomer or inaccurate description of any person or place in any such summons shall vitiate the same, if the person or place be therein described so as to be commonly known.

XXVII. No mis-statement of the cause of action in the summons issued under this Act shall vitiate the same, and the Judges of the Court may, in their discretion, rectify such mis-statement as soon as discovered, and alter the record accordingly, and if the defendant, or one of the defendants, be present in Court at the time of such discovery, the hearing of the cause after the record shall have been so altered, shall be proceeded with as if no such mis-statement had happened, but in the absence of the defendant or of all the defendants, a new summons of the same number and date as the original summons shall be issued, with the altered statement of the cause of action.

XXVIII. All persons shall be deemed within the jurisdiction of the Court, who dwell or carry on their business or work for gain within the district of the Court at the time of bringing the action, or who did so dwell or carry on their business or work therein at the time when the cause of action arose, or within six months before the time of bringing the action for causes of action which arose within the same time.

XXIX. Any summons or other process of any of the said Courts, service of which is needed out of the district of the Court, may be exhibited in any Court of Law, or before any Magistrate, and shall be thereupon endorsed by the Magistrate or Judge of such Court; and, when so endorsed, may be served in like manner as any order or process from such Court or Magistrate; and such service shall be as valid as if the same had been made by the Bailiff of the Court out of which such summons or other process shall have issued within the jurisdiction of the Court for which he acts.

XXX. Service of any summons or other process, of the Court, which shall require to be served out of the district of the Court, may be proved by affidavit, or solemn affirmation, purporting to be sworn or made before any Judge or Magistrate; and, in every case of the unavoidable absence of the Bailiff by whom any summons or other process of the Court has been served, the service of such summons or other process may be proved, if the Judges think fit, in the same manner as a summons served out of the district of the Court.

XXXI. Any minor may prosecute a suit in any Court holden under this Act for any sum of money not greater than Five Hundred Rupees, which may be due to him for wages or piece-work, or for work as a servant, in the same manner as if he were of full age.

XXXII. The jurisdiction of the Court shall extend to the recovery of any demand not exceeding the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, which is the whole or part of the unliquidated balance of a partnership account, or the amount or part of the amount of a distributive share under an intestacy, or of any legacy under a will.

XXXIII. Any Executor or Administrator may sue and be sued in any Court holden under this Act, in like manner as if he were a party in his own right; and judgment and execution shall be such as in the like case would be given or issued in the Supreme Court in the like case: but no Executor or Administrator shall be summoned in that capacity within six months after the death of the person whose Executor or Administrator he is.

XXXIV. A plaintiff shall not be allowed to divide any cause of action, for the sake of bringing two or more suits in any of the said Courts; but any plaintiff, having cause of action for more than Five Hundred Rupees, may abandon the excess, which shall be entered in the record, and stated in the summons, and thereupon the plaintiff shall, on proving his case, recover to an amount not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees; and the judgment of the Court shall be in full discharge of all demands in respect of such cause of action; and entry of the judgment shall be made accordingly.

XXXV. The Governor General and Members of the Supreme Council of India, the Governors and Members of Council of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the several Supreme Courts established therein by Royal Charter, shall not be liable to arrest or imprisonment by process issuing out of any Court holden under this Act



and no writ or process shall be sued out of the said Court against any of the persons privileged by Act I. 1844, or Act XVIII. 1848, without the consent of the Governor in Council.

XXXVI. Where any plaintiff shall have any demand recoverable under this Act, whether founded on contract or wrong, against two or more persons jointly answerable, it shall be sufficient if any of such persons be served with process, and judgment may be obtained and execution issued against the person or persons so served, notwithstanding that others jointly liable, may not have been served or sued, or may not be within the jurisdiction of the Court; and every such person against whom judgment shall have been obtained under this Act, and who shall have satisfied such judgment, shall be entitled to demand and recover in the Court, holden under this Act, contribution from any other person jointly liable with him; and in all cases of misjoinder of defendants, the judges may order the suit to proceed against such of the defendants only against whom cause of action appears, and may give judgment against them only; giving also judgment for costs for the defendants improperly joined.

XXXVII. The Judges of the Court shall be empowered to determine all questions as well of fact as of law or equity, as administered in the Supreme Court, in all cases which they have authority to try.

XXXVIII. On the day in that behalf named in the summons, the plaintiff shall appear, and thereupon the defendant shall be required to appear to answer; and on answer being made in Court, the Judges shall proceed in a summary way to try the cause, and give judgment, without further pleading or formal joinder of issue.

XXXIX. A defendant, having any cause of action against the plaintiff, whether or not the same exceeds Five Hundred Rupees, shall be entitled to set the same against the plaintiff's demand, and if judgment is given in such case for the plaintiff, shall be entitled to sue the plaintiff for the balance only of his original demand, after deducting the amount of debt or damages and costs recovered against him under this Act.

XL. The Judges may, in any case, with the consent of both parties to the suit, order the same, with or without other matters within the jurisdiction of the Court in dispute between such parties, to be referred to arbitration, to such person or persons, and in such manner, and on such terms as they shall think reasonable and just; and such reference shall not be revocable by either party, except by consent of the Judges; and the award of the arbitrator or arbitrators, or umpire, shall be entered as the judgment in the cause, and shall be as binding and effectual to all intents, as if given by the Judges; provided, that the Judges may, if they think fit, on application to them at the first Court held after the entry of such award, set aside any such award, or may with the consent of both parties, revoke the reference, or order another reference to be made in the manner aforesaid.

XLI. The Judges of each Court, holden under this Act, subject to the approval of the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall have power to make and issue all the general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Court, and also to frame forms for every proceeding in the Court for which they shall think it necessary that a form be provided, and also for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept by the Clerk of the Court, and, from time to time, to alter any such rule or form; and the rules so made and the forms so framed, shall be observed and used in the Court of that Presidency, and shall be sent to the Supreme Court for approval, but shall be of force until disapproved;

and in any case, not expressly provided for herein, or by the said rules, the general principles of practice in the Supreme Court may be adopted and applied at the discretion of the Judges, to actions and proceedings in their Court.

**XLII.** If upon the day of the return of any summons, or at any continuation or adjournment of the said Court, or of the cause for which the said summons shall have been issued, the plaintiff shall not appear, the cause shall be struck out; and if he shall appear, but shall not make proof of his demand to the satisfaction of the Court, the Judges may nonsuit the plaintiff or give judgment for the defendant; and, in either case, where the defendant shall appear and shall not admit the demand, may award to the defendant, by way of costs and satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as they, in their discretion, shall think fit; and such sum shall be recoverable from the plaintiff by such ways and means as any debt or damage ordered to be paid by the same Court can be recovered: provided always, that if the plaintiff shall not appear when called upon, and the defendant, or some one duly authorized on his behalf, shall appear, and admit the cause of action to the full amount claimed, and pay the fees payable in the first instance by the plaintiff, the Court if it shall think fit may proceed to give judgment, as if the plaintiff had appeared.

**XLIII.** If on the day so named in the summons, or at any continuation or adjournment of the Court, or cause in which the summons was issued, the defendant shall not appear or sufficiently excuse his absence, or shall neglect to answer when called in Court, the Judges, upon due proof of service of the summons, may issue a writ of attachment to compel the appearance of the defendant; or in their discretion, may proceed to the hearing or trial of the cause on the part of the plaintiff only; and the judgment thereupon shall be as valid as if both parties had attended; provided always, that the Judges in any such case, at the same or any subsequent Court, may set aside any judgment so given in the absence of the defendant, and the execution thereupon; and may grant new trial of the cause, upon such terms, as to payment of costs, giving security for debt or costs, or otherwise, as they think fit on sufficient cause shown to them for that purpose.

**XLIV.** The Judges may, in any case, make orders for granting time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of the suit, and also may, from time to time, adjourn any Court, or the hearing or further hearing of any cause, in such manner as to them may seem fit.

**XLV.** The defendant, in any action brought under this Act, for the recovery of money, whether for debt or damages, within such time as shall be directed by the rules for regulating the practice of the Court, may pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment; and the said sum of money shall be paid to the plaintiff; but if he shall elect to proceed, and, if the plaintiff shall recover no further sum in the action than shall have been so paid into Court, the plaintiff shall pay to the defendant the costs, incurred by him in the said action after such payment; and such costs shall be settled by the Court, and an order shall thereupon be made by the Court for the payment of such costs by the plaintiff.

**XLVI.** On the hearing or trial of any action or any other proceeding under this Act, the parties thereto, their wives, and all other persons, may be examined, on behalf of either the plaintiff or defendant, subject

nevertheless to the Acts and Regulations in force with respect to the examination of women of a rank and situation in life, which, according to the customs of the country, would render it improper to compel them to appear in a Court of Justice.

XLVII. Every person shall be examined on oath, or when exempt by law from taking an oath in any Court of Justice, on solemn affirmation, and every person, who, in any examination upon oath or solemn affirmation under this Act, shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

XLVIII. Either of the parties to the suit or any other proceeding under this Act may obtain, at the office of the Clerk of the Court, summonses to witnesses, with or without a clause requiring the production of books, deeds, papers and writings in their possession or control, and in any such summons any number of names may be inserted.

XLIX. Every person, on whom any such summons shall have been served, either personally or in such other manner as shall be directed by the general rules or practice of the Court, and who shall refuse or neglect, without sufficient cause, to appear, or to produce any books, papers, or writings required by such summons to be produced, and also every person present in Court, who shall be required to give evidence, and who shall refuse to be sworn and give evidence, shall forfeit and pay such fine, not exceeding One Hundred Rupees, as the Judges shall set on him; and the whole or any part of such fine, in the discretion of the Judges, after deducting the costs, may be applied towards indemnifying the party injured by such refusal or neglect.

L. The Judges of any Court established under this Act, in all suits where the debt or demand exceeds the sum of Thirty Rupees, upon proof before them, that any defendant against whom a summons has been taken out, conceals himself from, or otherwise evades process of the Court, or is disposing of his property and effects with intent to defraud the plaintiff, or his creditors generally, or is about to withdraw his person or effects from the jurisdiction of the Court, may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such person, and may commit him to gaol until he shall find security for his appearance in the said Court from time to time, until judgment shall be pronounced in the suit commenced by such summons, and for payment of the amount and the costs which may be decreed against him therein.

LI. Payment of any fine imposed by any Court under the authority of this Act may be enforced upon the order of the Judges, in like manner as payment of any debt adjudged in the said Court, and shall be accounted for as herein provided.

LII. All the costs of any action or proceeding in the Court, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid by or apportioned between the parties, in such manner as the Judges shall think fit; and in default of any special direction, shall abide the event of the action; and execution may issue for the recovery of any such costs, in like manner as for any debt adjudged in the said Court.

LIII. Every order and judgment of any Court holden under this Act, except as herein provided, shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Judges shall have power to consult the plaintiff, in every case in which satisfactory proof shall not be given to them, entitling either the plaintiff or defendant to the judgment of the Court; and shall also, in every case whatever, have the power, if they shall think fit, to order a new trial to be had, upon such terms as they shall think reasonable, and in the mean time to stay the proceedings.

LIV. No cause commenced in any Court, holden under this Act, shall be removed from the said Court into the Supreme Court by any writ or process, unless the debt or damage, or value of the property claimed exceeds One Hundred Rupees, and then only by leave of a Judge of the said Supreme Court, on proof to his satisfaction that some question of law or equity is likely to arise therein, which, by reason either of its difficulty, novelty, or general importance, or of some erroneous course of decision on the same point in the Courts of Small Causes, may appear to him fit to be tried in the Supreme Court, and upon such terms as to payment of costs, giving security for debt or costs, or otherwise, as he shall think fit.

LV. The Judges of the Court of Small Causes may, in their discretion, reserve any question of law or equity on which they entertain doubts, or which they shall be requested by either party to the suit to reserve, for the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and shall give judgment, contingent upon the opinion of the said Supreme Court, on a case which they shall thereupon be entitled to state to the said Court. If only two Judges sit together, and shall differ in opinion, the question on which they differ shall be so referred.

LVI. The Judges may make orders concerning the time or times, and by what instalments, any debt or damages, or costs, for which judgment shall be obtained in the said Court, shall be paid; and all such monies shall be paid into Court, unless the Judges shall otherwise order.

LVII. If there be cross judgments between the parties, execution shall be taken out by that party only who shall have obtained judgment for the larger sum, and for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum; and satisfaction for the remainder shall be entered, as well as satisfaction on the judgment for the smaller sum; and, if both sums shall be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both judgments.

LVIII. Whenever the Court shall have made an order for the payment of money, the amount shall be recoverable, in case of default or failure of payment thereof forthwith, or at the time or times and in the manner directed, by execution against the body or the goods and chattels of the person against whom such order is made, without further notice or order; and the clerk of the said Court, at the request of the person prosecuting such order, shall issue under the seal of the Court a writ of execution to one of the Bailiffs of the Court, which shall be his warrant to take the body of such person in execution, or to levy, or cause to be levied, by distress and sale of goods and chattels of such person such sum of money as shall be so ordered, wheresoever they may be found within the district of the Court, and also the costs of the execution; and all Constables and other Peace Officers within their several jurisdictions shall aid in the execution of every such writ.

LIX. If the Court shall have made any order for payment of any sum of money by instalments, execution upon such order shall not issue until after default in payment of some instalment according to such order; and execution or successive executions may then issue without further notice or order for the whole of the said sum of money and costs then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as the Court shall order, either at the time of making the original order, or at any subsequent time, under the seal of the Court.

LX. Whenever any warrant shall issue for taking in execution the body of any person under this Act, the Bailiffs of the Court shall be empowered, by virtue thereof, to take and convey him to any prison,

appointed by the Governor in Council to be the prison of the Court, there to remain for such term as shall be directed by the warrant, not longer than six calendar months, or until he shall sooner perform the order of the Court.

LXI. No person shall be imprisoned twice under the same judgment, nor shall execution against the body and goods issue at the same time under the same judgment.

LXII. Every person suing out a warrant of execution against the body of any person under this Act shall deposit with the Clerk of the Court, at the time of the issue of the warrant, diet money for one week, after the rate of one anna and a half for each day, which shall be paid by the Clerk to the Keeper of the Prison at the time of the execution of the warrant.

LXIII. Notice of the execution of every such warrant shall be forthwith given to the person at whose suit it is issued, who shall thereupon deposit with the Keeper of the Prison, diet money for the remainder of the month in which the warrant is executed, after the same daily rate, and shall continue thereafter to deposit monthly with the said Keeper, in advance, diet money at the same daily rate, for each month which the debtor is liable to be kept in prison at his suit.

LXIV. The diet money shall be employed for the subsistence of the prisoner; and if, by default of the detaining creditor, such diet money is not paid, the prisoner shall be entitled to his discharge by order of the Court.

LXV. All diet money, which shall be spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner, shall be costs in the cause, and all diet money, which shall not be so spent, shall be repaid to the creditor advancing the same.

LXVI. Whenever any prisoner shall offer good and reasonable security for payment of any debt or damage and costs, either in full or by instalments, as the Court shall think reasonable, the Court may order him to be discharged on giving such security.

LXVII. Upon payment of the debt or damage and costs in full, the prisoner shall be entitled to be forthwith discharged.

LXVIII. If the debt or damage and costs are not paid, the imprisonment shall not extinguish the liability to pay the same; but all property then belonging to or afterwards acquired by the prisoner shall be liable to be taken in execution, after his discharge from prison, for satisfaction thereof, or of so much thereof as is not paid, including the diet money actually expended for subsistence of the prisoner.

LXIX. Every Bailiff executing any process of execution issuing out of the said Court against the goods of any person, may, by virtue thereof, seize and take any of the goods of such person, (excepting the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of such person or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade,) and may also seize and take any money or Bank notes, and any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties or securities for money belonging to any such person against whom any execution shall have issued as aforesaid.

LXX. The Bailiff shall forthwith deliver any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties, or other securities for money, which shall have been so seized or taken as aforesaid, to the Clerk or other person appointed by the Judges to receive the same, who shall hold them as a security or securities for the amount directed to be levied by such execution, or so much thereof as shall not have

been otherwise levied or raised for the benefit of the plaintiff; and the plaintiff may sue in the name of the defendant, or in the name of any person in whose name the defendant might have sued, for the recovery of the sum or sums secured, or made payable thereby, when the time of payment thereof shall have arrived.

LXXI. If it shall, at any time, appear to the satisfaction of the Court that any defendant is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay and discharge the debt or damages recovered against him, or any instalment thereof ordered to be paid as aforesaid, the Judges, in their discretion, may suspend or stay any judgment, order, or execution given, made, or issued in such action, for such time and on such terms as they shall think fit, and so, from time to time, until it shall appear by the like proof as aforesaid that such temporary cause of disability has ceased.

LXXII. No sale of any goods, which shall be taken in execution as aforesaid, shall be made until after the end of five days at least next following the day on which such goods have been so taken, unless such goods be of a perishable nature, or upon the request, in writing, of the party whose goods have been taken.

LXXIII. Until such sale, the goods shall be deposited by the Bailiff by whom they were taken in some fit place, or they may remain in the custody of a fit person approved by the Judges to be put in possession by the Bailiff.

LXXIV. The Judges from time to time, as they shall think proper, may appoint such and so many persons for keeping possession, and so many of their Bailiffs or other fit persons to be sworn brokers and appraisers for the purpose of selling or valuing any goods, chattels or effects taken in execution under this Act, as shall appear to them to be necessary, and may direct security to be taken from each of them, for such sum and in such manner as they shall think fit, for the faithful performance of their duties, without injury or oppression; and the Judges may dismiss any person, broker, or appraiser so appointed.

LXXV. No goods taken in execution under this Act shall be sold for the purpose of satisfying the warrant of execution; except by one of the brokers or appraisers so appointed.

LXXVI. The costs to be demanded or taken for such appraisement and sale, shall be One Anna in the Rupee on the produce of the goods sold; and the Judges may apply the sum so raised as costs towards payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said brokers and appraisers, in such manner as shall be approved by the Governor in Council.

LXXVII. The Clerk of the Court shall keep an account of all sums received upon such sales, distinguishing the amount paid to the party entitled to the benefit of the execution, and the amount levied and retained as costs, and also of all sums allowed to the brokers and appraisers upon such sales.

LXXVIII. Whenever any defendant against whom judgment shall have been given in the Court of Small Causes, shall go before execution thereof out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Judge of any Zillah or Town where he shall be found, upon receiving from the plaintiff, either in person or vakeel, an application in writing setting forth these facts, with a duly authenticated copy of the judgment of the Court, shall execute the said judgment in the manner prescribed by law for execution of his own decrees; unless the defendant shall allege any reasonable cause why the judgment should not be executed, and shall give security

to such amount as the Judge of such Zillah or Town shall deem reasonable, that he will, within such time as shall be allowed him for that purpose, either satisfy the judgment or produce a duly authenticated copy of an order of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes, discharging their former judgment.

LXXXIX. No judgment or execution shall be stayed, delayed, or reversed, upon or by any writ of error or *supersedeas* thereon, to be sued for the reversing of any judgment given in any Court holden under the provisions of this Act, unless the amount recovered exceeds One Hundred Rupees, and then only after the person suing out such writ shall become bound with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Clerk of the Court, in treble the sum adjudged to be recovered in the former judgment, to prosecute the said writ with effect, and also to satisfy and pay (if the writ be not prosecuted, or if the judgment be affirmed,) the debt or damages and costs and damages to be awarded for the delay of execution.

LXXX. Upon every warrant of execution issued against the goods and chattels of any person, the Clerk of the Court shall cause to be stated the sum of money and costs adjudged, with the sum paid for such warrant; and if the party against whom such execution shall be issued shall before an actual sale of the goods and chattels, pay or cause to be paid or tendered unto the Clerk of the Court, or to the Bailiff holding the warrant of execution, such sum of money and costs, as aforesaid, or such part thereof as the person entitled thereto shall agree to accept in full of his debt or damages and costs, together with the fees herein directed to be paid, the execution shall be superseded, and the goods and chattels of the said party shall be discharged and set at liberty.

LXXXI. The Clerk of every Court holden under this Act shall cause a record of all summonses, and of all orders, and of all judgments and executions, and returns thereto, and of all fines, and of all other proceedings of the Court, to be fairly entered from time to time, in a book or books belonging to the Court, which shall be kept at the Office of the Court, and shall be duly authenticated by one or more of the Judges; and such entries in the said book or books, or a copy thereof bearing the seal of the Court, and purporting to be signed and certified as a true copy by the Clerk of the Court, shall be admitted in all Courts and places as evidence of such entries, and of the proceeding referred to by such entry or entries, and of the regularity of such proceeding, without any further proof.

LXXXII. The Clerk of every such Court shall, in the month of *March*, in each year, make out a correct list of all sums of money belonging to suitors in the Court, which shall have been paid into Court, and which shall have remained unclaimed for five years before the first day of the month of *January* then last past, specifying the names of the parties for whom or on whose account the same were so paid into Court; and a copy of such list shall be put up and remain during Court hours in some conspicuous part of the Court House, and at all times in the Clerk's Office; and all sums of money which shall have been paid into any such Court, to the use of any suitor or suitors thereof, and which shall have remained unclaimed for the period of six years before the passing of this Act, and which are now in the hands of any Commissioner or Officer of such Court, or otherwise held in trust for such suitors, and all further sums of money which shall hereafter be paid into such Court to the use of any suitor or suitors thereof, shall, if unclaimed for the period of six years after the same shall have been so paid into Court, be

applicable as part of the fees receivable on account of the Court, and shall be carried to the same account; and no person shall be entitled to claim any sum which shall have remained unclaimed for six years; but no time during which the person entitled to claim such sum shall have been an infant, or married woman, or of unsound mind, or out of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, shall be taken into account in estimating the said period of six years.

LXXXIII. If any person shall wilfully insult any Judge, Clerk, or Officer of the said Court, for the time being, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or shall wilfully interrupt the proceedings of the Court, or otherwise misbehave in Court, it shall be lawful for any Bailiff or Officer of the Court, with or without the assistance of any other person, by the order of the Judges, to take such offender into custody, and detain him until the rising of the Court; and the Judges shall be empowered, if they shall think fit, by a warrant under their hands, and sealed with the seal of the Court, to commit any such offender to any prison to which they have power to commit offenders under this Act, for any time not exceeding seven days, or to impose upon any such offender a fine, not exceeding Fifty Rupees, for every such offence, and in default of payment thereof to commit the offender to any such prison as aforesaid, for any time not exceeding seven days, unless the said fine be sooner paid, or instead of inflicting summary punishment under this Act may cause the offender to be indicted in the Supreme Court, if the offence be an indictable misdemeanour.

LXXXIV. If any Officer or Bailiff of any Court holden under this Act shall be assaulted while in the execution of his duty, or if any rescue shall be made or attempted to be made of any person arrested, or goods levied under process of the Court, the person so offending shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding One Hundred Rupees, to be recovered by order of the Court, or before a Magistrate as hereinafter provided; and the Bailiff of the Court, or any Peace Officer, in any such case, may take the offender into custody, (with or without warrant,) and bring him before such Court or Magistrate accordingly.

LXXXV. If any Bailiff of the said Court, who shall be employed to execute any warrant of the Court, shall, by neglect, or connivance, or omission, lose an opportunity of executing such warrant, then, upon complaint of the party aggrieved by reason of such neglect, connivance, or omission, (and the fact alleged being proved to the satisfaction of the Court,) the Judges shall order the Bailiff to pay such damages as it shall appear that the plaintiff has sustained thereby, not exceeding in any case the sum of money for which the said execution is issued, and the Bailiff shall be liable thereto; and upon demand made thereof, and on his refusal so to pay and satisfy the same, payment thereof shall be enforced by such ways and means as are herein provided for enforcing a judgment recovered in the said Court, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the execution of the original warrant.

LXXXVI. If any Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer of the Court, acting under colour or pretence of the process of the said Court, shall be charged with extortion or misconduct, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under the authority of this Act, the Judges may inquire into such matter in a summary way, and for that purpose may summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary parties in like manner as the attendance of witnesses in any case may be enforced, and may make such order thereupon for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the due payment of any money so levied as



*aforsaid*, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as they shall think just; and also, if they shall think fit, may impose such fine upon the Clerk, Bailiff or Officer, not exceeding One Hundred Rupees for each offence as they deem adequate; and in default of payment of money so ordered to be paid, payment of the same may be enforced by such ways and means as are herein provided for enforcing a judgment recovered in the said Court.

**LXXXVII.** Every Clerk, Bailiff, or other Officer employed in putting this Act or any of the powers thereof in execution, who shall wilfully and corruptly exact, take, or accept any fee or reward whatsoever, other than his lawful salary, for anything done or to be done by virtue of this Act, or on any account whatsoever relative to putting this Act into execution, shall, upon proof thereof before the said Court, and in the case of a Clerk, on confirmation of the finding of the Court by the Governor in Council, be for ever incapable of serving or being employed under this Act in any office of profit or emolument, and shall also be liable for damages as herein provided.

**LXXXVIII.** If any claim shall be made to, or in respect of, any goods or chattels taken in execution under the process of any Court holden under this Act, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the party against whom such process has issued, the Clerk of the Court, upon application of the Officer charged with the execution of such process, as well before as after any action brought against such Officer, may issue a summons, calling before the said Court, as well the party issuing such process as the party making such claim, and thereupon any action, which shall have been brought in the Supreme Court in respect of such claim, shall be stayed, and any Judge of the Supreme Court, on proof of the issue of such summons, and that the goods and chattels were so taken in execution, may order the party bringing such action to pay the costs of all proceedings had upon such action after the issue of such summons out of the Court of Small Causes, and the Judges of the Court of Small Causes shall adjudicate upon such claim, and make such order between the parties in respect thereof, and of the costs of the proceedings, as to them shall seem fit, and such order shall be enforced in like manner as any order made in any suit brought in such Court.

**LXXXIX.** The powers of Act VII. 1847, to regulate distress for small rents in Calcutta, shall be extended to the recovery of all arrears of rent not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees, and the Judges of every Court of Small Causes under this Act shall be empowered to exercise within their several jurisdictions the extended powers of the said Act; and the said Act shall be construed as if, instead of Calcutta and the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court had been therein mentioned, and the Judges of the Court of Small Causes under this Act instead of the Commissioners of the Court therein mentioned, and the amount of Five Hundred Rupees instead of One Hundred Rupees, and the forms contained in the Schedule annexed to the said Act shall be altered accordingly, and shall refer to this Act instead of Act VII. 1847.

**XC.** The affidavit of arrear required by the said Act No. VII. 1847 may, in every case, be made either by the person entitled to such arrear or by his or her lawfully constituted attorney, and a warrant of distress may issue on such affidavit.

**XCI.** Where any person shall hold or occupy any house, land, or tenement, of which the value or the rent payable in respect thereof,

does not exceed the rate of Five Hundred Rupees by the year, without leave of the owner, or under a lease or agreement which is ended, or duly determined by a legal notice to quit, and such tenant, or, if such tenant do not actually occupy the premises, or occupy only a part thereof, any person by whom the same or any part thereof shall be then actually occupied, shall neglect or refuse to quit and deliver up possession of the premises or of such part thereof respectively, the owner or his agent may take out a summons from the Court, directed to such tenant or occupier, to show by what title he claims to hold or occupy the premises or part thereof.

XCII. If the tenant or occupier shall not thereupon appear at the time and place appointed, and show cause to the contrary, and shall still neglect or refuse to deliver up possession of the premises, or of such part thereof of which he is then in possession, to the said owner or his agent, such owner or agent may give to the Court proof of the holding, and of the end or other determination of the tenancy, if any had existed, with the time or manner thereof, and of the right by which he claims the possession.

XCIII. Upon proof of due service of the summons, and of the neglect or refusal of the tenant or occupier, as the case may be, the Judges may issue a warrant under the seal of the Court, to any Bailiff of the Court, requiring and authorising him within a period to be therein named, not less than seven, or more than ten clear days from the date of such warrant, to give possession of the premises to such owner or agent, and such warrant shall be a sufficient warrant to the said Bailiff to enter upon the premises with such assistants as he shall deem necessary, and to give possession accordingly: Provided always, that entry upon any such warrant shall not be made on a *Sunday*, *Good Friday*, or *Christmas-day*, or any other day observed by the Court as a Holiday, or at any time except between the hours of six in the morning and six in the afternoon: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any person by whom any such warrant shall be sued out of the Court of Small Causes from any action which may be brought against him by any such tenant or occupier for such entry and taking possession, where such person had not, at the time of suing out the same as aforesaid, lawful right to the possession of the same premises.

XCIV. Such summons, as last aforesaid, may be served either personally, or by leave of the Court, upon proof that the tenant or occupier is not to be found within the jurisdiction of the Court, by leaving the same with some person being in, and apparently residing at the place of abode of the person or persons so holding over as aforesaid; or if the place of abode of such person or persons shall either not be known, or admission thereto cannot be obtained for serving such summons, by posting the said summons on some conspicuous part of the premises so held over.

XCV. No action or prosecution shall be maintainable against the Judges or against the Clerk of the Court, by whom such warrant as aforesaid shall have been issued, or against any Bailiff or other person by whom such warrant may be executed, or summons affixed, for issuing such warrant, or executing the same respectively, or affixing such summons, by reason that the person by whom the same shall be sued out had not lawful right to the possession of the premises.

XCVI. Where the owner, at the time of applying for such warrant as aforesaid, had lawful right to the possession of the premises, or of the

part thereof so held over as aforesaid, neither the said owner nor his agent, nor any other person acting in his behalf, shall be deemed to be a trespasser, by reason merely of any irregularity or informality in the mode of proceeding for obtaining possession under the authority of this Act; but the party aggrieved may, if he think fit, bring an action on the case, for such irregularity or informality, in which the damage alleged to be sustained thereby shall be specially laid, and may recover full satisfaction for such special damage with costs of suit: Provided that, if the special damage so laid be not proved, the defendant shall be entitled to a verdict, and that, if proved, but assessed at any sum, not exceeding Ten Rupees, the plaintiff shall recover no more costs than damages, unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall have been holden, shall certify that in his opinion full costs ought to be allowed.

**XC VII.** In every case in which the person, by whom any such warrant shall be sued out of the Court of Small Causes, had not, at the time of suing out the same, lawful right to the possession of the premises, the suing out of any such warrant, as last aforesaid, shall be deemed a trespass by him against the tenant or occupier of the premises, although no entry shall be made by virtue of the warrant; and in case any such tenant or occupier will become bound with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Clerk of the Court, in such sum as to the Judges shall seem reasonable, regard being had to the value of the premises and to the probable cost of such action, to sue the person by whom such warrant was sued out with effect and without delay, and to pay all the costs of the proceeding in such action, in case a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall discontinue or not prosecute his action, or become nonsuit therein, execution upon the warrant shall be stayed until judgment shall have been given in such action of trespass; and, if upon the trial of such action of trespass, judgment be given for the plaintiff, such judgment shall supersede the said warrant.

**XC VIII.** Recovery of the possession of any such house, land or tenement shall be no bar to the institution of a regular suit, for trying the title thereunto, which may be brought in the Supreme Court, as if this Act had not been passed.

**XC IX.** Every bond given on the removal of any action out of the Court of Small Causes, or upon staying, delaying, or reversing any judgment or execution awarded therein, or the execution of any such warrant of possession as aforesaid, or on moving for a new trial, or to set aside a verdict, judgment, or nonsuit, shall be made to the other party to the action, and shall be approved by the Judges and attested under the seal of the Court; and if the bond so taken be forfeited, or if upon the proceeding for securing which such bond was given, the Judge, before whom such proceeding shall be had, shall not certify upon the record in Court, that the condition of the bond hath been fulfilled, the party to whom the bond shall have been so made may bring an action of debt, and recover thereon: Provided always, that the Court in which such action as last aforesaid shall be brought may, by a rule of Court, give such relief to the parties liable upon such bond as may appear to them reasonable, and such rule shall have the nature and effect of a defence to such bond.

**C.** All actions and proceedings which, before the passing of this Act, might have been brought in the Supreme Court, where any Officer of the Court of Small Causes shall be a party, except in respect of any claim to any goods and chattels taken in execution of the process

of the Court, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought and determined in the Supreme Court, at the election of the party suing or proceeding, as if this Act had not been passed.

C1. If any action shall be commenced after the passing of this Act in the Supreme Court, for any cause other than those lastly herein before specified, for which a summons might have been taken out from a Court holden under this Act, and a verdict shall be found for the plaintiff for a sum less than Five Hundred Rupees, if the said action is founded on contract, or less than One Hundred Rupees, if it is founded on wrong, the plaintiff shall have judgment to recover such sum only, and no costs; and if a verdict shall not be found for the plaintiff, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client, unless in either case the Judge, who shall try the cause, shall certify on the back of the record that, by reason of the difficulty, novelty, or general importance of the case, or of some erroneous course of decision on like cases in the Court of Small Causes, the action was fit to be brought in the Supreme Court.

CII. If any person shall bring any suit in the Supreme Court in respect of any grievance committed by the Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer of any Court holden under this Act, under colour or pretence of the process of the said Court, and upon the trial of the action, no greater damages shall be found for the plaintiff than the Five Hundred Rupees; no costs shall be awarded to the plaintiff in such action, unless the Judge shall certify in Court, upon the back of the Record, that the action was fit to be brought in the Supreme Court.

CIII. All penalties, fines, and forfeitures by this Act, inflicted or authorized to be imposed, (the manner of recovering and applying whereof is not hereby otherwise particularly directed), upon proof before any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate having jurisdiction where the offender shall reside or be committed, either by the confession of the party offending or by the oath or affirmation of any credible witness, shall be levied, with the costs attending the summons and conviction, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party offending, by warrant under the hand of any such Justice or Magistrate, and the overplus (if any) after such penalties, fines and forfeitures, and the charges of such distress and sale are deducted, shall be returned, upon demand, unto the owner of such goods and chattels.

CIV. If any such penalties, fines, and forfeitures, respectively, shall not be paid forthwith upon conviction, it shall be lawful for such Justice or Magistrate to order the offender so convicted to be detained in safe custody until return can conveniently be made to such warrant of distress; unless such offender shall give sufficient security to the satisfaction of such Justice or Magistrate for such appearance before him on such day as shall be appointed for the return of such warrant of distress, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking any such security, which security the Justice or Magistrate shall be empowered to take by way of recognizance or otherwise, as to him shall seem fit.

CV. If, upon return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had thereupon, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Justice or Magistrate, either by confession of the offender or otherwise, that he hath not, within the jurisdiction of such Justice or Magistrate, sufficient goods and chattels whereon to levy all such penalties, forfeitures, costs, and charges, the Justice or Magistrate may, at his discretion, without issuing any warrant of distress, commit the

offender to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, unless such penalties, forfeitures, and fines, and all reasonable charges attending the recovery thereof, shall be sooner paid and satisfied.

CVI. The monies arising from any such penalties, forfeitures, and fines, as aforesaid, when paid and levied, shall (if not by this Act directed to be otherwise applied) be, from time to time, paid to the Clerk of the Court, and shall be applied in like manner as the fees thereof.

CVII. In all cases in which by this Act any penalty or forfeiture is made recoverable before a Justice or Magistrate, he may summon before him the party complained against, and on such summons may hear and determine the matter of such complaint; and, on proof of the offence, may convict the offender, and adjudge him to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, and proceed to recover the same, although no information in writing shall have been exhibited before him; and all such proceedings by summons without information in writing shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if an information in writing had been exhibited.

CVIII. In all cases where any conviction shall be had for any offence committed against this Act, the form of conviction may be in the words or to the effect following : (that is to say,) " Be it remembered that

"on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
 " A. B. is convicted before  
 " a Magistrate for the  
 " (or before a Judge appointed under Act IX. 1850)  
 " of having (*state the offence*; ) and I (*or we*) the said  
 " do adjudge the said \_\_\_\_\_ to for-  
 " feit and pay for the same the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ [or to be  
 " committed to \_\_\_\_\_ for the space of \_\_\_\_\_] given under  
 " hand ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) and seal ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) the day and year afore-  
 " said."

**CIX.** No order, verdict or judgment, or other proceeding, made concerning any of the matters aforesaid, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form.

CX. Where any distress shall be made for any sum of money to be levied by virtue of this Act, the distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the information, summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall the party distraining be deemed a trespasser from the beginning, on account of any irregularity which shall afterwards be committed by the party so distraining, but the person aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in an action upon the case.

CXI. All actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, shall be commenced within three calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one calendar month at least before the commencement of the action; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action is brought, or if after action brought a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court, with costs, by or on behalf of the defendant.

*Schedule of Fees.*

Sums not above	Every Summons or Subpcena.		Warrant.	
	Rupces	Annas	Rupces	Annas
Rupces				
10	0	2	0	2
20	0	4	0	4
50	0	8	0	8
100	1	0	1	0
200	1	4	2	0
300	1	8	3	0
400	1	12	4	0
500	2	0	5	0

## ACT No. X. OF 1850.

*An Act to declare Aden a free Port.*

[15th March 1850.]

Whereas the trade between the Western Coast of India and the Red Sea, and places thereunto adjacent, will be improved by encouraging the resort of Vessels of all nations to the port of Aden in Arabia, it is declared and enacted as follows :

I. The port and settlement of Aden in Arabia, is a free port and settlement ; and no duty of Customs is payable there on any Ship or other Vessel, or on any Goods lawfully carried by sea or land to or from the said port and settlement.

II. The said port of Aden shall not be taken to be within the provisions of Act VI. 1848.

## ACT No. XII. OF 1850.

*For avoiding loss by the default of Public Accountants.*

[22nd March 1850.]

For better avoidance of loss through the default of Public Accountants, It is enacted as follows :

I. Every Public Accountant shall give security for the due discharge of the trusts of his office, and for the due account of all moneys which shall come into his possession or control, by reason of his office.

II. In default of any Act having special reference to the office of any Public Accountant, the security given shall be of such amount and kind, real or personal, or both, and with such sureties, (regard being had to the nature of the office,) as shall be required by any rules made or to be made from time to time, by the authority by which each Public Accountant is appointed to his office, subject to the approval of the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place.

III. Every person is a Public Accountant within the meaning of this Act, who by reason of any office held by him in the service of the East India Company is entrusted with the receipt, custody, or control of any monies or securities for money, or the management of any lands belonging to the East India Company, or as Official Assignee or trustee, or as Surberakar, or in any other official capacity, with the receipt, custody

or control of any monies or securities for money, or the management of any lands belonging to any other person or persons.

IV. The person or persons at the head of the office to which any Public Accountant belongs may proceed against any such Public Accountant and his sureties, for any loss or defalcation in his accounts, as if the amount thereof were an arrear of land revenue due to Government.

V. All Regulations and Acts now or hereafter to be in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue due to Government, and for recovery of damages by any person wrongfully proceeded against for any such arrear, shall apply, with such changes in the forms of procedure as are necessary to make them applicable to the case, to the proceedings against and by such Public Accountant.

VI. All sales of Estates, summarily sold before the passing of this Act, in satisfaction of the security bonds of any Public Accountants within the meaning of this Act, shall be deemed as good and valid, and be as liable to be reviewed and annulled, as if such Estates had been sold under authority of this Act, and no further or otherwise.

### ACT No. XIII. OF 1850.

#### *For punishing Breaches of Trust.*

[22nd March 1850.]

For the punishment of Breaches of Trust, It is enacted as follows :

I. Every person employed in the Public Service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, and entrusted, by reason of such employment, with the receipt, custody, or control of any chattel, money, or valuable security, who shall embezzle the same or any part thereof, or in any manner fraudulently apply, use, or dispose of the same, or any part thereof, for any purpose other than a purpose to which the same is applicable under the trust reposed in him, shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same.

II. All Official Trustees, Assignees, and Receivers of Money, by virtue of their several offices or appointments, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other persons, receiving by virtue of their offices or appointments any fines, forfeitures, penalties, or other moneys, on behalf of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, all Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Officers, and other persons employed to levy money in execution of the judgment or order of any Court, or in receiving any taxes or other moneys directed to be levied by any Regulation of the Governor or Governor in Council of any Presidency or place, or by any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, and also all subordinate Officers and Servants employed in the office or service of any of the persons hereinbefore enumerated, and entrusted with money in the course of such employment, are declared to be persons employed in the public service within the meaning of this Act ; but this special enumeration of some of the persons included in the general description of persons in the public service of Her Majesty or the East India Company, shall not be taken to abridge the meaning of that general description.

III. The Clauses respectively numbered XCIX, C, CI, CII, CIII, and CIV, in an Act of Parliament passed in the ninth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies," are repealed, ex-

cept as to all things done or forborne to be done before the passing of this Act.

IV. Every Clerk or Servant, who shall steal any chattel, money, or valuable security, belonging to or in the possession or power of his Master, shall be punishable in the same manner as persons convicted of felonious stealing under this Act.

V. Every Clerk or Servant, or any person employed for the purpose, or in the capacity of a Clerk or Servant, who shall, by virtue of such employment, receive or take into his possession any chattel, money, or valuable security, for or in the name or on the account of his Master, and who shall fraudulently embezzle the same or any part thereof, shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same from his Master, although such chattel, money, or security was not received into the possession of his Master, otherwise than by the actual possession of his Clerk, Servant, or other person so employed.

VI. Every Member and Officer of a Trading Corporation or Company, and also every Banker, Merchant, Factor, Broker, Attorney, or other Agent, whether he be commonly so employed, or be employed as an Agent in that instance only, and whether he act as such Agent gratuitously or otherwise, to whom any chattel, money, or valuable security is entrusted for safe custody, or for any special purpose, and whether with or without any authority to sell, negotiate, pledge, or employ the same, but with an authority limited to some defined purpose as to the application of such money, chattel, or valuable security, or of any part thereof, or of the proceeds or of any part of the proceeds thereof, who shall fraudulently apply, use, or dispose of the same or any part of the proceeds thereof, for any purpose other than a purpose for which the same was entrusted to him, shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same.

VII. Every Sub-Agent, Clerk, or Servant of any such Trading Corporation or Company, or of any Banker, Merchant, Factor, Broker, or other Agent as aforesaid, who, knowing the purpose for which such chattel, money, or valuable security was entrusted to the Corporation, Company, Person or Persons, by whom he is employed, shall fraudulently apply, use, or dispose of the same for any purpose other than a purpose for which the same was entrusted to his employer, or employers, shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same, though he were not himself immediately employed or entrusted with the disposition thereof by the person entitled thereto.

VIII. Every person, possessed, or having the receipt, custody, or control, of any chattel, money, or valuable security, in trust for any other person or persons, who shall embezzle the same or any part thereof, or in any manner fraudulently apply, use, or dispose of the same, for his own use or benefit, in breach of the trust reposed in him, shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same.

IX. Every person convicted of having feloniously stolen any chattel, money, or valuable security under this Act, shall be liable to be transported out of the territories under the Government of the East India Company for life, or to be imprisoned with or without labour for any term not exceeding seven years.

X. Every instrument entitling or shewing the title of any person to any share or interest in any public stock or fund of any Country or State, or in any Stock of any Corporation or Company, or for the transfer of any such share or interest, or for the receipt of any dividend or interest on any such share, or entitling or shewing the title to any de-



posit in any Bank, and every warrant, order, or instrument for the payment of any money on any event, certain or contingent, or for the delivery or receipt of any goods or merchandize, on any such event, is a valuable security within the meaning of this Act.

XI. Any offender under this Act may be proceeded against on the same charge for any number of distinct acts of embezzlement or fraudulent application, use, or disposition as aforesaid, committed by him within six calendar months from the first to the last of such acts : and proof of a gross deficiency in the accounts of any such Trustee or Public Servant shall be evidence of the offence charged, until such deficiency is otherwise explained.

XII. If the offence relates to money or to any Bank Note, Bank Post Bill, Banker's Cheque, Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Government Paper, or other like security for the payment of money, it shall be enough in the indictment or charge to allege the embezzlement or fraudulent application, use, or disposition of money, without specifying any particular coin or valuable security ; and such allegation shall, so far as regards the kind of property, be sustained, if the offender is proved to have embezzled or fraudulently applied, used, or disposed of any amount of money or any valuable security, though the particular kind of coin or valuable security of which such amount was composed shall not be proved.

XIII. It shall not be necessary, in any proceeding against any offender under this Act, to declare the person to whom the property embezzled or fraudulently applied or disposed of belongs, otherwise than hereinafter provided, or to give any other description of it than by stating its general character according to the provisions of this Act ; and if the offence be that of embezzlement or fraudulent application, use, or disposition, by a person in the public service of the Crown, or of the East India Company, of property entrusted to him by reason of such employment, or part thereof, it shall be enough to state that the defendant was in such service, and that he received the property by reason of such employment, and embezzled the same, or part thereof, or fraudulently applied, used, or disposed of the same, as the case may be ; and, if the case be one of fraudulent application, use, or disposition by any person not being such public servant, but entrusted as aforesaid, it shall be enough to state that such person was entrusted with the property, (describing its general character as aforesaid,) and it shall be enough to state shortly the purpose of the trust, and that he fraudulently applied, used, or disposed of the same, contrary to his duty in that behalf.

XIV. The Court before which any offender is tried under this Act shall have power upon the trial to make any amendments that may be necessary by reason of any variance between the statements of the charge and the evidence, either in the description of the property, or of any office, appointment, or employment, or of the purpose of the trust or otherwise, when in the opinion of the Court the person charged cannot have been misled as to his defence by such imperfect or erroneous statement.

XV. Every offender under this Act may be tried and punished by any Court of competent jurisdiction either in the place where he is in custody, or where he committed the offence.

XVI. The punishment of any offender under this Act shall not be deemed to take away or lessen his liability, or the liability of his sureties to make good any loss sustained by Her Majesty or the East India Company, or any other person or persons, by his misbehaviour or breach of trust.

XVII. Every person charged with a felonious breach of trust under this Act, who shall be proved to have knowingly made up or furnished false statements or accounts of the sums of money received or paid by him, or entrusted to his care, or of the goods or balance of money in his custody or control, shall be liable to fine in the discretion of the Court, although no actual embezzlement or fraudulent application, use, or disposition of trust, moneys, chattels, or valuable securities is proved against him, and, in addition to such fine, may be imprisoned, with or without labour, as the Court shall adjudge, for any term not exceeding one year; but no person convicted of felonious breach of trust as aforesaid shall be punished also for making up false accounts in connection with the same breach of trust.

ACT No. XIX. OF 1850.

*Concerning the binding of Apprentices.*

[11th April 1850.]

For better enabling children, and especially orphans and poor children brought up by public charity, to learn trades, crafts, and employments, by which, when they come to full age, they may gain a livelihood, It is enacted as follows :

I. Any child, above the age of ten, and under the age of eighteen years, may be bound apprentice by his or her father or guardian, to learn any fit trade, craft, or employment, for such term as is set forth in the contract of apprenticeship, not exceeding seven years, so that it be not prolonged beyond the time when such child shall be of the full age of twenty-one years, or in the case of a female, beyond the time of her marriage.

II. The age set forth in the contract shall be evidence of the age of the child, in all questions which arise as to the right of the master to the continuance of the service.

III. Any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace may act with all the powers of a guardian under this Act, on behalf of any orphan, or poor child abandoned by its parents, or of any child convicted before him, or any other Magistrate, of vagrancy, or the commission of any petty offence.

IV. An orphan or poor child, brought up by any public charity, may be bound apprentice by the Governors, Directors, or Managers thereof, as his or her guardians for this purpose.

V. Any such boy may be bound as an apprentice in the sea service to any of Her Majesty's subjects, being the owner of any registered ship belonging to and trading from any port in the territories under the government of the East India Company, which has been declared to be a registering port under Act X. 1841, to be employed in any such ship the property of such person, commanded by a British subject, and, while so employed, to be taught the craft and duty of a seaman.

VI. Any such boy may be bound, in like manner, for sea service, in any ship of the East India Company belonging to any such port, commanded by a British subject, in which case the contract shall be made with the Master Attendant at such port, or any Officer appointed to represent the East India Company in this behalf, who shall appoint the ship in which such apprentice is to serve, from time to time.

VII. The Master or Commander of any ship, in which an apprentice bound to the sea service shall be appointed to serve by the party to

whom he is bound, shall be deemed the agent of such party for the purpose of this act.

VIII. Every contract of apprenticeship shall be in writing, according to the form given in the Schedule (A) annexed to this Act, or to the like effect, which shall set forth the conditions agreed upon, particularly specifying the age of the apprentice, the term for which he is bound, and what he is to be taught.

IX. Every such contract shall be signed by the person to whom the apprentice is bound, and by the person by whom he is bound, and by the apprentice, when he is of the age of fourteen years or more at the time of binding; but, when the apprentice is bound by the Governors, Directors or Managers of a Public Charity, the signature of two of them, or of their Secretary or officer, shall be sufficient on behalf of the persons binding the apprentice.

X. No such contract shall be valid unless it be executed in the manner aforesaid, nor until it has been deposited in the office of the Chief Magistrate of the place or district where it has been executed, or, if the apprentice is bound to the sea service, in the office of the person appointed under Act X. 1841, to make registry of ships at the port where the apprentice is to begin his service; and the person in whose office any such contract is deposited shall give to each of the parties a copy thereof certified under his hand, which certified copies shall be received as evidence of the contract, without formal proof of the handwriting of the Magistrate or Registering Officer. \*

XI. The terms of service may be changed at any time during the apprenticeship, or the contract may be determined with the consent of both parties to the contract, or their personal representatives, and with the consent of the apprentice, if he is above the age of fourteen years; provided that the changes agreed to, or the termination of the contract, shall be expressed in writing on the original contract, with the signature of the proper parties, according to Section VIII. of this Act; and the Magistrate or Registering Officer shall thereupon make under his hand corresponding endorsements on the office copies, which shall be brought to him at the same time for that purpose.

XII. The master of any apprentice bound under this Act may, with the consent of the person by whom he was bound, and with the consent of the apprentice, if he is above the age of fourteen years, assign such apprentice to any other person who is willing to take him for the residue of his apprenticeship, and subject to the conditions thereof; provided that such person shall, by endorsement under his own hand on the contract, declare his acceptance of such apprentice, and acknowledge himself bound by the agreements and covenants therein mentioned, to be performed on the part of the master, and that the consent of the other parties aforesaid shall be expressed in writing on the same and signed by them respectively: And every such assignment shall be certified on the office copies of the contract, under the hand of the Magistrate or Registering Officer, according to the form given in Schedule (B) annexed to this Act.

XIII. Upon complaint made to any Magistrate in the said territories, by or on behalf of any apprentice bound under this Act, of refusal or neglect to provide for him or to teach him according to the contract of apprenticeship, or of cruelty, or other ill-treatment by his master, or by the agent under whom he shall have been placed by his master, the Magistrate may summon the master or his agent, as the case may be, if he shall be within his jurisdiction, to appear before him at a reasonable

time, to be stated in the summons, to answer the complaint ; and at such time, whether the master or his agent be present or not, (service of the summons being proved,) may examine into the matter of the complaint ; and upon proof thereof, may cancel the contract of apprenticeship, and assess upon the offender, whether he shall be the master or his agent, a reasonable sum for behoof of the apprentice, not exceeding four times the amount of the premium paid upon the binding, or if no premium, or a less premium than Fifty Rupees was paid, not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees ; and if the offender shall not pay the sum so assessed, may levy the same by distress and sale of his goods and chattels, and if the offender shall not be the master, but his agent, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the master also.

XIV. No contract of apprenticeship shall be cancelled, nor shall any master or his agent be liable to any criminal proceeding, on account of such moderate chastisement, for misbehaviour, given to any apprentice by his master or the agent of his master, as may lawfully be given by a father to his child ; and the provision for enabling the contract of apprenticeship to be cancelled, shall not bar any criminal proceeding against any master or his agent for an assault, or other offence committed against his apprentice, for which he would be liable to be punished had it been against his child ; whether or not any proceedings be taken for cancelling the contract of apprenticeship.

XV. Upon complaint made to any Magistrate, by or on behalf of the master of any apprentice bound to him under this Act, of any ill behaviour of such apprentice, or if such apprentice shall have absconded, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for apprehending such apprentice, and may hear and determine the complaint, and punish the offender by an order for keeping the offender, if a boy, in confinement in any debtor's prison or other suitable place, not being a criminal gaol, for any time not exceeding one month, of which one week may be in solitary confinement, during which time such allowance shall be made for his subsistence, by the master or his agent, as the Magistrate shall order ; and, if the offender be a boy of not more than fourteen years of age, may order him to be privately whipped : or, if the offender be a girl, or in the case of any boy, the Magistrate deem any such punishment unfit, he may pass an order empowering the master of the apprentice, or his agent, to keep the offender in close confinement in his own house, or on board the vessel to which he belongs, upon bread and water, or such other plain food, as may be given without injury to the health of the apprentice, for a period not exceeding one month.

XVI. Upon complaint of wilful and repeated ill behaviour on the part of the apprentice, and on the demand of the master, the Magistrate may order the contract of apprenticeship to be cancelled, whether or not the charge is proved ; but only with the consent of the apprentice and of his father or guardian, if the charge is not proved : and such cancelling shall be with or without refund of the whole or part of any premium that may have been paid to the master on binding such apprentice, as to the Magistrate seems fit on consideration of the case ; and all sums so refunded shall be applied, under the direction of the Magistrate, for behoof of the apprentice.

XVII. The Magistrate may order any sum recovered for behoof of the apprentice, on cancelling the contract, to be either laid out in binding him to another master, or otherwise for his benefit, or to be paid to the person by whom any premium was paid when he was bound apprentice.

XVIII. No Magistrate shall entertain a complaint on the part of a master against an apprentice under this Act, unless it be brought within one month after the cause of complaint arose; or, if the cause of complaint arose on board ship during a voyage, within one month after the arrival thereof at a port or place in the said territories; and no Magistrate shall entertain a complaint on the part of an apprentice against his master or the agent of his master under this Act, unless it be brought within three months after the cause of complaint arose; or if the cause of complaint arose on board ship during a voyage, within three months after the arrival thereof at a port or place in the said territories.

XIX. If the master of any apprentice shall die before the end of the apprenticeship, the contract of apprenticeship shall be thereby determined; and a proportionate part, corresponding to the unexpired portion of the term, of any premium, which shall have been paid to such master on the binding of the apprentice to him, shall be returned by the executors or administrators out of the estate of the deceased to the person or persons who shall have paid the same; unless the executors or administrators of the deceased master shall continue the business in which such apprentice shall have been employed, and shall, within three months from the death of the late master, make offer in writing to keep the apprentice on the terms of the original contract; in which case the estate of the deceased shall be discharged from all liabilities on account of such premium.

XX. If such offer to keep the apprentice shall be made as aforesaid, the same shall be fully expressed and certified by the executors and administrators on the original contract of apprenticeship; and also on the office copies thereof, by the Magistrate or Registering Officer; and the apprentice shall be bound to the executors or administrators so keeping him for the remaining term of his apprenticeship.

XXI. Any apprentice bound under this Act, whose master shall die during the apprenticeship, shall be entitled to maintenance for three months from and after the death of his master, out of the assets left by him; provided that during such three months such apprentice shall continue to live with, and serve as an apprentice, the executors or administrators of such master, or such person as they shall appoint.

XXII. The apprentice of any person against whom a Commission of Bankruptcy shall be issued, or who shall be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, during the apprenticeship, shall be discharged from all obligation under the contract of apprenticeship; and if any premium was paid on binding him as an apprentice, he, or the person by whom he was bound, shall be entitled to claim the amount thereof, as a debt against the estate of the bankrupt or insolvent.

XXIII. For the purposes of this Act all British subjects, wherever or of whatever parents born, as well as other persons in the territories under the government of the East India Company, without the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, and the Town and Island of Bombay, shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Magistrates of the East India Company.

XXIV. An appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Magistrate without the said Towns and Island to the Court of Session to which such Magistrate is subordinate, provided the appeal is made within one month from the date of the order.

XXV. In this Act the words "master," "owner," "person," and the pronoun "he," shall be understood to include several persons as

well as one person, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction.

## SCHEDULE A.

### FORM OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ between A. B., of \_\_\_\_\_ and C. D., of \_\_\_\_\_ witnesseth that the said A. B. doth this day bind E. F., a boy (or girl) of the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years completed, son (or daughter) of the said A. B. (or otherwise describing the relation in which A. B. and E. F. stand), to dwell with and serve the said C. D. as an apprentice, from this day forth for \_\_\_\_\_ years, (in the case of a girl add, or until the time of her marriage, which shall first happen,) during all which term the said apprentice shall duly and faithfully serve the said C. D., according to his (or her) skill and ability, in all lawful business, and demean and behave himself (or herself) honestly, orderly, and obediently, in all things, toward the said C. D., and his (or her) family. And the said C. D. for himself (or herself) and his (or her) executors and administrators, in consideration (of

If there is no premium, the words between brackets may be omitted.

the premium or sum of \_\_\_\_\_ paid by the said A. B. to the said C. D., the receipt whereof the said C. D. hereby acknowledges, and) of the faithful service of the said E. F., doth covenant and agree with the said A. B., his (or her) executors and administrators, that he (or she) will teach or cause to be taught to the said E. F., in the best way and manner that he (or she) can, the trade (craft or employment) of a \_\_\_\_\_ during the said term; and will also, during the said term, find and allow unto the said apprentice good, wholesome, and sufficient food, clothes, lodging, washing, and all other things necessary, fit, and reasonable for an apprentice; (and further, *here insert any special covenants.*)

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

A. B.

L. S.

C. D.

L. S.

## SCHEDULE B.

## FORM OF ORDER OF ASSIGNMENT.

(To be endorsed on the Agreement)

Be it known to all men, that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ personally appeared before G. H., Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_ C. D., of \_\_\_\_\_ with E. F., his (or her) apprentice, and J. K., of \_\_\_\_\_ and desired that the Agreement of Apprenticeship, whereby the said E. F. was bound to the said C. D., might be assigned and made over to the said J. K.; and the said G. H., having satisfied himself, by personal examination of the said E. F., and by other lawful ways and means, that such assignment is for the benefit

*If E. F. is not above the age of fourteen years, the words between brackets may be omitted.*

of the said E. F., and is made with the consent (of the said E. F., and of) all persons whose consent thereunto by law is required, doth allow such assignment: and the contract of apprenticeship whereby the said E. F. was,

on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ bound to the said C. D., as an apprentice, to learn the trade (craft or employment) of a \_\_\_\_\_ shall henceforth endure, unto the end of the said term, as if the said J. K. had been originally party to the said deed, and had executed the same, in the place and stead of the said C. D., and shall be bound, for himself (or herself) his (or her) executors or administrators, to fulfil the covenants by the said C. D. to be performed, and the said E. F. shall henceforth be bound unto the said J. K., in like manner as he (or she) was by the said agreement bound unto the said C. D.

C. D.

E. F.

J. K.

In witness whereof the said C. D., E. F., and J. K. have hereunto set their hands, before me, the day and year above written.

G. H., Magistrate.

## ACT NO. XVI. OF 1850.

*For restitution of the value of Stolen Property.*

[4th April 1850.]

Whereas it is expedient that the several Criminal Courts within the territories under the Government of the East India Company be empowered to add the punishment of fine to the punishments already provided for persons convicted before them of certain offences respecting property, and to apply the same for the benefit of those who have suffered by such offences, It is declared and enacted as follows:

I. All Criminal Courts within the said territories may add to the punishment competent to them to inflict upon persons convicted before them of robbery, theft, embezzlement, knowingly receiving stolen goods, cheating, or other wrongful appropriation of property, or of being accessory or privy to any such offence, the punishment of fine, not exceeding the loss appearing to be caused to the several persons who have suffered by such wrong; and may pay and distribute the proceeds of the said fine, or any part thereof, to or for the benefit of the said several persons, according to the discretion of the Court.

II. Payment of every such fine may be enforced by distress and sale under the order of the Court, of the goods of the offender.

## ACT No. XVII. OF 1850.

*For taking land in Bombay and Colaba for public purposes.*

[4th April 1850.]

For enlarging the powers of Act XXVIII. 1839, for taking any ground within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, for any new public road or thoroughfare, for the purpose of enabling the Government to take land needed for any railway for the conveyance of goods or passengers within the said Islands, the construction of which may be sanctioned by Parliament, or by the Government of India, and for other public purposes, It is enacted as follows :

I. Sections XV. to XXI. both inclusive, of Act XXVIII. 1839, shall extend to enable the Court of Petty Sessions, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to take any ground or building within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, which may be needed by the Governor of Bombay in Council for any railway for the conveyance of goods or passengers, the construction of which is or shall be sanctioned by Parliament, or by the Government of India, or for any other purpose which shall be declared to be a purpose of public utility by the said Governor in Council : and thereupon the East India Company shall become and be the legal owners of the said ground or building, and every other person theretofore interested in the premises shall be divested of all right, title, and interest to and in the same.

## ACT No. XVIII. OF 1850.

*For the protection of Judicial Officers.*

[4th April 1850.]

For the greater protection of Magistrates and others acting judicially, It is enacted as follows :

I. No Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Collector, or other person acting judicially, shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court for any act done or ordered to be done by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, whether or not within the limits of his jurisdiction ; provided that he, at the time, in good faith, believed himself to have jurisdiction to do or order the act complained of : and no Officer of any Court, or other person bound to execute the lawful warrants or orders of any such Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Collector or other person acting judicially, shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court for the execution of any warrant or order which he would be bound to execute if within the jurisdiction of the person issuing the same.

## ACT No. XXI. OF 1850.

*For extending the principle of Section IX. Regulation VII. 1832, of the Bengal Code, throughout the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company.*

[11th April 1850.]

Whereas it is enacted by Section IX. Regulation VII. 1832, of the Bengal Code, that " whenever in any civil suit, the parties to such suit may be of different persuasions, when one party shall be of the Hindoo,



and the other of the Mahommedan persuasion, or where one or more of the parties to the suit shall not be either of the Mahommedan or Hindoo persuasions, the laws of those religions shall not be permitted to operate to deprive such party or parties of any property to which, but for the operation of such laws, they would have been entitled," and whereas it will be beneficial to extend the principle of that enactment throughout the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, it is enacted as follows :

I. So much of any law or usage now in force, within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property, or may be held in any way to impair or affect any right of inheritance, by reason of his or her renouncing, or having been excluded from the communion of any religion, or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be enforced as Law in the Courts of the East India Company, and in the Courts established by Royal Charter within the said territories.

#### ACT No. XXIV. OF 1850.

*For better defining the Special Duty levied on Tobacco in Bombay.*

[8th June 1850.]

Whereas the laws in force respecting the special duty payable on Tobacco imported into Bombay are obscure, and require to be explained and amended, It is declared and enacted as follows :

I. Regulations XXXIII. 1827, and XV. 1828, of the Bombay Code, and so much of Act I. 1838, as relates to the customary or special duty levied on the import of Tobacco into the Island of Bombay, are rescinded and repealed.

II. All Tobacco imported into the Island of Bombay, either by Sea or across any of the Causeways, from whatever port or place it is brought, is and shall continue to be liable to the payment of a special duty, levied at the rate of Seven Rupees and Eight Annas for the Indian maund, which duty shall be paid over and above the customary duty of One Rupee and Eight Annas, at the option of the importer, either on importation, or, after being warehoused in the Custom House Warehouse, on being delivered out for internal consumption.

III. No drawback of the said duty shall be allowed on exportation, unless the Tobacco has been warehoused in and is exported direct from the Custom House Warehouse ; in which case a drawback of the whole of the special duty shall be allowed, if claimed at the time of re-exportation.

IV. This Act shall not be taken to affect the provisions and penalties of any Act or Regulation for enforcing payment of the special duty, which shall continue in force for compelling payment of the duty as declared payable by this Act, and for punishing any evasion of such payment.

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#### ACT No. XXVI. OF 1850.

*To enable improvements to be made in Towns.*

[21st June 1850.]

Whereas Act X. 1842, was passed for enabling the inhabitants of any place of public resort or residence, under the Presidency of Fort William,

not within the Town of Calcutta, to make better provision for purposes connected with public health and convenience, but the said Act has proved ineffectual for the purpose, and it is expedient to amend the provisions thereof, and to extend the like powers to the inhabitants of Towns in the other Presidencies under the Government of the East India Company, It is enacted as follows :

I. Act X. 1842 is repealed.

II. If it shall appear to the Governor or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor, of any Presidency or place within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, that the inhabitants of any Town or Suburb, not within the Town of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, are desirous of making better provision for making, repairing, cleaning, lighting, or watching any public streets, roads, drains, or tanks, or for the prevention of nuisances, or for improving the said Town or Suburb in any other manner, the said Governor or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor, may order this Act to be put in force within such Town or Suburb.

III. Whenever any application shall be made to the Government for putting this Act in force in any Town or Suburb, notice thereof shall be given in the *Government Gazette* of the Presidency or place, and also by proclamation within such Town or Suburb, setting forth the purposes of the application, and giving reasonable time for all inhabitants of such Town or Suburb who are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of this Act therein, for such purposes or any of them.

IV. The Governor or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor shall take all such declarations into due consideration, and after the time allowed for receiving the same, shall make a final order, which shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and also notified by proclamation within such Town or Suburb, to the effect that the application appears or does not appear to be according to the wishes of the inhabitants, either wholly or in respect to one or more of the purposes in respect of which it is made ; and if the whole or any part of it shall appear to be according to the wishes of the inhabitants, then that this Act shall be thenceforth in force in such Town or Suburb, for such purposes only as shall be mentioned in the Order.

V. Whenever any such Order shall be made and published as aforesaid, this Act shall come into force within the said Town or Suburb, for such purposes as are mentioned in the Order, and the making and publication of the said Order shall be conclusive evidence that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, and that it is thenceforth in force within the said Town or Suburb, for such purposes as are mentioned in the Order.

VI. Whenever this Act shall come into force in any Town or Suburb, the Governor or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor, shall appoint the Magistrate and such number of the inhabitants thereof as to him shall appear necessary, to be Commissioners for putting the Act in force, and shall give authority to them to prepare Rules for more effectually accomplishing the purposes for which they are appointed ; which Rules, when approved by the Governor or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor, shall be of the same force within the said Town or Suburb, until altered or rescinded, as hereinafter provided, as if they were inserted in this Act. And the said Governor or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor, may remove any of the Commissioners and appoint others, and may fill up vacancies occurring among the Commissioners in such manner as may seem to him fit.

VII. The Rules to be prepared by the said Commissioners shall provide, among other things, for those following, that is to say :

1. The appointment and management of all necessary Officers and Servants of the Commissioners, and the salaries to be allowed to them.

2. The definition of the persons or property within the Town or Suburb to be taxed, for raising the monies necessary for the purposes of this Act, whether by House Assessment or Town Duties, or otherwise, the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed, the manner of raising and collecting them, and ensuring the safety and due application of them, when collected.

3. The manner in which, from time to time, the Rules in force are to be amended or rescinded, and new Rules are to be made, with the approval, in every case, of the Governor, or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor.

4. The Definition and prohibition of nuisances within the Town or Suburb.

5. The imposition of reasonable penalties for breach of any Rule made by the Commissioners, not exceeding Fifty Rupees or in the case of continuing nuisance, not exceeding Five Rupees for every day that such nuisance is continued.

VIII. The Commissioners appointed from time to time, shall have full power to make all necessary contracts, for the purposes of this Act, and apply the taxes raised as aforesaid in the necessary works, and in payment of their Officers and Servants, and in the other expenses incident to the execution of this Act within the said Town or Suburb.

IX. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made by the Commissioners on behalf of the inhabitants of such Town or Suburb; but every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of the monies collected, to which he shall have been knowingly party or privy, or which shall have happened through gross neglect of his duty, and shall be liable to be sued for the same as for money due to and at the suit of the East India Company.

X. The powers of Act II. 1839, for the recovery of fines, shall be applied for the recovery of all arrears of taxes and penalties under this Act; and every Magistrate shall put in force the powers of the said Act II. 1839, for that purpose, whenever thereunto required by the Commissioners, or any of their Officers deputed by them, for the purposes of enforcing payment of arrears of taxes imposed under this Act.

XI. No rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form; and it shall be enough in any such rate on property, or any Assessment of value for the purpose of making such rate, if the property rated or assessed shall be so described as to be generally known and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

XII. All moveable property found in any house or building, or upon any land assessed under this Act, may be seized and sold by warrant of a Magistrate, for payment of any arrear of tax laid on such house, building, or land under this Act.

XIII. All Commissioners acting in execution of this Act shall, on or before the last day of April in every year, make up and send to the Governor or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor, an account of all works executed by them, and of all sums received and spent by them in the foregoing year, in such form and with such vouchers as the Governor or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor, shall from time to time order.

**XIV.** The Governor or Governor in Council, or Lieutenant Governor may, at any time, suspend the operation of this Act in any Town or Suburb, and appoint any person or persons to examine and report upon the behaviour of the Commissioners, or any of them, or their Officers, in the execution of this Act.

**ACT No. XXIX. OF 1850.**

*To amend Act XXXI. 1838 for the Prevention of Poisoning.*

[2nd August 1850.]

For amendment of Act XXXI. 1838, relating to the administration of poison, or other deleterious substance, It is enacted as follows :

I. Whoever shall wilfully and maliciously administer to, or cause to be taken by any person, any poison or any stupefying or intoxicating drug, or any unwholesome thing, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to do any permanent or temporary bodily harm to such person, or with intent to commit or abet the commission of any unlawful act, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct, for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

II. In any case, in which any person shall be charged with administering to, or causing to be taken by any other person any poison, or other destructive thing, with intent to commit murder, and the offence proved shall amount only to an offence under this Act, he may be punished as if he had been charged with an offence under this Act.

III. This Act shall be construed with and as part of Act XXXI. 1838.

**ACT No. XXXI. OF 1850.**

*For protecting the Salt Revenue in Bombay.*

[9th August 1850.]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the better protection of the salt excise revenue, and to bring under control the right of opening or continuing salt works within the Presidency of Bombay, It is enacted as follows :

I. A duty of customs shall be levied on salt, passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, or territories declared to be foreign under Section VIII. Act I 1838, at the same rate as the excise duty leviable on salt within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

II. The said duty of customs shall be levied in the same manner, and under the same rules and restrictions, and subject to the same penalties, as is prescribed for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported and exported by land by Act I. 1838.

III. Any person who shall be concerned in passing salt, either by land or sea, contrary to the provisions of this or any other Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or both.

IV. All salt passed, or attempted to be passed or removed, contrary to the provisions of this or any other Act, and all vessels, carriages, and animals used in so passing or removing such salt, and the contents of any package in which such salt may be concealed, shall be liable to confiscation, at the discretion of the Governor of Bombay in Council, but

may be redeemed on payment of such fine as the Governor in Council, or any Officer or Officers of the Revenue Department to whom the Governor in Council shall think fit from time to time to delegate this power, may think reasonable.

V. The Governor of Bombay in Council or any Officer or Officers of the Revenue Department, to whom the Governor in Council shall think fit from time to time to delegate this power, may reward informers and other persons through whose means any seizure of salt is made under this or any other Act, out of the proceeds of any such confiscation, or of the fine paid in redemption thereof.

VI. No new salt works shall be established, and no old works not in use at the time of passing this Act, or which shall hereafter be abandoned during three consecutive seasons, shall be re-opened, within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay, without the permission of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and any person who shall infringe these prohibitions shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or both.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, at his discretion, suppress any salt work, which, on an average of any three years does not produce yearly at least five thousand Indian maunds of salt.

VIII. Sec VII. Act XXVII. 1837, shall be applicable to any tracts of country where salt is found.

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ACT No. XXXV. of 1850.

*For regulating the Bombay Ferries.*

[6th Sept. 1850.]

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the Public Ferries within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay, It is enacted as follows;

I. The Governor of Bombay in Council may declare by Proclamation what Ferries within any part of the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay shall be deemed Public Ferries, and at any time hereafter, by a like Proclamation, may establish new Ferries where they are needed, and from time to time, change the course of any Public Ferry, or discontinue any Public Ferry that is deemed unnecessary.

II. Tolls according to such rates as shall, from time to time, be settled or approved by the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall be levied upon all passengers, carts, carriages, cattle and other animals, and on all goods and merchandize carried over any Public Ferry.

III. No Tolls shall be leviable from any body of Soldiery on their march.

IV. Boats shall be provided, under the authority of the Governor of Bombay in Council, for each Public Ferry, and Tindals, Boatmen, and other persons shall be appointed for their due navigation.

V. At every Public Ferry-station a Toll-keeper shall be appointed, with a sufficient establishment, whose duty it shall be to take the lawful tolls.

VI. A Table of Tolls, written or printed in the English and Native Languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place at every Ferry-station, so as to be easily read by all persons crossing the Ferry.

VII. Every Toll-keeper, who shall neglect to hang up, and keep in good order and repair such Table of Tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Rupees.

**VIII.** Every Toll-keeper, who shall ask or take any Toll other than is allowed by the Table of Tolls, or who shall wilfully delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

**IX.** Every person crossing at any such Public Ferry, who shall refuse to pay the Toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any Toll-station without paying the Toll, or who shall obstruct any Toll-keeper or any of his Assistants in any way, in the execution of their duty under this Act, and also every person who shall maliciously damage any Toll-bar, Boat, or any other thing employed in or about any Public Ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any Table of Tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees, over and above the value of the damage which he has done.

**X.** All Public Ferry-boats shall be numbered and registered as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall direct, and the names of all Tindals, or persons placed in charge thereof, and of all Toll-keepers, shall likewise be so registered.

**XI.** The Magistrate of every Zillah in which there shall be a Public Ferry, and any Magistrate of Police of Bombay, whom the Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint for such purpose, within their respective jurisdictions, shall make rules, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public Ferryboat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the Ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all Tindals, Toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any Public Ferry, and any Tindal, Toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such Rule, shall be liable to make good any loss or damage which shall have been caused thereby, which may be summarily ascertained by any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and the amount thereof may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

**XII.** The Governor of Bombay in Council may lease any Public Ferry, by public auction or private contract, from year to year, or any longer period not exceeding seven years, on such conditions as he deems advisable, in which case a contract, setting forth the conditions on which the Ferry is to be held, shall be executed by the contractor or farmer, and security shall by him be given for its due fulfilment.

**XIII.** The Ferry-boat at any Public Ferry which shall be established between the Island of Bombay and the main land, and adjacent Islands, shall cross each way at least once daily; unless hindered by stress of weather or other unavoidable accident.

**XIV.** Every person who, without the special License of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, from any part of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba across the Harbour of Bombay to the main land, or to any of the adjacent Islands, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees: but this penalty shall not apply to the carriage for hire of passengers, animals, carts, carriages, and goods from one part of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba to another part of either of the said Islands; nor to any person specially hiring any boat for the carriage of himself and family, or friends, with their goods and servants, across the

Harbour of Bombay to the main land, or any of the adjoining Islands ; nor to the person letting any boat to hire for such purpose.

XV. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any other arm of the sea, creek, or river within the said Presidency, to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast, within a distance of three miles on either side above or below any Public Ferry, without the special License of a Magistrate of the Zillah or Town in which the Ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees.

XVI. All offences against this Act shall be summarily heard and determined by the Magistrate of the Zillah, within the limits of which the same shall have been committed, and if within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bombay, by any Magistrate of Police of Bombay. All penalties shall be recovered in the manner directed for the recovery of the fines specified in Clauses 1, 2, and 3, Section XIV. Regulation XIX. 1827, of the Bombay Code.

XVII. All Tolls payable on account of any Public Ferry, and all rent payable on account of such of them as are farmed, and all penalties for offences against this Act, shall form a general Fund, which shall be applied, in the first instance, toward the expenses necessary for keeping up all the Ferries throughout the Presidency of Bombay, and the residue, if any, shall be applied, under the directions of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in the improvement of the public roads, ways, and thoroughfares, leading to and from any of the said Ferries.

XVIII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint such Officers and other persons as shall be necessary for carrying this Act into execution, with such salaries as the Governor General of India in Council shall approve, to be paid out of the Fund produced by the Tolls and Fines as provided by this Act, and the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time, delegate any of the powers conferred on him by this Act to any Magistrate or other person, as he thinks fit.

#### ACT No. XXXVI. OF 1850.

##### *To amend the 113th Article of War for the Native Army.*

[4th October 1850]

Whereas it is expedient that Native Soldiers, when imprisoned, should be treated as European Soldiers are in the like case, as respects subsistence and clothing, It is enacted as follows :

I. From and after the first day of December 1850, so much of the 113th Article of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in the Military Service of the East India Company as provides for the forfeiture of allowances, and the subsistence of such Officers and Soldiers, when in imprisonment, under the sentence of any Court Martial, or of any Court of Criminal Judicature, is repealed.

II. From and after the said first day of December 1850, no Native Officer, or Soldier, or Public Follower in the Military Service of the East India Company shall be entitled to pay or allowances when imprisoned under the sentence of a Court Martial, or a commuted sentence or under the sentence of a Court of Criminal Judicature ; but shall be clothed and subsisted at such rates, or in such manner, as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time order.

## ACT No. XXXVII. OF 1850.

*For regulating Enquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants.*

[1st November 1850.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law for regulating inquiries into the behaviour of public servants not removable without the sanction of Government, and to make the same uniform throughout the territories under the Government of the East India Company, It is enacted as follows :

I. The following Acts VI. 1838, XXVI. 1839, and XIII. 1843 are repealed, but not so as to revive any Act or Regulation, or part of any Act or Regulation thereby repealed.

II. Whenever the Government shall be of opinion that there are good grounds for making a formal and public inquiry into the truth of any imputation of misbehaviour by any person in the service of the East India Company not removable from his Office without the sanction of the same Government, it shall cause the substance of the imputations to be drawn into distinct Articles of Charge, and shall order a formal and public inquiry to be made into the truth thereof.

III. The inquiry may be committed either to the Court, Board or other authority to which the person accused is subordinate, or to any other person or persons, to be specially appointed by the Government, Commissioners for the purpose : notice of which commission shall be given to the person accused ten days at least before the beginning of the inquiry.

IV. When the Government shall think fit to conduct the prosecution, it shall nominate some person to conduct the same on its behalf.

V. When the charge shall be brought by an accuser, the Government shall require the accusation to be reduced to writing, and verified by the oath or solemn affirmation of the accused, and every person who shall wilfully and maliciously make any false accusation under this Act, upon such oath or affirmation, shall be liable to the penalties of perjury ; but this enactment shall not be construed to prevent the Government from instituting any inquiry which it shall think fit, without such accusation on oath or solemn affirmation as aforesaid.

VI. Where the imputations shall have been made by an accuser, and the Government shall think fit to leave to him the conduct of the prosecution, the Government before appointing the Commission shall require him to furnish reasonable security that he will attend and prosecute the charge thoroughly and effectually, and also will be forthcoming to answer any counter-charge or action which may be afterwards brought against him for malicious prosecution or perjury or subornation of perjury, as the case may be.

VII. At any subsequent stage of the proceedings, the Government may, if it think fit, abandon the prosecution, and in such case may, if it think fit, on the application of the accuser, allow him to continue the prosecution, if he is desirous of so doing, on his furnishing such security as is hereinbefore mentioned.

VIII. The Commissioners shall have the same power of punishing contempts and obstructions to their proceedings, as is given to Civil and Criminal Courts by Act XXX. 1841, and shall have the same powers for the summons of witnesses, and for compelling the production of documents, and for the discharge of their duty under the Commission, and shall be entitled to the same protection as the Zillah and



City Judges, except that all process to cause the attendance of witnesses, or other compulsory process, shall be served through and executed by the Zillah or City Judge in whose jurisdiction the witness or other person resides, on whom the process is to be served, and if he resides within Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, then through the Supreme Court of Judicature there. When the Commission has been issued to a Court, or other person or persons having power to issue such process in the exercise of their ordinary authority, they may also use all such power for the purposes of the Commission.

IX. All persons disobeying any lawful process issued as aforesaid for the purposes of the Commission shall be liable to the same penalties, as if the same had issued originally from the Court or other authority through whom it is executed.

X. A copy of the Articles of Charge, and list of the documents and witnesses by which each charge is to be sustained shall be delivered to the person accused, at least three days before the beginning of the inquiry, exclusive of the day of delivery, and the first day of the inquiry.

XI. At the beginning of the inquiry, the prosecutor shall exhibit the Articles of Charge to the Commissioners, which shall be openly read, and the person accused shall thereupon be required to plead 'guilty' or 'not guilty' to each of them, which pleas shall be forthwith recorded with the Articles of Charge. If the person accused refuses, or without reasonable cause neglects to appear to answer the charge either personally or by his Counsel or Agent, he shall be taken to admit the truth of the Articles of Charge.

XII. The prosecutor shall then be entitled to address the Commissioners in explanation of the Articles of Charge, and of the evidence by which they are to be proved: his address shall not be recorded.

XIII. The oral and documentary evidence for the prosecution shall then be exhibited: the witnesses shall be examined by or on behalf of the prosecutor, and may be cross-examined by or on behalf of the person accused. The prosecutor shall be entitled to re-examine the witnesses on any points on which they have been cross-examined, but not on any new matter, without leave of the Commissioners, who also may put such questions as they think fit.

XIV. If it shall appear necessary before the close of the case for the prosecution, the Commissioners may in their discretion allow the prosecutor to exhibit evidence not included in the list given to the person accused, or may themselves call for new evidence, and in such case the person accused shall be entitled to have, if he demand it, an adjournment of the proceedings for three clear days, before the exhibition of such new evidence exclusive of the day of adjournment and of the day to which the proceedings are adjourned.

XV. When the case for the prosecution is closed, the person accused shall be required to make his defence, orally or in writing, as he shall prefer. If made orally, it shall not be recorded; if made in writing, it shall be recorded, after being openly read, and in that case a copy shall be given at the same time to the prosecutor.

XVI. The evidence for the defence shall then be exhibited, and the witnesses examined, who shall be liable to cross-examination and re-examination and to examination by the Commissioners according to the like rules as the witnesses for the prosecution.

XVII. All witnesses, either for the prosecution or defence, shall be examined on oath, or, if exempt from taking an oath in Courts of Justice, on solemn affirmation, to be administered in either case by one of

the Commissioners, and every witness so examined and wilfully giving false evidence on any material point shall be deemed guilty of and liable to the penalties of perjury. When the prosecution is not conducted on behalf of Government, the prosecutor may himself give evidence for the prosecution and may be examined for the defence.

XVIII. The Commissioners or some person appointed by them shall take notes in English of all the oral evidence, which shall be read aloud to each witness by whom the same was given, and if necessary explained to him in the language in which it was given, and shall be recorded with the proceedings.

XIX. If the person accused makes only an oral defence, and exhibits no evidence, the enquiry shall end with his defence; if he records a written defence, or exhibits evidence, the prosecutor shall be entitled to a general oral reply on the whole case, and may also exhibit evidence to contradict any evidence exhibited for the defence, in which case the person accused shall not be entitled to any adjournment of the proceedings, although such new evidence were not included in the list furnished to him.

XX. When the Commissioners shall be of opinion that the Articles of Charge, or any of them, are not drawn with sufficient clearness and precision, the Commissioners may, in their discretion, require the same to be amended, and may thereupon, on the application of the person accused, adjourn the inquiry for a reasonable time. The Commissioners may also, if they think fit, adjourn the inquiry from time to time, on the application of either the prosecutor or the person accused, on the ground of the sickness or unavoidable absence of any witness or other reasonable cause. When such application is made and refused, the Commissioners shall record the application, and their reasons for refusing to comply with it.

XXI. After the close of the inquiry, the Commissioners shall forthwith report to Government their proceedings under the Commission, and shall send with the record thereof their opinion upon each of the Articles of Charge separately, with such observations as they think fit on the whole case.

XXII. The Government, on consideration of the report of the Commissioners, may order them to take further evidence, or give further explanation of their opinions. It may also order additional Articles of Charge to be framed, in which case the inquiry into the truth of such additional Articles shall be made in the same manner as is herein directed with respect to the original charges. When Special Commissioners have been appointed, the Government may also, if it thinks fit, refer the report of the Commissioners to the Court or other authority to which the person accused is subordinate, for their opinion on the case; and will finally pass such orders thereon as appear just and consistent with its powers in such cases.

XXIII. The word 'Government' as used in this Act means the Governor General in Council, the Governor or Deputy Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Governor in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, and the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal, whose sanction is necessary for the removal of the person accused.

XXIV. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal any Act or Regulation in force for the suspension or dismissal of Principal and other Sudder Ameeris or of Deputy Magistrates or Deputy Collectors, but a Commission may be issued for the trial of any charge against any

of the said Officers, under this Act, in any case in which the Government shall think it expedient.

XXV. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the authority of Government, for suspending or removing any public servant for any cause without an inquiry under this Act.

ACT No. XXXVIII. OF 1850.

*To allow Counsel to all persons on the trial of Offences.*

[1st November 1850.]

Whereas an Act of Parliament was passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty for enabling persons indicted of felony to make their defence by Counsel or Attorney, the provisions of which Act were enlarged and extended to Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the Territories under the Government of the East India Company by Act XXII. 1839, and whereas it is just and reasonable that the like privilege be given to all persons on the trial of offences against the law, It is enacted as follows :

I. In all Courts and before all Magistrates, or persons exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate, under the authority of the East India Company, every person on trial for the commission of any offence shall be admitted to defend himself either personally or by his authorized agent, and, after the close of the case for the prosecution, to make full answer and defence thereto either personally or by his authorized agent.

II. The said Courts, Magistrates and persons, subject to such rules as shall be from time to time made for their guidance by the Nizamut or Fouzdarree Adawlut, may allow any prosecution to be conducted by an authorized agent.

III. In those Courts in which any person now has by law the right of employing whomsoever he can employ as Counsel or Pleader, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict that right : in all other cases those persons only shall be deemed authorised agents within the meaning of this Act who are either Advocates of one of the Supreme Courts of Justice established by Royal Charter, or authorized Pleaders of the Civil Courts of the East India Company, or, by leave of the Court, Magistrate or other person before whom the prisoner is on trial, any other person who is employed by the prosecutor or prisoner as his agent.

IV. This Act shall not be deemed to dispense with the presence of any prosecutor or person on trial for the commission of any offence when the presence of such prosecutor or accused person is now by law required.

**ESTATES ADMINISTERED BY THE ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTRAR—BOMBAY.**

**SUPREME COURT.**

**ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.**

*A TRUE AND PERFECT SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities belonging to the undermentioned Estates, being all the Estates committed to the Charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of this Court under the Acts of the 39th and 40th, and of the 55th George the Third, and transferred to the charge of the Administrator General of this Presidency under the Act II. of 1850, of the Legislative Council of India; also of all Estates committed to the charge of the said Administrator General under the said Act II. of 1850, of the Legislative Council of India, previously to the 31st day of March 1850, of which any part now remains in his hands, shewing the Gross Amount received, the Payments made thereout, and the Balances appearing to the Credit of each respective Estate; also of all Administrations whereof the Balances have been paid over to the Persons entitled to the same, since the 22nd day of October last.*

ALSO,

*SIMILAR SCHEDULE of Estates whereof Charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 39th and 40th, and of 55th George the Third, and which have been transferred to the Administrator General of this Presidency pursuant to the Act II. of 1850, of the Legislative Council in India.*

Exhibited in Court this 5th day of June 1850.

SPENCER COMPTON,  
Registrar.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

## ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

**A TRUE AND PERFECT SCHEDULE** of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, belonging to the undermentioned Estates, being all the Estates committed to the Charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of this Court, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th, and of the 55th George the Third, and transferred to the Charge of the Administrator General of this Presidency under the Act II. of 1850, of the Legislative Council of India; also of all Estates committed to the Charge of the said Administrator General, under the said Act II. of 1850, of the Legislative Council of India, previous to the 31st day of March 1850, of which any part now remains in his hands, showing the Gross Amount received, the Payments made thereout, and the Balances appearing to the Credit of each respective Estate, also of all Administrations whereof the Balances have been paid over to the Persons entitled to the same, since the 22nd day of October last.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
Andrew, William, a Pauper	7	5 11	0	5 8	7	0 3	..	..	1st May 1837	Unclaimed.	
Austin, William, Engineer.	443	7 3	148	12 5	294	10 10	..	..	29th Aug. 1837	Out of the amount of investment, Rs. 104 due to R. F. Hart, being the amount of his claim; the balance unclaimed.	
Armstrong, Alexander, Seaman.	1	3 3	0	3 3	1	0 0	..	..	30th April 1838	Unclaimed.	
Atkins, James, Quartermaster.	31	3 7	4	5 9	26	13 10	..	..	28th Dec. 1839	Ditto.	
Abbott, Charles, Seaman.	54	9 9	50	8 7	4	1 2	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Anderson, William, Carpenter.	105	6 1	98	10 7	6	11 6	..	..	15th April 1842	Ditto.	
Adams, O'Brian, British Subject.	131	2 8	20	6 8	..	..	110	12	0 25th Nov. 1846	Out of the amount in the hands of the Administrator, Rs. 94 due to Madame da Costa, amount of her claim.	

Ager, William Frederick, Captain .....	2292	9	9	2269	14	7	...	...	...	22	11	2	31st	Oct. 1846	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of 2nd dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Apsey, William Griffith, late Commander of the ship "Folkh" .....	143	13	9	44	5	3	...	...	...	99	8	6	11th	May 1849	One watch with the Administrator.
Aiken, James, a 3rd Class Engineer .....	448	9	5	43	15	5	400	0	0	4	10	0	12th	May 1849	
Anderson, William, Seaman	42	6	0	6	9	9	...	...	...	35	12	3	11th	May 1849	
Bonel, Lucy .....	13510	4	11	700	0	2	12810	4	9	...	...	28th	Sept	1778	Unclaimed.
Broadly, Mathew, Lieut...	358	14	1	35	8	5	323	5	8	...	...	24th	Sept	1805	Ditto.
Brown, Thomas, Ensign, Marine Battalion .....	54	3	4	42	14	0	11	5	4	...	...	17th	Sept	1818	Ditto.
Boyne, James, Lieut., Mad- ras Establishment .....	1317	3	10	1169	12	5	147	7	5	...	...	1st	May	1818	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to Messrs. Bruce and Co., and to Mr. D. Potter, of Madras.
Blair, William, Key Serjt...	7450	8	6	7444	7	5	6	1	1	...	...	9th	Aug	1823	Unclaimed.
Barke, William, Seaman...	100	6	7	8	12	8	91	9	4	0	0	7	27th	May 1824	Ditto.
Brewer, James Thos., Mas- ter Mariner .....	1271	6	2	235	2	1	1033	4	1	...	...	30th	Sept	1824	Three Persian coins with the Administrator, unclaimed.
Benson, John, Master Ma- riner .....	121	7	8	103	14	3	17	9	5	...	...	8th	Nov	1824	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to John de Souza.
Brown, Americus James Otis, Major .....	24030	8	4	23786	14	8	243	9	8	...	...	9th	Aug	1825	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount due to different workmen, whose names are not known.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.		Remarks.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>			
Bourghier, H. S., Ensign...	1457	11 7	713	1 0	744	10 7	.....	.....	31st Jan 1828	Unclaimed.	
Bell, George.....	225	14 6	145	2 1	80	12 5	.....	.....	27th Mar 1829	Ditto.	
Bacon, Charles Round, Cornet.....	1054	8 1	953	5 0	101	3 1	.....	.....	6th Aug 1830	Amount invested in Government Securities, due to J. Alexander, Esquire, of Madras.	
Bowman, Thomas, Seaman	12	7 2	2	2 9	10	4 5	.....	.....	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.	
Burnes, John, Seaman....	0	11 7	0	1 4	0	10 3	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.	
Bean, Peter, Seaman.....	2	9 5	0	5 0	2	4 5	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.	
Bullon, John, Conductor..	2	9 6	0	5 0	2	4 6	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.	
Byrne, William, Conductor	201	8 4	200	10 8	0	13 8	.....	.....	2nd July 1831	Amount invested in Government Securities due to the Estate of Mr. J. H. Bennett.	
Browning, Frederick, of Bombay, British Subject	210	7 5	164	2 10	46	4 7	.....	.....	11th Nov 1831	Unclaimed.	
Beck, Richard... ..	2920	3 8	1772	7 3	1147	12 5	.....	.....	6th Sept 1833	Amount invested in Government Securities, to which the deceased's five children are entitled.	
Best, Charles, Seaman.....	13	12 4	1	9 7	12	2 9	.....	.....	29th July 1834	Unclaimed.	
Britton, Thos., Asst. Collector of Customs in Guzerat	8594	3 7	8270	13 8	323	5 11	.....	.....	22nd Sept 1834	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of claims remaining unpaid.	
Baber, E. H., Esq., C. S...	4659	12 2	3180	0 5	1479	11 9	.....	.....	Ditto	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of 2nd dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.	

Bradburn, S., Private... ..	1 7 10	0 2 6	1 5 4	.....	19th July 1834 Unclaimed.
Brewer, Thomas, Serjeant	284 2 7	125 7 8	105 1 0	53 9 11	30th June 1836 A Government Promissory Note of 4 per cent. Loan, of 1835-36 for Company's Rupees 500, belonging to this Estate, to which under the will of the said deceased, his godson, George Beatly, an infant, is entitled.
Blakiston, H. J., Esq.....	3445 15 4	3170 14 6	275 0 10	.....	15th Dec 1836 Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of 1st and 2nd dividend due to certain creditors of the said deceased.
Boreham, James, Asst. Eng.	211 5 5	105 8 9	105 12 8	.....	29th Mar 1837 Amount invested in Government Securities is due to R. F. Hart, in part of his claim. One silver watch and seal with the Administrator.
Buchanan, John, Gunner...	139 6 9	129 12 2	9 10 7	.....	23rd Feb 1839 Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to Khoodabad.
Boyde, Edward, Seaman...	31 4 0	4 12 10	26 7 2	.....	13th Feb 1839 Unclaimed.
Bishop, James, Lieut... ..	1675 9 0	1541 15 7	133 9 5	.....	6th Nov 1835 Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors of the deceased.
Ball, Alexander, Esq.....	15941 7 10	14310 13 4	927 15 3	202 11 3	13th July 1839 Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of claims remaining unpaid.
Buck, William, Engineer...	214 15 8	137 6 0	77 9 8	.....	15th April 1842 Unclaimed.
Baker, James, Seaman....	115 9 7	52 3 6	63 6 1	.....	Ditto
Burrell, Stephen, Seaman	84 4 7	30 1 9	54 2 10	.....	Ditto





Bennett, Alexander, 2nd Class Engineer.....	88 12 6 19075 9 4	11 14 6 18336 13 4	..... 738 12 0	76 14 0 .....	0 12th May 1849 11th April 1826	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of divi- dend due to the several creditors of the deceased
Blackall, M., Captain.....	13745 5 1	13560 10 0	184 11 1	.....	18th July 1828	Balance of investment in Govern- ment Securities, to which J. Eylos, Esq., the Administrator in England, is entitled.
Burnett, William, Acting Boatswain.....	1910 0 5	339 14 5	1517 13 0	52 5 0	0 11th May 1849	
Barnes, William, Quarter- master.....	18 0 7	2 13 3	.....	15 3 4	Ditto	
Barron, Henry, Acting Master, Indian Navy.....	7617 12 10	7617 12 10	.....	.....	3rd Sept 1847	Rs. 3392-12-0 paid to Messrs. Gray & Co., Attornies of the Brother and Sisters of the said deceased, in England, being fur- ther balance of the Estate.
Brooming, J., Captain of the Ship "Fattel Wahab"	247 7 4	36 11 10	.....	210 11 6	9th Mar 1850	
Cooper, George Sparkes, Ensign, European Regt.	815 5 5	609 10 5	205 11 0	.....	17th Jan 1819	Unclaimed.
Clarke, George, Lieutenant	5880 4 0	5867 4 5	12 15 7	.....	24th Dec 1827	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of divi- dend due to Vistnooram Hurry- bhooy and Lieut. H. H. Jackson.
Crew, John, Lieutenant....	1935 11 7	1622 6 3	313 5 4	.....	30th June 1820	Unclaimed.
Chown, William, Seaman.	0 11 7	0 1 4	0 10 3	.....	26th Oct 1830	Ditto.
Callaghan, Timothy, Sea- man.....	4 8 4	0 9 7	3 14 9	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Clerk, Henry, Steward.....	13 9 7	1 14 9	11 10 10	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Cameron, Vincent, Lieut. Madras Establishment...	1907 2 7	1284 13 5	622 5 2	.....	14th April 1830	Claims amounting to Rs. 801-14-11 preferred against this Estate, re- maining unpaid.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Campbell, Archibald, Chaplain .....	3141	1 0	2545	11 10	595	5 2	.....	.....	26th Sept 1831	Unclaimed.
Crichton, Patrick .....	2402	15 3	2390	15 1	12	0 2	.....	.....	21st Mar 1832	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of 2nd dividend due to certain creditors of the deceased.
Corsar, Frederick Alexander, Esquire, C. S. ....	1721	15 1	1721	15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19th Dec 1833	One gold watch, key, and one silver watch-guard with the Administrator.
Clock, Jacob, Seaman .....	58	14 5	6	12 10	52	1 7	.....	.....	19th July 1834	Unclaimed.
Cooper, William, Butcher.	18	10 2	1	10 2	17	0 0	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Cavendish, Henry .....	204	13 7	180	13 10	23	15 9	.....	.....	Ditto	Amount invested in Government Securities is the sum to which the deceased's two children are entitled.
Cameron, Duncan .....	660	10 9	65	9 8	595	1 1	.....	.....	22nd Dec 1834	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Carter, Stephen, Steward of Steamer "Hugh Lindsay" .....	92	9 1	47	15 11	44	9 2	.....	.....	4th Aug 1835	Unclaimed.
Cordar, Stephen, Boatswain .....	112	13 3	14	8 0	98	5 3	.....	.....	1st May 1837	Ditto.
Christian, John, Seaman .....	82	14 9	11	14 10	70	15 11	.....	.....	7th Aug 1838	Ditto.
Chandler, Wm. Seaman .....	3	4 9	0	11 10	2	8 11	.....	.....	23rd Aug 1838	Ditto.
Campbell, John Cornet .....	1370	7 5	515	4 6	855	2 11	.....	.....	26th Jan 1836	Ditto.
Crockett, H. B. ....	305	5 5	146	15 0	125	6 6	32	15 11	10th May 1843	Bond Claim of Rs. 1,000 filed against this Estate.

Chadwick, Caroline, W. Mrs .....	888	2	10	478	10	9	415	3	3	.....	30th May 1842	Rs. 5-11-2 due to Administrator, amount in the investment unclaimed, excepting Rs. 30-12-8 due to a creditor.		
Currie, Joseph, Seaman....	15	10	9	2	10	7	.....	.....	.....	13	0	2	7th April 1843	Unclaimed.
Currie, James, Seaman.....	153	7	5	142	4	6	.....	.....	.....	13	2	11	24th Dec 1838	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is due to Seaman John West, the sole Legatee of the said deceased.
Carter, Richard, Quarter-master Serjeant .....	588	12	6	582	8	0	.....	.....	.....	6	4	6	26th Nov 1843	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is due to Mrs. Eliza Wray, formerly Eliza Carter, the widow of the said deceased.
Carreth, Robert, Seaman...	18	15	8	2	15	6	.....	.....	.....	16	0	2	28th Nov 1843	Unclaimed.
Carrell, Richard, Seaman...	1	2	9	0	2	9	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	16th Aug 1844	Ditto.
Campbell, J. D., Assistant Surgeon .....	2099	1	2	2047	7	11	.....	.....	.....	51	9	3	19th July 1845	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to two of the creditors of the deceased.
Chatterton, H. T., Assistant Surgeon.....	3085	10	9	2994	2	1	.....	.....	.....	91	8	8	28th April 1845	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of 1st and 2nd dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Cora, Julian.....	92	9	3	15	1	2	.....	.....	.....	77	8	1	22nd April 1846	Rupees 101-1-2 due to Administrator.
Cropley, Thomas William, Schoolmaster .....	182	15	1	175	4	9	.....	.....	.....	7	10	4	29th June 1847	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of two claims remaining unpaid.
Calland, C. G., Brevet Capt .....	2106	3	10	507	3	8	1700	1	4	.....	.....	.....	28th April 1847	
Curtis, J. A., Lieutenant..	828	13	8	543	4	8	.....	.....	.....	285	9	0	29th June 1847	

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>		
Cotgrave, E. C., Captain... Cornelius, Charles, Steward. Cox, John, of the ship "Nimrod" .... Campbell, A. D., Lt. 17th Regiment N. I.....	8214	8 1	5307	8 3	3248	4 7	9	9 7	8th Dec 1847 23rd June 1847 Ditto.	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the said deceased, and Rupees 341-4-9 due to Administrator. Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to two of the creditors of the deceased, and Rs. 123-3-10 due to Administrator.
Corsellis, G. H. D., Ensign	126	8 5	114	0 5	.....	.....	12	8 0	17th May 1848	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim remaining unpaid.
Corsellis, Henry Nicholas, Lieutenant Colonel .....	1977	3 6	42	4 9	1569	6 0	.....	.....	14th Mar 1849	Two Government Promissory Notes of 5 per Cent. Loan, of 1841-42, for Company's Rupees 1500, belonging to this Estate, and Rupees 13-7-3 due to the Administrator.
Collier, E. T. A., Lieut.....	643	9 3	59	8 11	305	15 0	278	1 4	12th May 1849	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Craig, James, Lieut .....	3156	10 6	2971	15 5	184	11 1	.....	.....	24th Nov 1832	Amount invested in Govt. Securities is due to Maj. John Chisholm, the Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the said deceased.
Chisholm, Wm. Lt. M. N. I.	1781	13 11	1597	2 10	184	11 1	.....	.....	30th July 1830	

Canning, J. S., Captain...	4536 14 5	4351 3 4	184 11 1	.....	16th Dec 1829	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several Bond creditors of the deceased.
Challen, George, Captain...	74804 5 4	73934 15 3	369 6 1	.....	26th Dec 1825	Amount invested in Government Securities, to which the deceased's daughter, as sole Legatee, is entitled.
Campbell, A. D., British Subject.....	133 5 8	65 0 0	.....	68 5 8	9th Mar 1850	Unclaimed.
Dyer, Edmund, Master Mariner.....	1854 13 1	947 1 2	907 11 11	.....	19th Mar 1824	Unclaimed.
Dominicette, Bartholomew, Lieut. H. C. Marine.....	6009 10 9	5918 4 6	91 6 3	.....	5th May 1824	Amount invested in Government Securities, is the amount of a claim due to Buxeesing, Subedar.
Dent, Henry Frederick, Esquire, Civil Service...	11828 2 7	11578 4 1	249 14 6	.....	11th April 1826	Amount invested in Government Securities, is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Dunn, George, Ensign.....	810 0 0	303 12 7	506 3 5	.....	29th May 1828	Unclaimed.
Davies, D. J. Lieutenant, Indian Navy.....	1338 2 9	361 10 3	976 8 6	.....	7th May 1828	Ditto.
Dixon, Henry.....	0 5 3	0 0 8	0 4 7	.....	26th Oct 1830	Ditto.
Down, C. W., Midshipman	2135 13 8	837 13 2	1298 0 6	.....	11th Nov 1831	One silver watch with the Administrator.
Dillon, Edward.....	46 9 2	5 8 3	41 0 11	.....	19th July 1834	Unclaimed.
Donaldson, William.....	136 10 1	11 0 5	125 9 8	.....	20th Dec 1834	Ditto.
Deck, G. Lieutenant.....	93 1 0	23 4 2	69 12 10	.....	8th Feb 1837	Ditto.
Deanman, William, Ensign	427 14 0	382 2 4	45 11 8	.....	1st May 1837	Ditto.
Dale, Henry, Sailmaker...	943 4 11	179 6 2	763 14 9	.....	29th Aug 1837	Ditto.
Dawson, William, Boatswain.....	26 3 10	4 0 2	22 3 8	.....	15th April 1843	Ditto.
Dering, William, Seaman...	25 12 2	4 2 10	.....	21 9 4	7th April 1843	Ditto.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
Demons, Jacob, Seaman...	55	6 10	11	9 0	.....	.....	43	13 10	12th May 1845	Unclaimed.	Securities is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased, and Rs. 89-15-8 due to Administrator.
Ducet, C. D., Lieutenant...	1113	4 6	796	4 9	406	15 5	.....	.....	8th Dec 1846	Unclaimed.	
Dawson, James Frazer, Seaman.....	14	0 2	2	13 7	.....	.....	11	2	7 26th Nov 1846	Unclaimed.	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors of the deceased.
Dawson, J. H. G., Lieut...	783	5 0	742	6 6	.....	.....	40	14 6	29th June 1847	Unclaimed.	
Delafosse, R. M. D., Ensign.	536	14 8	536	1 8	.....	.....	0	13 0	18th Sept 1845	Unclaimed.	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased, and one gold guard-chain with him.
Davies, John, Capt. 11th Regiment N. I.....	4099	9 4	4097	5 0	.....	.....	2	4 4	29th June 1844	Unclaimed.	
Dangerfield, Frederick, Lt	15014	0 1	14829	5 0	184	11 1	.....	.....	12th Feb 1829	Unclaimed.	Securities is the amount of dividend due to Bond creditors of the deceased.
Dickinson, G. K., Assistant Surgeon.....	1015	0 2	659	3 0	.....	.....	355	13 2	6th Aug 1849	Unclaimed.	
Edwards, Jarrett, Lieut...	5156	13 1	4407	10 11	749	2 2	.....	.....	11th Feb 1806	Unclaimed.	Ditto.
Edwards, William, Cooper's Mate.....	186	15 8	40	5 7	146	10 1	.....	.....	21st June 1819	Unclaimed.	
Ennis, John Charles, Assist. Acct. General's Office ..	6595	7 0	954	7 2	5640	15 10	.....	.....	16th Jan 1822	Unclaimed.	Ditto.
Ellinson, Philip, Seaman...	1	1 9	0	2 1	0	15 8	.....	.....	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.	

Evans, Charles William...	1234	6	4	1225	13	6	8	8	10	.....	Ditto.	Amount invested in Government Securities due to the deceased's Hamalls.
Eglacias, John.....	0	11	6	0	1	3	0	10	3	.....	19th July 1834	Unclaimed.
Evans, David, Seaman....	9	6	7	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	8 0	124th Dec 1838	Ditto.
Elbeck, John.....	242	0	11	176	7	9	.....	.....	.....	65 9	228th Dec 1839	One silver watch with the Administrator, unclaimed.
Earle, E. M., Captain.....	12636	10	7	12454	7	7	182	3	0	.....	1st Sept 1840	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a claim remaining unpaid.
Earle, John, Engineer.....	120	4	9	119	14	8	.....	.....	.....	0 6	115th April 1842	Unclaimed.
Esther, H.....	50	14	11	45	3	3	.....	.....	.....	5 11	830th Sept 1842	Ditto.
Ellis, Charles, Townsman....	24	11	9	4	3	11	.....	.....	.....	20 7	107th April 1833	Ditto.
Ennis, E. M., Captain.....	17025	10	10	1437	14	2	15488	12	0	99 0	828th Feb 1845	A certificate of one Share in the Bombay Bank belonging to this Estate.
Eden, Charles, Lieutenant..	634	12	9	68	10	6	560	14	2	5 4	111th May 1849	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Edwards, E. F., Major.....	15271	5	10	14532	9	11	738	11	11	.....	9th Aug 1823	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Edsall, George, Captain....	10288	3	5	10103	8	4	184	11	1	.....	19th Jan 1828	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Forbes, James, Lieutenant, Bombay European Regt.	982	9	4	936	7	2	46	2	2	.....	30th Oct 1821	Unclaimed.
Frith, Charles.....	6	0	6	0	12	0	5	4	6	.....	26th Oct 1830	Ditto
Fleming, William.....	396	9	10	107	5	2	289	4	8	.....	11th Nov 1831	One silver watch, one key, one gold chain, and one gold seal, are with the Administrator, unclaimed.
Frederick, Peter, Seaman..	31	11	9	13	12	1	17	15	8	.....	19th July 1834	Unclaimed.
Field, William.....	0	11	10	0	1	3	0	10	7	.....	Ditto.	Ditto.



Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
Fairly, Robert, Seaman...	1	8 10	0	3 3	1	0 7	.....	.....	30th April 1838	Unclaimed.	
Fenton, Joseph, Gunner...	280	15 11	129	12 0	151	3 11	.....	.....	13th Feb 1839	Ditto.	
Frederickson, Charles,	18	2 0	15	14 4	2	3 8	.....	.....	18th Feb 1839	Ditto.	
Quartermaster.....	2253	6 7	2143	0 5	.....	.....	110	6 2	Ditto	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the said deceased.	
Faikney, J. E., Lieutenant.											
Ford, Francis Shutt, Capt. of the Ship "Mempoon,"	7	5 5	1	5 7	.....	.....	5	15 10	15th April 1842	One silver watch, and pencil-case with the Administrator.	
Fitzroy, Charles, Esq., late Deputy Sheriff.....	1731	4 1	1026	15 4	699	15 8	4	5 1	12th Dec 1842	Bond claims of Rs. 4,000 filed against this Estate. One silver watch, four seals, and two rings with the Administrator.	
Fowler, Benjamin, Townsman.....	119	8 10	38	5 9	66	12 5	14	6 8	7th April 1843	One gold ring with the Administrator.	
French, Martha, Mrs....	1982	9 5	651	6 4	1328	8 7	2	10 6	15th June 1846	Unclaimed.	
Fitz Hugh, T. S., British Subject.....	86	5 6	15	8 5	.....	.....	70	13 1	9th Sept 1847	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.	
Fry, W. W., 1st Class 2nd Master, I. N.....	4669	7 7	639	3 7	3735	10 0	294	10 0	15th Mar 1849		
Forster, Robert, Lieutenant	4638	2 7	4453	7 6	184	11 1	.....	.....	9th Sept 1825	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the Bond creditors of the deceased.	

Frederick, L. J., Captain.	6148	5	4	5963	10	3	184	11	1	.....	19th Dec 1833	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Forster, N. B., Lieutenant.	3507	13	3	3323	2	2	184	11	1	.....	30th July 1830	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the Bond creditors of the deceased.
Ford, Alexander, Lt., I. N. Griffin, Daniel FitzGerald, Lieut. Colonel, Madras Establishment... ..	3576	0	10	422	6	10	3000	0	0	153 10 0	2nd Aug 1849	
	6576	10	11	5642	13	2	933	13	9	.....	30th June 1804	The Balance invested in Government Securities is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate, to which Lieut. N. Allen is entitled.
Green, William Henry, Lieut., H. M. 67th Regt.	309	15	8	305	15	11	3	15	9	.....	6th May 1821	Unclaimed.
Gray, George B., Captain, H. M. 67th Regiment...	1216	3	5	326	15	3	889	4	2	.....	2nd July 1821	Claims preferred by several creditors against this Estate remaining unpaid.
	126	2	7	15	5	1	110	13	6	.....	17th June 1819	Unclaimed.
Griffiths, William, Seaman. Gallway, Michael Lionel, Captain... ..	5355	4	6	4237	13	11	1117	6	7	.....	2nd May 1825	Ditto.
Gordon, William, Esquire, Civil Service... ..	1345	13	1	196	14	10	1148	14	3	.....	7th Dec 1825	Claims preferred by several creditors against this Estate remaining unpaid.
Goodburn, Charles, Lieut...	2084	9	10	1898	9	7	.....			186 0 3	10th Aug 1820	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of claims remaining unpaid.
Gerrans, Benjamin, Major	5160	3	6	3685	4	5	1474	15	1	.....	16th Mar 1829	Amount invested in Government Securities, to which the deceased's daughter is entitled.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, Including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>		
Graham, W. J., Esquire....	6436	9 8	6398	6 0			38	3 8	31st July 1829	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Gilling, William, Seaman	5	4 3	0 11	0			4	9 3	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.
Grisby, William Conductor	1	8 2	0 2	10			1	5 4	Ditto	Ditto.
Godwell, John, Seaman...	12	15 4	1	8 6			11	6 11	19th Jan 1834	Ditto.
Gastle, Richard, Garrison										
Band.....	0	11 8	0	1 4			0	10 4	26th Aug 1830	Ditto.
Green, Thomas, Marinet...	120	6 8	20	4 6			100	2 2	6th June 1839	1 gold watch, with chain, &c. with the Administrator, unclaimed.
Goslin, N. A., Veterinary Surgeon.....	207	2 6	28	1 7			179	0 11	22nd April 1840	Bond claim of Rs. 1,200 filed against this Estate.
Goggin, F. H., Ensign..	1549	1 4	1485	2 1			63	15 3	22nd Feb 1836	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of claims remaining unpaid.
Gillies, James....	1001	12 0	374	11 5			736	2 2	31st Jan 1842	Amount invested in Government Securities, to which the deceased's children are entitled, and Rs. 109-1-7 due to Administrator.
Garrett, John, Seaman.....	27	11 1	4	6 4					9 15th April 1842	Unclaimed.
Gummerson, William, Seaman.....	71	6 1	11	5 0					1 28th Nov 1843	Ditto.
Grant, James Peter, Lieut.	2284	9 4	1621	8 3			663	1 1	30th Jan 1844	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.



Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
Hamilton, J., Asst. Surgeon	43	3 0	6	11 7	.....	.....	36	7 5	15th April 1842	Unclaimed.	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of 2nd and 3rd dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Harrison, Richard, Captain	4167	15 3	3910	10 5	257	4 10	.....	.....	13th Sept 1821	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.	
Hutchinson, William, Seaman.....	4	5 6	0	9 4	3	12 2	.....	.....	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Hammond, Anthony, Esq.	1956	8 8	1936	9 4	139	15 4	.....	.....	12th Aug 1831	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.	
Holloway, Elizabeth, Mrs.	1294	2 4	396	10 9	897	7 7	.....	.....	5th June 1833	One silver watch, key, and 2 finger rings, with the Administrator, unclaimed.	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of claims due to certain creditors of the deceased.
Harris, John, Steward.....	6	8 1	1	2 8	5	5 5	.....	.....	30th Aug 1834	Unclaimed.	
Hart, Ann, (wife of R. F. Hart).....	7823	13 3	7777	13 3	.....	.....	46	0 0	20th Dec 1837	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of claims due to certain creditors of the deceased.	Unclaimed.
Hibbert, William, Assistant Surgeon.....	2558	8 10	341	2 6	2190	4 7	27	1 9	18th Nov 1839	Unclaimed.	
Hallaran, John, Assistant Surgeon.....	1541	10 11	211	9 4	1405	7 7	.....	.....	22nd April 1840	Rs. 75-6-0 due to Administrator.	Unclaimed.
Hodkinson, Samuel, Conductor.....	2109	12 3	329	9 8	1756	15 4	23	3 3	1st Sept 1840	Unclaimed.	
Hussey, H. M., Widow...	2577	14 7	1540	8 2	1037	6 5	.....	.....	22nd April 1836	One box of trinkets with the Administrator, unclaimed.	Unclaimed.
Hawtayne, John, Archdeacon.....	1496	14 1	291	13 2	1205	0 11	.....	.....	4th June 1835	Unclaimed.	

Hubbord, William, Seaman	20	0	0	3	4	0	.....	16	12	0	15th April 1842	Ditto.
Hamming, Henry	165	5	2	23	14	7	127 5 4	14	1	3	Ditto	Ditto.
Huyhan, James, Seaman	206	3	8	30	8	10	126 11 1	48	15	9	7th April 1843	Ditto.
Hyam, M., Conductor of the Pension Establishment	80	0	0	14	0	0	.....	66	0	0	Ditto	Ditto.
Harris, Charles, Seaman	132	12	10	18	7	8	114 14 3	.....	.....	.....	6th Aug 1844	Rs. 0-9-1 due to Administrator.
Hugens, David, assistant Engineer	3699	7	3	530	13	4	3149 4 8	19	5	3	16th Aug 1844	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a Bond claim and the dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased, and Rupees 91-2-11 due to Administrator.
Hockin, A. P., Captain	5940	6	4	1015	7	3	5015 2 0	.....	.....	.....	23rd Sept 1846	
Hill, Robert Keith, Townsman	17	8	8	2	11	0	.....	14	13	8	28th Dec 1839	Unclaimed.
Hogg, T. J., the Reverend	2366	1	3	2290	10	4	.....	75	7	4	31st Mar 1847	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors of the deceased.
Holmes, Andrew, (Pauper)	1	10	2	0	14	10	.....	0	11	4	28th June 1847	Rs. 111-4-11 due to Administrator.
Harris, John, Seaman	30	9	0	5	9	4	.....	24	15	8	9th Sept 1847	
Hope, J. W., Lieutenant	1696	14	8	498	14	0	1309 5 7	.....	.....	.....	10th Jan 1848	Amount invested in Government Securities due to the next of kin of the deceased.
Hughes, John R., Lieut	3247	2	6	3062	7	5	184 11 1	.....	.....	.....	28th Jan 1824	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Hannah, Henry, Sub-Conductor	440	9	4	394	13	5	.....	45	11	11	9th Sept 1833	Unclaimed
Hill, William, (Pauper)	0	15	5	0	2	5	.....	0	13	0	11th May 1849	
Harding, W., (Pauper)	21	4	9	3	5	1	.....	17	15	8	Ditto	Unclaimed
Inglis, John Lionel, Sub-Assistant Surgeon	980	13	2	240	6	2	740 7 0	.....	.....	.....	17th Feb 1818	
Irving, David, Ensign	1823	0	5	330	4	5	1438 4 0	59	8	0	11th May 1849	

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.	Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Se- curities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Let- ters of Administra- tion.	Remarks
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Jones, William Anthony, Esq, C. S.....	57059 10 4	56813 10 0		246 0 4		.....		5th Feb 1818	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of divi- dend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Jones Thomas, Seaman...	0 5 3	0 0 8		0 4 7		.....		26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.
Jones, William, Seaman...	22 3 3	3 1 3		19 2 0		.....		Ditto	One ivory case with the Adminis- trator, unclaimed.
Jones, Francis W., Esq., Civil Service... ..	2995 11 4	2985 11 10		.....		8 15 6	2nd July 1831	Balance in the hands of the Ad- ministrator is the amount of wages due to deceased's servants.	Unclaimed.
Johns, William, Engine Driver.....	508 7 9	164 7 10		343 10 11		0 5 0	23rd April 1838		
Jolliffe, William George, Deputy Indian Naval Storekeeper.... ..	10131 3 7	7976 4 11		3280 1 4		.....	31st Oct 1839	Amount invested in Government Securities to which the de- ceased's youngest son, Frederick Jolliffe, is entitled ; one pair spectacles with the Administra- tor, and Rs. 125-2-8 due to him.	Unclaimed.
Juston, Maxwell, Seaman Janvrin, F. F., Lieut., H. M. 4th Regiment Light Dragoons..... ..	34 2 1 533 9 10	5 1 10 476 0 11		..... 57 8 11		29 0 3 .....	7th Oct 1840 1st Feb 1841		Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of divi- dend due to the creditors of the deceased.

Johnson, John, Seaman...	52 13 7	7 5 0	45 8 7	.....	15th April 1842	Unclaimed.
Jennings, Catherine, Widow	49 0 10	18 1 10	.....	30 15 0	22nd April 1846	
Jones, Owen, Seaman.....	39 13 10	20 10 8	.....	19 3 2	Ditto	
Jackson, Joseph Henry, Esq., Civil Service.....	49444 10 4	5967 9 10	43812 13 4	.....	4th May 1847	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a Bond claim and the dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased, and Rs. 385-12-10 due to Administrator.
Jay, James John, School- master.....	4884 11 3	2698 5 3	2480 9 7	.....	Ditto	Rs 294-3-7 due to Administrator, and two silver snuff-boxes are with him.
Jennings, George, Conduc- tor.....	182 6 0	182 0 6	.....	0 5 6	17th July 1845	
Jackson, William Henry, Major, 12th Regiment Native Infantry.....	30348 6 11	25680 0 7	4500 0 0	168 6 4	2nd April 1849	Rs. 23,337-0-3 remitted by Bills to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., on account of Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Jackson, the Widow and Administratrix of the said de- ceased, in England.
Kenny, Edward, Lieute- nant Colonel.....	2735 0 9	2735 0 9	.....	.....	24th April 1827	Rs. 2,034-6-0 paid to Messrs. William and Lawford Acland, Attornies of George Browne, Esquire, and Mary Browne, his wife, the Administratrix, with the Will annexed, of the said deceased, in England.
Kane, David, Seaman.....	23 1 11	2 14 4	20 3 7	.....	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed,
Kelly, Thomas, Seaman...	16 3 0	2 2 7	14 0 5	.....	Ditto	Ditto.



Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Kaye, John, Esquire.....	3802	0 8	3432	15 7	369	1 1	.....	.....	26th Aug 1831	A Government Promissory Note of 4 per cent Loan, of 1832-33, for Sica Rs. 55,000 is deposited with the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, for the purpose of remitting the Interest to Mrs. Kaye, widow of the deceased.
Knox, Thomas James, Assistant Surgeon.....	1015	3 10	533	10 5	481	9 5	.....	.....	13th Oct 1834	Unclaimed.
Kirkham, Robert, late of Bombay British Inhabitant.....	500	10 10	247	12 5	252	14 5	.....	.....	19th July 1836	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors of the deceased.
Kinnersley, Isaac, Major General.....	9075	15 8	9075	15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	22nd June 1840	One gold watch, &c., with the Administrator.
Kindale, George, Seaman	231	13 5	22	3 3	123	8 3	86	1 11	15th Nov 1842	Unclaimed.
King, Wm., British Subject	9465	0 2	8660	4 7	823	13 4	.....	.....	30th Jan 1847	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of 1st and 2nd dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased, and Rs. 19-1-9 due to Administrator.
Kennett, Robert V., Lieut.	5867	5 4	5682	10 3	184	11 1	.....	.....	1st Aug 1818	Amount invested in Government Securities is due to the next of kin of the said deceased.

Lenn, William Charles, Lieutenant.....	3436 10 6	2804 7 11	632 2 7	.....	9th Nov 1818	Unclaimed.
Lindsay, William Henry Bingham, Lieut H. M. 4th Regt Light Dragoons	1738 10 4	1677 11 11	60 14 5	.....	24th Dec 1822	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of claims remaining unpaid.
Lee, E. C.....	33 6 6	2 1 6	31 5 0	.....	3rd Jan 1824	Unclaimed.
Lyons, G. R., Lieutenant.	838 11 8	578 9 1	260 2 7	.....	7th Nov 1826	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of divi- dend due to Captain Brett.
Lowes, Richard Thomas...	7533 5 8	7483 2 8	50 3 0	.....	30th Nov 1826	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of divi- dend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Lamb, G., Esquire.....	834 2 0	79 1 8	755 0 4	.....	14th April 1830	Unclaimed.
Lawrie, James, Lieutenant.	3596 10 1	337 9 1	3259 1 0	.....	30th July 1830	Ditto.
Learmouth, Stephen, Sea- man.....	3 10 10	0 7 4	3 3 6	.....	26th Oct 1830	Ditto.
Lelly, William, Gunner...	96 15 10	17 3 6	79 12 4	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Luyken, Joseph Hugh Mills, Captain... ..	4163 9 4	2244 0 2	1922 2 2	.....	2nd April 1833	Rs. 2-9-0 due to Administrator.
Lewis, W. G., Lieutenant, Madras Establishment ...	230 10 8	226 12 10	3 13 10	.....	30th Sept 1824	Amount invested in Government Securities due to Messrs Griffith & Co., of Madras.
Leppay, James, Seaman...	18 6 0	2 11 10	15 10 2	.....	22nd Dec 1834	Unclaimed.
Lyons, A. M., Assistant Surgeon.....	358 1 6	252 15 11	105 1 7	.....	5th Feb 1834	Ditto.
Leithbury, John, Seaman	0 15 1	0 4 3	.....	0 10 10	1023rd Aug 1838	Ditto.

Names of Deceased.	Amount Received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Let- ters of Administra- tion.	Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Lloyd, Graham, Captain, 7th Regiment N. I....	1934	2 9	1888	1 10	46	0 11	.....		8th July 1835	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Laing, J. J., Seaman....	76	14 6	73	1 0	.....		3 13	6 28th	Dec 1839	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Lingard, William.....	1748	15 3	366	7 2	1295	9 4	86 14	9 28th	Aug 1839	Bond claims, amounting to Rs. 20,000, filed against this Estate.
Liddell, James, Major.....	14729	6 5	14644	12 5	.....		84 10	0 9th	April 1842	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim remaining unpaid.
LeGeyt, R. C., Lieutenant.	2519	12 2	1950	0 6	579	0 3	.....	3rd	Feb 1843	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of claims due to the creditors of the deceased, and Rupees 9-4-7 due to Administrator. One box of private papers is with him.
Lyles, James, Carpenter....	42	10 11	7	4 5	.....		35	6 6	7th April 1843	Unclaimed.
Lambinges, A. H., Pauper.	0	7 6	0	1 1	.....		0 6	5 16th	Aug 1844	Ditto.
Logie, A. W. J., Bt. Captain	1379	14 0	1240	15 0	.....		138 14	3 5th	Nov 1844	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased, and two seals with him.
Leathes, E. S., Lieutenant	2266	3 1	372	9 11	1650	14 0	242 11	2 11th	Aug 1848	

Lyall, John, Lieut. Colonel	54510 13 7	53402 11 7	1108 2 0	.....	7th Sept 1818	Amount invested in Government Securities due to the next of kin of the deceased.
Lawrie, Joseph, Lieutenant	8826 4 1	8041 9 0	184 11 1	.....	9th Aug 1823	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Lindsay, William, 2nd Class Engineer.....	487 4 11	47 2 3	407 14 8	32 4 0	12th May 1849	
Lawes, Thomas, Acting Master.....	691 14 1	74 13 10	560 14 2	56 2 1	11th May 1849	
Loch, George Francis, Lieut	1272 8 6	313 6 0	994 3 11	.....	20th Dec 1849	Rs. 85-1-5 due to Administrator.
McCluer, John, formerly in the Marine Service...	43225 11 1	2562 11 4	40972 15 9	.....	18th July 1831	Unclaimed.
Murphy, George, Conductor of Stores.....	485 0 0	24 6 9	460 9 3	.....	20th Mar 1805	Ditto.
Mathew, Andrew, Lieut. of Marine... ..	1281 7 3	1186 5 8	95 1 7	.....	23rd Oct 1807	The balance invested in Government Securities is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate, to which Lieutenant R. Bennett is entitled.
Maxwell, Alexander, Lieut.	292 10 11	238 6 8	54 4 3	.....	12th Jan 1805	The balance invested in Government Securities is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate, to which Peter Boxley is entitled.
Marshall, Frederick, Lieut	1317 5 9	939 7 5	377 14 4	.....	28th July 1824	Unclaimed.
McDonald, John, (1st,) Lieut., 12th Madras N. I	803 11 6	78 7 6	725 4 0	.....	15th Jan 1842	Ditto.
Mainwaring, John, Private Soldier, H. M. 67th Regt.	623 8 3	84 5 4	539 2 11	.....	7th Mar 1823	Ditto.
of Foot.....						

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.	Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Se- curities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Let- ters of Administra- tion.	Remarks.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Mason, John, the Younger	974 14 5	971 3 11		3 10 6				26th July 1824	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to Mr. Fenoskey.
McNab, Robert John Ensign.....	124 10 6	123 9 9		1 0 9				27th May 1824	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to Aditram Moolchand, Goldsmith.
Marjoribanks, James, Lieut	2502 1 4	2498 13 10		3 3 6				11th April 1826	Amount invested in Government Securities due to Mr. Worly.
Moore, Thomas, Master Mariner .....	2085 6 2	430 2 7		1605 3 7				16th Aug 1826	Unclaimed.
Myers, Rose Mary, Mrs...	7617 7 6	671 13 10		6945 9 8				Ditto	
McIntyre, John, Captain...	7436 3 4	6642 1 8		794 1 8				7th May 1827	Ditto.
McFyden, James, Seaman	15 9 2	2 0 2		13 9 0				26th Oct 1830	Ditto.
McLaughlin, Martin.....	0 14 8	0 1 7		0 13 1				19th July 1834	Ditto.
Minney, Mary, Widow...	496 4 6	48 1 9		448 2 9				9th Feb 1832	Amount invested in Government Securities, to which the deceased's child is entitled.
McDonald, William, Captain.....	6951 2 6	6935 4 11		15 13 7				2nd Jan 1834	Amount invested in Government Securities is due to two of the deceased's servants.
McAulay, F. B....	84 15 7	11 10 4		73 5 3				19th July 1834	Amount invested in Govt. Securities is the amount of dividend due to Shaik Dhy, and one Miguel Antone, the deceased's servant.
McGally, Peter, Seaman...	0 11 6	0 1 2		0 10 4				Ditto	Unclaimed.

Montgomery, J., Lieut...	961 6 11	271 10 11	689 12 0	.....	12th July 1834	Ditto.
Miles, William.....	2110 0 7	1217 6 2	892 10 5	.....	28th April 1835	Amount invested in Government Securities, to which the deceased's two children are entitled.
Money, Robert Cotton, Esquire, Civil Service...	14922 5 4	14278 6 11	643 11 5	0 3 0	28th July 1835	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of certain claims remaining unpaid.
Miller, William Major, Judge Advocate General,	2712 11 1	2405 15 11	306 11 2	.....	22nd Dec 1836	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of claims due to the creditors of the deceased.
McDonald, John, Seaman.	299 5 11	33 5 5	266 0 6	.....	1st May 1837	Unclaimed.
McKellop, A .....	8 12 8	0 4 9	8 7 11	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Morrison, Alfred, Lieut...	281 14 7	60 15 6	220 15 1	.....	29th Aug 1837	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend on a Bond claim due to Ferozeshaw Dhunjeeshaw.
Mison, Charles.....	5 15 9	1 4 4	4 11 5	.....	23rd Aug 1838	Unclaimed.
McDonald, Ann Mary, Widow.....	917 6 6	895 14 0	21 8 6	.....	28th Dec 1839	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
McLean, Archibald, Boiler-maker.....	434 10 6	164 6 11	272 3 7	.....	7th Oct 1840	Rs. 2-0-0 due to Administrator.
McDonald, Angus, Seaman	49 6 9	39 6 3	10 0 6	.....	5th Dec 1835	Unclaimed.
Macan, S., Lieutenant.....	2118 9 10	1250 9 3	868 0 7	.....	20th Feb 1836	One silver watch, 2 seals, 1 breast-pin, and 1 ring, with the Administrator.
Mackworth, Arthur, Capt., H. M.'s 2nd or Queen's Royals.....	4436 9 5	4002 10 3	433 15 2	.....	1st Feb 1841	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of 2nd dividend due to the Bond creditors of the deceased.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
McLeod, Crawford, Esq.,	19176	10 9	17950	5 9	1195	7 11	30	13 1	30th April 1841		Balance in the hands of the Administrator, and the amount of investment in Government Securities, is the amount of 1st and 2nd dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased; one miniature and hair locket with the Administrator.
McIntosh, G., Lieutenant...	88	2 4	12	1 10	71	0 6	.....	.....	15th April 1842		Unclaimed.
McPhail, A. ....	98	13 10	77	13 3	.....	.....	21	0 7	7th April 1843		Balance in the hands of the Administrator due to John Rodrigues, in part of his claim.
McDonnell, Thomas Gordon, Lieut. ....	1499	2 5	1445	6 3	.....	.....	53	12	23rd Sept 1843		Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim remaining unpaid.
Murdocks, Edward, Seaman .....	271	15 2	29	12 11	242	2 3	.....	.....	28th Nov 1843		Unclaimed.
Mackfarlane, Archibald Boilermaker .....	4353	3 1	4353	3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18th Nov 1845		Rs. 500 paid to Mrs. Mary McDougal, the mother of the deceased's infant child.
McKenzie, George, Lieut.	1240	2 2	1083	12 4	.....	.....	156	5 10	28th Nov 1845		Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Madden, Henry .....	10	6 7	1	5 11	.....	.....	9	0	25th Nov 1846		One gold ring, &c, with the Administrator.

Mann, John, (Pauper).....	1	2	9	0	12	10	.....	0	5	11	23rd June 1847	
Miller, R. C., Acting Master I. N.....	16055	11	10	6298	8	6	9660	8	2	96	11	25th April 1848
McDonald, James, Acting 2nd Class 2nd Master..	2485	14	5	447	1	6	2164	6	1	.....	.....	17th May 1848
Mason, Jane, Widow....	201	12	0	131	6	10	.....	.....	.....	70	5	21st May 1849
Munroe, William, 2nd Class Engineer.....	163	4	0	22	0	0	100	0	0	41	4	0 12th May 1849
Morrison, James, Assistant Surgeon.....	1759	9	2	1574	14	1	184	11	1	.....	.....	30th July 1830
McDonell, William, Lieut.	3244	7	6	3059	12	5	184	11	1	.....	.....	7th Oct 1819
Maw, N. C., Lieutenant Colonel .....	4906	13	11	4537	7	10	369	6	1	...	....	16th Oct 1834
Miles, James, Lieutenant...	1974	12	4	1788	7	9	.....	.....	.....	186	4	7 18th Sept 1849
Munroe, Thomas, (Pauper)	1	6	5	0	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1 9th Mar 1850
Mackie, William, Esquire.	15659	12	1	1089	9	10	14399	11	8	170	6	7 15th Dec 1849
Norris, Thomas.....	48935	11	10	48934	10	2	1	1	8	.....	.....	8th Sept 1821

Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased, and Rs. 125-9-2 due to Administrator.

Amount invested in Government Securities, due to the next of kin of the deceased.

Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.

Amount invested in Government Securities, due to the Executor and Executrix of the deceased, in England.

One Government Promissory Note of 5 per cent. Loan, of 1841-42, for Co.'s Rs. 4,000, belonging to this Estate.

Amount invested in Government Securities is due to the Administrator of Hugh George Macklin, in part of a Judgment claim.



Names of Deceased.	Amount received including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.			Amount paid.			Amount invested in Government Securities.			Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.			Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Newton, J. S. ....	6	0	4	0	11	2	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	19th July 1834	Unclaimed.
Nield, Frederick Joseph, Lieutenant. ....	3306	6	0	394	1	0	2912	5	0	.....	.....	.....	1st Sept 1840	Ditto.
Newman, William, Seaman	0	14	11	0	2	3	.....	.....	.....	0	12	8	16th Aug 1844	Ditto.
Nixon, James . . . . .	464	9	0	112	13	0	322	12	10	28	15	2	16th May 1846	
Nicholson, Alice, Widow, formerly Nash . . . . .	574	2	2	206	5	11	322	12	10	44	15	5	27th Oct 1847	The Balance of this Estate to which the deceased's two children are entitled.
Nixon, C. P., Midshipman	733	4	5	68	12	3	611	14	0	52	10	2	12th May 1849	
Norton, B. L. W. ....	105	5	10	89	10	9	.....	.....	.....	15	11	1	11th May 1849	
O'Brian, John, Seaman. . .	1	8	0	0	2	7	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	19th July 1834	Unclaimed.
O'Reilly, H., Quartermaster Sergeant. ....	3931	8	1	487	0	7	3444	7	6	.....	.....	.....	29th May 1828	Ditto.
O'Keiffe, Daniel, Pensioner	1404	14	10	425	11	4	979	3	6	.....	.....	.....	11th Sept 1828	One broken brooch with the Administrator, unclaimed.
O'Gilvie, Alexander, Commander of the Ship "Clairmont". . . . .	1424	11	4	348	6	7	1076	4	0	0	0	9	25th Oct 1838	One silver watch &c. with the Administrator, unclaimed.
Offer, Alfred, Lieut. I. N.	1925	12	1	1126	9	1	99	3	0	.....	.....	.....	1st Feb 1841	Balance in the hands of the Administrator due to Domingos De Silva, Tailor.
Peter, George, Lieut. I. N.	2425	12	4	2424	8	4	.....	.....	.....	1	4	0	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.
Pereira, Joquin . . . . .	0	5	3	0	0	8	0	4	7	.....	.....	.....	19th July 1835	Ditto.
Piecher, George, Seaman. . .	0	11	6	0	1	2	0	10	4	.....	.....	.....	26th Oct 1830	Ditto.
Padro. . . . .	4	7	4	0	9	6	3	13	10	.....	.....	.....	1st May 1837	Ditto.
Parry, William, Seaman. . .	402	2	9	37	15	7	364	3	2	.....	.....	.....	7th Oct 1840	Ditto.
Parks, John, Engineer . . .	72	1	10	9	10	3	62	7	7	.....	.....	.....	26th Oct 1830	Ditto.
Padmore, Charles, Seaman	1	1	9	0	2	2	0	15	7	.....	.....	.....		

Peyton, J. C., Lieutenant..	3030	1	9	3001	3	11	28	13	10	.....	7th May 1828	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to Vincent De Santor.	
Pitt, William, Seaman....	1	8	2	0	2	11	1	5	3	.....	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.	
Powel, Augustus, Mariner.	9	3	7	5	2	3	4	1	4	.....	30th Sept 1828	Ditto.	
Penrose, James, Assistant Surgeon.....	2804	10	4	400	3	7	2404	6	9	.....	30th Sept 1824	Ditto.	
Paul, James, Lieutenant....	732	1	9	547	4	10	184	12	11	.....	11th April 1826	Ditto.	
Parker, William, Engine Driver.....	14	0	6	3	2	1	10	14	5	.....	23rd Aug 1838	Ditto.	
Price, Rees, Seaman.....	3	12	4	0	7	10	3	4	6	.....	30th April 1838	Ditto.	
Price, William Andrew, Esquire.....	67949	1	10	3430	10	8	64518	7	2	.....	8th July 1776	Ditto.	
Pulling, G. C.....	73	8	0	58	9	2	14	14	10	.....	30th Aug 1841	Ditto.	
Pullen, Henry, formerly 2nd Officer of the H. C. Steamer "Cleopatra." ..	448	9	9	197	7	10	251	11	11	.....	1st Feb 1841	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased, and annas 10 due to Administrator.	
Power, George F., 2nd Mate of the Ship "Prince of Wales"	30	4	9	4	10	8	.....	.....	.....	25 10 1	7th April 1843	Unclaimed.	
Parforward, James, Seaman	2	5	4	0	5	6	.....	.....	.....	1 15 10	16th Aug 1844	Ditto.	
Pruce, Stephen, formerly a Gunner .....	222	11	9	214	7	4	.....	.....	.....	8 4 5	2nd April 1844	Ditto.	
Pottinger, Henry, Lieut ...	7966	12	2	5288	9	5	2317	13	5	360	5 4	12th May 1845	
Perry, Evan, Pauper.....	24	9	11	1	13	11	.....	.....	.....	22 12 0	23rd June 1847		
Prair, Thomas, Townsman.	1	13	11	0	14	6	.....	.....	.....	0 15 5	Ditto.		
Prendergast, T. R., Lieut.	1873	10	5	1793	10	5	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	18th Sept 1845		

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount Invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Postaas, Thomas, Captain.	1704	8 5	424	7 5	1047	10 2	232	6 10	11th Feb 1848	Balance in the hands of the Administrator, and the amount of investment in Government Securities, is the amount of dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Pringle, James, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master I. N...	952	8 4	95	13 0	523	7 0	333	4 4	23rd Aug 1848	
Poole, H. N., Lieut. I. N.	3638	2 0	3599	2 0	.....	.....	39	0 0	6th Oct 1837	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim remaining unpaid.
Powell, H., Asst. Surgeon.	39803	0 4	39618	5 3	184	11 1	.....	.....	16th Nov 1829	
Quin, James Stanley, of Bombay, British Subject	2644	6 7	462	5 40	2182	1 7	.....	.....	11th June 1827	Unclaimed.
Quiney, Ann, Widow	65	12 7	93	5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23rd Jan 1845	One Government Promissory Note of 4 per cent. Loan, of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, 1 gold chain, with locket, 2 pair gold ear-rings, and 2 finger rings are with the Administrator, and Rs. 27-8-7 due to him.
Rodgrave, Thomas, Seaman	36	14 9	6	11 3	30	3 6	.....	.....	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.
Robert, William, Seaman.	5	4 6	0	11 1	4	9 5	.....	.....	Ditto.	Ditto.
Ritchie, John, Seaman.....	0	5 3	0	0 8	0	4 7	.....	.....	Ditto.	Ditto.
Reilly, Henry, Seaman ....	5	9 1	0	10 7	4	14 6	.....	.....	Ditto.	Ditto.
Ricketts, Fountz, Esquire...	7203	6 1	7168	5 6	35	0 7	.....	.....	17th Jan 1830	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.

Randall, Joseph, Ensign...	1768 13 7	368 8 1	1400 5 6	.....	19th Sept 1813	Unclaimed.
Rind, Alexander, Lieut..	25783 5 7	25719 14 3	63 7 4	.....	13th Oct 1821	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a claim due to Surdar Khan.
Richley, Thomas, Able Seaman.....	149 0 5	19 14 0	129 2 5	.....	28th Dec 1839	Unclaimed.
Rose, Hugh, Lieut. I. N.	791 8 10	681 15 9	109 9 1	.....	29th Sept 1836	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of 1st and 2nd dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Ray, George, Seaman.....	444 9 8	48 10 5	395 15 3	.....	1st May 1837	Unclaimed.
Rependale, William, Seaman.....	15 14 1	1 14 5	13 15 8	.....	19th July 1834	Ditto.
Richmond, George, Assistant Surgeon...	17 5 2	3 1 9	15 3 5	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Rind, Thomas, Assistant Surgeon.....	1682 2 9	1682 2 9	.....	.....	13th Oct 1821	A sword, and surgical instrument, specifically bequeathed to John McNiell and Lieutenant Watkins, of the Bombay European Regiment, are with the Administrator.
Robinson, William, Engine Driver.....	386 14 0	51 14 4	334 15 8	.....	15th Oct 1838	Unclaimed.
Ray, George, Seaman (the second).....	35 8 10	8 8 1	27 0 9	.....	30th Apr 1838	Ditto.
Rose, Gordon, Seaman...	12 6 3	1 7 10	10 14 5	.....	1st May 1837	Ditto.
Roach, John, Seaman.....	98 4 0	28 14 5	69 5 7	.....	28th Nov 1843	Ditto.
Righton, Henry S., formerly Private of the 4th Regiment L. D.....	543 15 4	165 10 10	345 9 8	32 10 10	16th Aug 1844	Rs. 134 due to a creditor; the balance unclaimed.
Ried, John, Engineer.....	2139 13 4	2022 14 8	.....	116 14 8	18th Nov 1844	Unclaimed.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Bomer, A. C., Lieutenant...	894	7 6	307	1 1	484	0 5	103	6 0	8th Dec 1846	Balance in the hands of the Administrator and the amount of investment in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Bainsay, H. N., Captain, 24th Regt. N. I. ... ..	4004	7 6	2473	0 3	1571	4 0	.....	.....	1st July 1847	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased, and Rs. 39-12-9 due to Administrator.
Robinson, Thomas Savage, Lieutenant... ..	1729	11 9	386	11 6	1343	0 3	.....	.....	7th Jan 1818	Unclaimed.
Robinson, William, Mariner	28012	1 10	26178	14 10	1833	3 0	.....	.....	30th Nov 1806	Ditto.
Roper, John Theophilus...	120	14 9	113	10 9	.....	.....	7	4 0	30th Sept 1842	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim due to Goverdhun Jevun.
Redwood, John William...	218	13 5	216	5 4	.....	.....	2	8 1	30th May 1842	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of 2nd dividend, remaining unpaid.
Redmond, James, Seaman.	48	2 9	7	8 5	40	10 4	.....	.....	7th Apr 1843	Unclaimed.
Ranking, Charles, Chief Officer of the Ship "Sultans"	2023	15 8	812	9 7	1211	6 1	.....	.....	23rd Sept 1843	Ditto.
Robertson, H. N. Lieut...	653	9 2	70	12 8	535	10 0	47	2 6	17th May 1848	
Rice, Henry, (a Cook)...	39	7 3	6	2 8	.....	.....	33	4 7	11th May 1849	
Russell, G. M., British Subject.....	164	3 11	68	9 0	.....	.....	95	10 11	6th Aug 1849	
Ralph, Henry, Lieut... ..	128	6 10	17	4 8	100	0 0	11	2 2	12th Aug 1849	

Riddell, A. N., Lieutenant.	4680 14 10	4447 15 7	182 15 3	.....	10th Sept 1834	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to several Bond creditors of the deceased.
Ross, John, Surgeon.....	5720 0 3	286 0 0	5464 0 5	.....	20th Dec 1849	Rupees 30-0-2 due to Administrators.
Sealy, Henry William, Lieutenant Colonel....	18836 13 9	17656 10 0	1180 3 9	.....	23rd July 1834	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Smith, H. S. O., Lieutenant Madras Establishment...	1226 14 1	870 10 6	356 3 7	.....	15th Feb 1839	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a claim due to G. Grant, Esq.
Stewart, John, Assistant Surgeon.....	2171 3 4	1833 11 8	337 7 8	.....	18th Jan 1838	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of 1st and 2nd dividend due to the creditors of the deceased; 1 watch chain, and 2 seals, with the Administrator.
Scott, Charles, Surgeon...	3325 14 8	3164 0 2	161 14 6	.....	22nd Feb 1836	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Smith, James, Seaman.....	33 8 11	4 0 6	29 8 5	.....	19th July 1834	Unclaimed.
Stewart, R., Gunner.....	61 7 5	8 4 9	53 2 8	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Sendon, William Kirk, Lieutenant, H. C. Marine	582 5 8	434 11 2	147 10 6	.....	26th April 1823	Two seals, 1 key, and 1 pencil-case are with the Administrator, unclaimed.
Strachan, John, Surgeon...	13520 13 8	10895 11 8	2625 2 0	.....	30th Sept 1824	Unclaimed.
Stevenson, George, Seaman	62 0 8	7 2 8	54 14 0	.....	19th July 1834	Ditto.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Stewart, Patrick, Assistant Surgeon.....	3149	3 2	2787	2 4	359	0 10	3	0 0	5th Feb 1831	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a claim remaining unpaid.
Schelling, John, Seaman....	0	5 4	0	0 8	0	4 8	.....	.....	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.
Smith, John, Seaman....	6	6 0	0	13 3	5	8 9	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Steven, John, Seaman....	0	11 7	0	1 4	0	10 3	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Stewart, Walter, Lieut.....	1645	4 6	1645	4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	19th Jan 1828	Rs. 326-9-3 paid to the creditors of the said deceased.
Sterling, John, Lieut., His Highness the Nizam's Service.....	7576	0 4	6769	2 7	806	13 9	.....	.....	11th Sept 1828	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a dividend due to Ram Narayan Sowkar and Binraj Sowkar.
Swinton, Richard, Captain.	7593	6 11	7219	8 9	373	14 2	.....	.....	9th Sept 1829	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the late firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad.
Smith, James, late Bailiff to the Sheriff of Bombay	426	6 0	168	2 6	258	3 6	.....	.....	14th Oct 1830	One silver watch and key with the Administrator, unclaimed.
Smith, John, (Pauper)....	0	11 6	0	1 2	0	10 4	.....	.....	19th Jan 1834	Unclaimed
Shaw, Henry, Gunner.....	158	15 10	56	8 9	102	7 1	.....	.....	11th Nov 1831	Ditto.
Sillar, Ralph, Captain....	6113	13 6	6016	0 0	97	13 6	.....	.....	12th July 1832	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of servants' wages, remaining unpaid.

Scott, David, Midshipman	946 13 3	768 11 8	176 1 7	2 0 0	0 12th Nov 1840	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a dividend due to several creditors of the deceased.
Setford, George, late Commander of the Ship "Cawdry".....	1653 7 11	1046 4 11	645 13 2	.....	25th Mar 1841	One gold watch, &c., with the Administrator, unclaimed, and Rs. 38-10-2 due to him.
Strong, Nesbitt, Captain...	3088 6 2	2908 14 1	179 8 1	.....	1st May 1841	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Scriven, George, Ensign...	1256 1 8	1211 15 11	.....	44 1 9	4th July 1842	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of claims remaining unpaid.
Saunderson, P., Captain...	2902 14 8	2890 14 8	.....	12 0 0	20th Nov 1841	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim remaining unpaid.
Slayman, Joseph.....	25 13 10	4 1 2	21 12 8	.....	15th April 1842	Unclaimed.
Supple, J. C., Lieutenant...	1537 14 6	968 6 8	569 7 10	.....	30th Mar 1843	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Shancey, William, (Pau- per).....	5 5 8	0 12 10	.....	4 8 10	16th Aug 1844	Unclaimed.
Smith, Thomas.....	368 4 2	322 1 0	.....	46 3 2	Ditto.	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Stracy, H. R., Esquire, Civil Service.....	3738 8 6	3482 13 2	.....	255 11 4	27th May 1845	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.



Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Strachey, F. F., Ensign...	103	8 4	95	1 4	.....	.....	8	7	0 18th Sept 1845	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim remaining unpaid.
Sullivan, William, Assistant Surgeon.....	1323	15 0	1261	15 0	.....	.....	62	0	0 31st May 1845	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of Regimental claims remaining unpaid.
Sillar, John, of the Ship "Earl Grey".....	1	4 0	0	15 0	.....	.....	0	5	0 22nd April 1846	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased, and Rupees 22-8-11 due to Administrator.
Sullivan, James.....	858	1 6	257	8 9	623	1 8	.....	.....	10th July 1846	.....
Silve, Louis De.....	9893	8 9	8084	15 6	1808	9 3	.....	.....	28th April 1847	Rs. 3075-0-2 paid to the father, Mr. M. De Silva, and Mrs. Annette Gattreux, formerly De Silva, the widow of the said deceased, the amount of their shares; the amount of investment in Government Securities is the amount of several claims remaining unpaid; and one plate chest delivered to the widow of the deceased.
Swayne, John... ..	673	3 10	95	11 0	547	9 0	29	15	10 19th June 1847	.....
Scanlan, Ann, Mrs. ....	45	3 5	7	8 7	.....	.....	37	10	10 22nd Apr 1846	Two gold finger rings with the
Stobie, Mathew, late Private Soldier, H. M. 25th Regiment.....	47	9 0	8	0 1	.....	.....	39	8	11 25th Nov 1846	Administrator.

Steel, Mary, Widow.....	387	2 11	67	9 9	317	13 0	1	12	2	9th Sept 1847	Three silver pencil-cases, and other small articles with the Administrator.
Smith, Edward James, Lieut. Colonel....	28090	0 0	28090	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8th Feb 1849	Rs. 273-12-8 remitted by Post Bill to the Administrator General at Calcutta.	
Seal, W. H., Lieutenant...	314	7 0	313	10 0	.....	.....	0	13	0	18th Sept 1845	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Shaw, Edward, Lieutenant.	6909	0 1	6124	5 0	184	11 1	.....	.....	2nd May 1825		
Solleux, J. F., Captain...	26516	11 3	26147	5 2	369	6 1	.....	.....	23rd Oct 1823		
Smart, David, Seaman.....	84	3 6	13	2 7	.....	.....	71	0	11	11th May 1849	
Smith, John, Seaman, (the second).....	4	0 0	0	9 11	.....	.....	3	6	1	Ditto.	
Smith, William, Seaman....	17	11 4	2	12 6	.....	.....	14	14	10	Ditto	
Skinner, William.....	42	1 11	6	5 1	.....	.....	35	12	10	9th Mar 1850	
Sindon, Margaret, Widow.	115	8 0	5	12 5	.....	.....	109	11	7	Ditto	
Sibley, James, 3rd Class Engineer.....	1788	0 5	327	11 5	1419	3 11	41	1	1	4th Jan 1850	Unclaimed.
Tallion, Michael, Seaman.	158	7 9	19	9 11	138	13 10	.....	.....	1st May 1837	Ditto.	
Thompson, Charles Seaman	5	12 10	1	0 6	4	12 4	.....	.....	26th Oct 1830	Ditto.	
Turner, Leonard, Seaman.	3	10 8	0	7 3	3	3 5	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.	
Thompson, Mrs.....	0	5 3	0	0 8	0	4 7	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.	
Tolcher, Henry, Captain...	508	11 6	455	14 11	52	12 7	.....	.....	18th July 1806	Ditto.	
Twigg, William, 2nd Lieutenant, 18th Regiment.....	416	3 7	249	4 2	166	15 5	.....	.....	19th Sept 1823	Ditto.	
Troup, William, Assistant Surgeon.....	4960	12 5	4931	6 8	29	5 9	.....	.....	24th May 1826	Amount invested in Government Securities is due to a Mr. Joseph Coppack.	
Taylor, G. P., Captain....	753	3 5	745	15 9	7	3 8	.....	.....	17th Jan 1827	Amount invested in Government Securities is due to Francisco, Portuguese.	
Tomkins, Francis.....	21566	11 11	15977	2 4	5589	9 7	.....	.....	24th April 1827		

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>		
Turner, J., Lieutenant.....	27	4 3	18	6 4	.....	.....	8	13 11	1st May 1837	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Thacker, J. J., late Master, Indian Navy.....	504	8 3	52	0 8	452	7 7	.....	.....	26th Jan 1836	Unclaimed.
Thompson, William, Seaman.....	3	8 6	0	14 6	.....	.....	2	10 0	26th Oct 1830	Ditto.
Thompson, Edward S., Ensign.....	614	11 5	223	13 9	390	13 8	.....	.....	30th Sept 1824	Ditto.
Thompson, George, Boiler-maker.....	533	7 11	522	7 0	.....	.....	11	0 11	30th Sept 1842	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
Tant, James, Riding-Master, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.....	1205	5 4	1009	9 10	195	11 6	.....	.....	30th Mar 1843	Unclaimed.
Toole, J., Conductor of the Pension Establishment...	535	1 3	68	5 0	466	12 3	.....	.....	7th April 1843	Ditto.
Torlase, Isaac, (Pauper)...	31	6 11	6	1 8	.....	.....	25	5 3	23rd June 1847	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is due to Hormasjee Pestonjee, in part of his claim.
Teasdale, H. C., Major...	32388	8 3	28388	1 5	4218	0 3	.....	.....	15th Oct 1844	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of claims due to the several creditors of the deceased, and Rs. 217-9-5 due to Administrator.
Taylor, John, 2nd Class Engineer.....	1823	0 5	324	3 5	1433	4 0	65	9 0	11th May 1849	
Tamplyn, Lewis Henry, (an Examiner in the Secretary's Office).....	747	7 8	180	15 10	516	1 7	50	6 3	6th Aug 1849	

Thurkle, G. A., of the Ship "Hindustan", .....	19 14 8	2 15 9	.....	16 14 11	9th Mar 1850	
Terry, Henry, Seaman....	50 7 4	7 9 1	.....	42 14 3	Ditto	
Vedotte, Alexander, Sea- man.....	30 9 8	3 11 9	26 13 11	.....	19th July 1834	Unclaimed.
Vincent, William, (Pauper)	1 4 7	0 13 0	.....	0 7	23rd June 1847	
Urquhart, Alexander, Cap- tain.....	6065 3 11	5673 5 8	391 14 3	.....	15th Mar 1836	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of claims remaining unpaid.
Wardly, Daniel, Seaman....	5 9 11	0 10 7	4 15 4	.....	26th Oct 1830	Unclaimed.
Wilson, Robert, Seaman....	3 6 1	0 6 7	2 15 6	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
William, John, Quarter- master.....	13 6 6	1 14 5	11 8 1	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Walker, G. W., Ensign ...	1274 9 10	476 7 3	798 2 7	.....	29th July 1827	Ditto.
Walker, Lloyd, Assistant Surgeon.....	2864 14 4	2806 7 2	58 7 2	.....	3rd Feb 1825	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of divi- dend due to Ashier bin Sullivan.
Wensley, William, Master Mariner.....	1376 9 0	1100 13 0	275 12 0	.....	11th Mar 1820	One picture, 1 cornelian seal, and mouth piece, with the Adminis- trator, unclaimed.
Watts, John, Mariner....	793 12 5	608 7 4	185 5 1	.....	Ditto	Unclaimed.
Warburton, Mary, Widow	25803 7 11	1316 5 8	24487 2 3	.....	9th Mar 1767	
Watson, Charles, Seaman...	239 12 1	13 12 0	226 0 1	.....	27th May 1824	Ditto.
Wintringham, Thomas, Sea- man.....	25 11 11	3 0 3	22 11 8	.....	19th July 1834	Ditto.
Wilkins, Robert Bateman, Esquire.....	12966 2 3	951 15 6	12014 2 9	.....	10th Sept 1834	Ditto.
West, Henry, Seaman.....	40 12 7	4 15 10	35 12 9	.....	19th July 1834	Ditto.
Wellesley, Gerald, Esquire	626 6 7	52 3 9	574 2 10	.....	29th July 1834	Ditto.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.	Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Se- curities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Let- ters of Administra- tion.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Williams, James, Esquire...	536 43 7 9	10460 0 2	43170 9 4	12 14 3	20th Dec 1837	Balance in the hands of the Ad- ministrator, and the amount of investment in Government Se- curities, is the amount of divi- dend due to certain creditors of the deceased; one gold watch, &c, with him.			
Whitehead, C. T., Lieut...	1009 4 1	505 2 2	520 3 11	.....	6th Jan 1839	One writing desk, and one gold watch, &c, with the Administra- tor, and Rs. 16-2-0 due to him.			
Willock, Edward Hulse, Major.....	28819 11 11	28429 7 4	390 4 7	.....	18th Nov 1839	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of claims remaining unpaid.			
Whiteburn, A., Lieutenant, I. N.....	1388 7 5	1159 12 3	228 11 2	.....	10th Jan 1840	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of a claim remaining unpaid.			
Wheatley, William George, Lieutenant, N. I. ....	487 8 1	51 14 6	398 15 10	36 9 9	1st Jan 1841	Balance in the hands of the Ad- ministrator and the amount of investment in Government Se- curities, out of which Rs. 218- 15-7 due to two of the creditors of the deceased.			
Wilson, John.....	499 5 6	325 12 7	.....	173 8 11	1st Feb 1841	Balance in the hands of the Ad- ministrator is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors of the deceased.			
Williamson, Alexander, Seaman.....	111 3 4	30 8 9	80 10 7	.....	28th Nov 1843	Unclaimed.			

Wilkear, J. E.....	141	7	8	82	8	10	58	14	10	.....	15th April 1842	One silver watch with the Administrator, unclaimed.		
Wilson, Charles.....	7	6	9	1	3	10	.....	.....	.....	6	2	11	7th April 1843	Unclaimed.
Welsh, Robert, Seaman...	91	15	9	14	14	9	.....	.....	.....	77	1	0	28th Nov 1843	Ditto.
William, John, Seaman...	2	5	7	0	6	8	.....	.....	.....	1	14	11	16th Aug 1844	Ditto.
Waddington, H. C. S., Lt...	2432	13	9	576	4	1	1851	10	10	4	14	10	30th June 1842	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of two claims remaining unpaid.
Winton, Charles, Pensioner	80	6	4	61	15	2	.....	.....	.....	18	7	2	22nd April 1846	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim due to Captain G. Sparrow.
Walker, W. E., Ensign...	226	1	9	176	1	9	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	8th Dec 1846	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim due to Captain G. Sparrow.
Wallace, Edward James, Assistant Surgeon.....	807	10	8	588	10	11	.....	.....	.....	218	15	9	30th Jan 1847	Rs. 28-7-0 paid to William Watson, for Elizabeth Watson, the widow of the said deceased, in England.
Watkins, Phillip, Seaman	19	4	1	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	15	11	11	23rd June 1847	Three finger rings with the Administrator.
Watson, Samuel, Seaman...	50	12	11	50	12	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25th Nov 1846	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Wray, Eliza, Widow... ..	167	10	6	101	0	3	.....	.....	.....	66	10	3	6th Mar 1848	Amount invested in Government Securities to which the deceased's children are entitled.
Ward, William, Captain...	9755	2	3	6660	5	7	3094	12	8	.....	.....	.....	24th Jan 1846	Rs. 46-13-0 due to Administrator.
Wood, Edward, Lieutenant 12th Regiment N. I.....	7118	5	3	608	2	7	6075	0	0	435	2	8	5th Dec 1848	Rs. 58-1-8 due to Administrator, and one gold open-faced watch, &c, are with him.
Warner, John, Assistant Surgeon.....	8487	12	10	8303	1	9	184	11	1	.....	.....	.....	23rd Feb 1827	Amount invested in Government Securities to which the deceased's children are entitled.
Waddington, Charles, Ensign, 17th Regiment N. I.	1800	8	5	335	7	5	1511	14	0	.....	.....	.....	18th Sept 1849	Rs. 46-13-0 due to Administrator.
Wooler, J. Henry.....	4194	1	1	655	9	2	3596	9	7	.....	.....	.....	2nd Aug 1849	Rs. 58-1-8 due to Administrator, and one gold open-faced watch, &c, are with him.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.	Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Wallace, John, (a Carpenter).....	199	6 9	31	2 6	.....	.....	168	4 3	11th May 1849	
Watson, William, 2nd Class Gunner.....	118	8 0	16	0 0	100	0 0	2	8 0	12th May 1849	
Young, Robert, Bombay Mariner.....	2977	6 1	171	15 10	2805	6 3	.....	.....	3rd Mar 1777	Unclaimed.
Young, George James, Lieutenant 17th Regiment Native Infantry....	730	10 9	528	7 7	.....	.....	202	3 2	16th June 1846	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to the creditors of the deceased.
York, Charles, (Pauper)....	10	7 10	2	4 1	.....	.....	8	3 9	23rd June 1847	
Young, A. S., Lieutenant, 29th Regiment Native Infantry.....	5120	1 4	5103	7 4	.....	.....	16	10 0	15th Oct 1846	Rs. 142-8-0 paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co., further balance of Estate, on account of Emilia Young, widow, the mother and Administratrix of the said deceased, in England; the balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of two claims remaining unpaid.
Rupees.....	1789201	1 5	1277533	8 1	502357	9 4	11361	15 9		

(Errors Excepted.)

(Signed) SPENCER COMPTON,  
Administrator General.Bombay, Administrator General's Office,  
April 1st, 1850,

*SIMILAR SCHEDULE of Estates, whereof Charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 39th and 40th, and of 55th George the Third, and which have been transferred to the Administrator General of this Presidency, pursuant to the Act 2nd of 1850, of the Legislative Council of India.*

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including Interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
Aga Mahomed Ruza.....	4713	5 8	3871	4 4	753	9 8	108	7 8	7th Sept 1844		Balance in the hands of the Administrator, and the amount of investment in Government Securities, is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Bazonjee Dhunjee.....	8579	11 8	8579	11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	25th Nov 1846		Rs 371-12-5 paid in cash, and 7 Government Promissory Notes of 5 per cent. Loan of 1841-42, for Company's Rs. 6,400, made over to Jehangeer Bazonjee and Jerreboye, widow, the Administrator and Administratrix of the said deceased.
Cooper, Thomas, (Executor ex-officio).....	7374	1 11	5186	1 11	2188	0 0	.....	.....	19th Nov 1820		One silver watch, &c., with the Administrator, unclaimed.
Cruz, Mathews De... ..	244	9 3	165	1 8	.....	.....	79	7 7	13th June 1846		Thirteen Government Promissory Notes of 4 and 5 per cent. Loans of 1829-30, 1832-33, 1835-36, and 1841-42, for Sicea and Company's Rs. 21,600, belonging to this Estate, and Rs. 167-3-7 due to Administrator.
Durand, Lewis, (a Frenchman).....	437	15 3	45	8 9	302	6 6	.....	.....	8th April 1835		
David, Catherine Johannes, Widow, (Administrator, with will annexed)...	26488	14 1	23797	8 3	2858	9 5	.....	.....	21st Oct 1836		



Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
Dhurrundass Toolseydass (ad. Col Bona).....	16484	15 4	16420	13 1	.....		64	2 3	21st Nov 1840		
Davis, William, (African Boy).....	30	5 5	4	11 4	25	10 1	.....	..	16th Jan 1841	Unclaimed.	
De Lastic, Charles Camille, (a Frenchman).....	13472	10 10	1039	8 1	12207	7 7	225	11 2	12th July 1847		One gold watch, diamond rings, &c., with the Administrator.
Portini, Luis Maria, (an Italian Friar or Monk)....	10973	5 8	4848	9 10	5839	1 6	285	10 4	7th Mar 1848		19 Government Promissory Notes, of 4 and 5 per cent. Loan of 1835-36, 1841-42, and 1842-43, for Company's Rupees 22,900, belonging to this Estate.
Gregorio Cojah Cazar.....	230422	7 10	12279	2 5	218143	5 5	.....	.....	22nd Feb 1831		Unclaimed.
Goodab, (a Mahomedan Woman).....	320	8 5	35	14 9	284	9 8	.....	.....	8th April 1835		
Gunga Cusbun, (a Hindoo Woman).....	916	0 6	117	6 2	774	12 7	23	13 9	16th Jan 1841		Ditto.
Goolam Hoosseini, (a Mahomedan).....	973	15 2	915	2 1	.....		58	13 1	28th Nov 1846		Ditto.
Hajee Umas Mahomed bin Abdoor Rahimon Fakeh.	12026	9 7	5265	1 1	6651	5 2	110	3 4	18th Sept 1841		Balance in the hands of the Administrator, and the amount of investment in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased.
Hussanally Tippoo.....	5310	0 0	1956	9 9	3557	4 0	.....	.....	26th June 1846		Rs. 203-13-9 due to Administrator.
Le Beau, Auguste, (a Frenchman).....	1323	9 1	1271	6 10	....	...	52	2 3	3rd April 1847		

Mary Ann, Mrs, alias Lithgo.....	155	1	7	107	11	0	47	6	7	.....	7th Dec 1825	Out of the amount of investment in Government Securities Rs. 10-3-2 due to Miguel, Portuguese, and Marwady Hemsraz Asramul, amount of their claims. Unclaimed.
Mills, Robert, (African Boy).....	2	6	0	1	10	8	.....	.....	.....	0 11 4	8th April 1835	
Mahomed Ismail Khan, late Ambassador to the King of Oude (ad. Col. Bona.)	927	7	9	925	0	11	.....	.....	.....	2 6 10	6th Mar 1839	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of 1st and 2nd dividend due to several creditors of the deceased, and Rs. 19-10-0 due to Administrator.
Merwanjee Manockshaw...	69483	2	7	67178	3	0	2274	9	7	.....	16th Nov 1845	
Nursingrow, (a Hindoo) ..	365	3	3	143	14	4	221	4	11	.....	8th April 1835	Unclaimed.
Nanchund Moolchund.....	950	9	9	421	0	0	468	6	4	61 3 5	8th April 1844	Balance in the hands of the Administrator, and the amount of investment in Government Securities, is the sum to which the deceased's infant child is entitled.
Pereira, Esperanca, (Administrator, with Will annexed)...	6756	9	8	4128	0	4	2638	9	4	.....	15th Dec 1821	
Prevost, Peter William, (a Frenchman) .....	3118	11	7	1250	14	1	1870	2	0	.....	18th Feb 1839	Rs. 2-4-6 due to Administrator; bond claim of Rs 10,000 filed against this Estate.
Ragoonath Purshotum (ad. Col. Bona) ..	8	3	6	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	7 15 6	15th Sept 1834	Several jewels and other articles with the Administrator.

Names of Deceased.	Amount received, including interest, to the 31st day of December 1849.		Amount paid.		Amount invested in Government Securities.		Amount in the hands of the Administrator General.		Date of grant of Letters of Administration.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
Rozario, Francis.....	63	7 8	8	3 9	55	3 11	.....	.....	16th Jan 1841	Unclaimed	Rs. 100-4-0 due to Administrator.
Rodrigues, Pedro.....	1669	12 4	888	10 10	881	5 6	.....	.....	17th Dec 1847		
Smith, John James, Lieut. Colonel, (Executor Ex-officio) .....	9495	4 9	9490	1 0	.....	.....	5	3 9	21st Feb 1824	Balance in the hands of the Executor is the amount of dividend due to Cursetjee Sorabjee; one tin box, containing papers, with the Executor.	
Shaikh Hoosein, otherwise Coondajee .....	1118	9 6	986	4 9	.....	.....	132	4 9	30th Sept 1842	One Government Promissory Note of 5 per cent. Loan, of 1841-42, for Company's Rs. 500, belonging to this Estate; 1 silver watch, chain, seal and key, are with the Administrator.	
Umeena Beebee, Mahomed-an Woman.....	944	15 1	175	3 8	791	12 0	.....	.....	22nd Aug 1842	Rs. 22-0-7 due to Administrator.	
Yeates, John, (Executor Ex-officio).....	82973	1 3	82270	0 2	703	1 1	.....	.....	16th Jan 1821	Amount invested in Government Securities is the amount of dividend due to the several creditors of the deceased; 1 blackwood writing desk, 2 blackwood chairs, &c, with the Executor.	
Rupees.....	518075	11 7	253774	12 2	263397	14 10	1218	5 0			

(Errors Excepted )

(Signed) SPENCER COMPTON,  
Administrator General.Bombay, Administrator General's Office,  
1st April 1850.

## POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

FORT WILLIAM,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30TH AUGUST, 1837.

*Rules for the Management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 30th August, 1837.*

I. All existing rules, general orders and proclamations for the guidance of the Post Office departments of the different presidencies and settlements of India, as well as all circular orders of the heads of the departments, saving such as relate to dawk travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from the 1st of October next; and the following rules and orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force at all Post Office stations in any of the presidencies, settlements, or possessions of the company, and to take effect from the above-mentioned date.

All existing orders rescinded.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES, RECEIPT OF LETTERS, &c.

II. There shall be a general Post Office at each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and Post Offices at such other places throughout India and in the settlements subordinate thereto, as the governor-general of India in council shall from time to time direct. The immediate charge of each general Post Office, and the control of the several provincial Post Offices subordinate thereto, shall be vested in postmasters-general, each of whom shall respectively exercise his functions within such limits, as may be determined by the said governor-general of India in council; and the duties of the provincial Post Offices shall be severally conducted by subordinate officers, to be styled "postmasters." The postmasters-general at Madras and Bombay, and the postmasters subordinate to them shall be appointed by the governors in council of those presidencies respectively, and shall exercise their functions in subordination to the said governors in council. The postmaster-general and postmasters of the presidency of Fort William shall be appointed by the governor-general of India in council, and shall exercise the functions under the direct control of the said governor-general of India in council.

General Post Offices ;  
and Post Offices where to be established,  
and how to be supervised.  
Postmaster-General and Postmasters, by whom to be appointed.

III. The existing postmaster-general and postmasters, and all existing officers of the Post Office department, shall continue in office until removed or otherwise directed, and shall act in their respective offices, with the powers

Existing Post Office authorities to remain in office until otherwise directed.

conferred by the Act No. XVII., 1837, and by these rules, in like manner as if they had been appointed specially under their provisions.

Receipt of letters, &c., for despatch by land or sea.

IV. Letters, papers, and parcels shall be received wherever a postmaster or Post Office writer is stationed, for despatch by *land* to every part of India or to Ceylon, and by *sea* to every part of the world with which there is a Post Office communication; the latter, unless superscribed for some particular ship, will be sent by the first vessel that sails direct to the country to which the letter is addressed, and, if there be no vessel so proceeding direct to the place addressed, the letter shall be forwarded by such circuitous route as shall appear to the postmaster-general or postmaster to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

Receipt of letters for foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland.

V. Letters, papers, or parcels, required to be transmitted to foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland, must be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London general or other Post Office may be paid. That postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an agent as above described, the letters are liable to be returned to India.

Payment of postage on letters in India in advance optional. Name of sender of a letter not to be required. Newspapers and parcels are not to be received "bearing postage" without name of sender.

VI. Letters intended for delivery in India, may be paid for in advance, or be sent bearing postage at the option of the sender; and the name of the sender of any such letter shall not be demanded at any Post Office. But newspapers, printed papers or parcels, will not be received bearing postage, unless the sender shall give his name and address, in order that the regulated postage may be recovered from him, in case of such paper or parcel being refused by the party addressed.

Payment of postage on "ship letters" outward, required in advance.

VII. Letters, papers, or parcels, intended for despatch by sea, should be stamped or superscribed, "ship;" and ship postage must be paid in advance thereon, in addition to any inland postage to which they may be severally liable.

Letters to Ceylon to be paid in advance;

excepting letters received from sea.

VIII. On letters, papers, or parcels, intended for delivery in Ceylon, postage must be paid in advance to Point Palmyras, except in case of letters received for Ceylon from ship, which may be forwarded bearing postage. If letters for Ceylon are received from ship under cover to residents in India, such letters, superscribed "ship letter," and bearing postage as such, will be received for transmission to their destination in like manner as if received direct from the ship.

Letters from Ceylon to be charged postage.

IX. Letters from Ceylon will be charged inland postage from Point Palmyras, or the place where the same are landed in India.

X. The table of distances for calculation of postage shall, until otherwise ordered and duly notified, be the polymetrical table prepared under orders of the governor-general of India in council, by the committee for revising the customs and Post Office department, and printed at the official gazette press at Calcutta, copies of these tables shall be furnished for the use of the postmaster and a complete set shall be kept open to inspection in every office for the receipt and delivery of letters. Further, the several postmasters shall prepare, for each and every such office under their control respectively, a schedule framed from these tables in the following form, for exhibiting the rates of postage chargeable at every such office respectively, for the transmission of letters and parcels to every part of India, and a counterpart of every such table shall be submitted in duplicate by the postmaster for the approval of the postmaster-general, of the presidency; and one copy, as approved and countersigned by the postmaster-general, shall be returned for the use of the office for which it is framed; and the same, with a translation or transcript in the vernacular language of the district, shall be hung up in the said office, and all postage dues shall be levied according thereto.

Table of distances to be hung up in Post Office.

XI. Letters, papers, or parcels shall be received at any general or provincial Post Office for delivery at the station itself within the ordinary range of delivery, and shall be charged postage according to the rate for distances not exceeding 20 miles.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

XII. Everything received by post from seaward, not exceeding 600 tolas weight, shall be immediately forwarded to the party to whom it is addressed, either by letter or banghy post, according to its weight, unless it shall contain articles liable to custom-duty, or unless instructions to the contrary have been received in writing at the Post Office. Parcels exceeding 600 tolas weight shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in this list of unclaimed packages.

Every thing received from sea to be forwarded to parties direct by letter or banghy post, according to weight.

Exception.

XIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers, packed in open covers, or covers attested as containing law papers, accounts or vouchers only, or letters franked as on the public service, respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Post Office Act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the despatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Postmaster receiving such letters, &c., by the mail, will then be guided by section xxx. of the Post Office Act. But unless for the cause above specified, all Post Office authorities are prohibited from detaining, except under section xxiv. of the Post Office Act, any letter, paper, or packet received for delivery by post.

Newspapers, &c. not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

Letters, papers, &c., sent by post to be weighed at office of despatch.

XIV. All letters, newspapers, or other papers and packets received for despatch by post or banghy post, shall be weighed at the post office of despatch, and shall be stamped and marked single, double, &c., as the case may be, and shall have the postage to which they are severally liable marked on them; which stamp or mark shall regulate the postage to be levied from the party concerned, whether the letter, paper, &c., be sent "paid" or "bearing postage." In order to obviate delay, service and free letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall, in all cases, be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters prior to delivery shall be at the discretion of the postmaster-general or postmaster.

Letters on which postage has not been properly paid, how to be dealt with.

XV. In the event of any letters declared, or required, by clauses vii. and viii. preceding, or by clause lix. following, to be post-paid, or papers or parcels reaching any Post Office, on which it shall appear that the entire regulated postage, whether inland or ship, has not been paid, such letters, papers, or parcels shall not be detained or returned to the sender, but shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination as the case may be, and the amount deficient shall be recovered from the party through whose negligence the under-charge has occurred.

Examination of Post Office records not permitted to the public.

XVI. Persons not belonging to the department cannot be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office, without the special permission of the postmaster-general or postmaster, to whom applications for information or redress must be made, either in person or in writing, by the party requiring the same.

### HOURS FOR RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS, DESPATCH OF MAILS, &c.

General Post Office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers, and banghy parcels.

XVII. At each General Post Office, banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch at the regulated postage, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M.; newspapers daily till 5½ P.M.; and letters also every day till 6 P.M.: after which hours respectively they will be received till 6½ P.M. on payment of an extra half-rupee each, as a fee for the trouble of re-sorting and re-packing the mails; which fee shall be distributed, at the discretion of the postmaster-general, amongst the Post Office servants, on whom the additional labor may fall, to be paid by the sender, whether the letter, paper, or parcel be forwarded "bearing postage" or "paid."

General Post Office receiving houses' hours for receipt of letters.

XVIII. At the receiving houses established at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or at any receiving houses which are or may be similarly established at other large stations, let-

ters, papers, and packets not exceeding 12 tolas in weight will be received daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., for transfer to the General or Sudder Post Office, as the case may be. No extra postage shall be leviable thereon.

XIX. At provincial Post Offices, banghy parcels and newspapers will be received for despatch at the ordinary rates of postage, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., and letters till 5 P.M.; after which hours respectively they will be received till 5½ P.M., on the sender paying an extra half-rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in clause xvii. Provincial office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers, & banghy parcels.

XX. Although all Post Offices will be open for receipt of letters, papers, and parcels, as above, official references shall be made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and 5, Sundays excepted. Office hours for reference, &c.

XXI. At each General Post Office there shall be two deliveries daily, the first delivery not to be later than 10 A.M., and the other at 3 P.M., at which hours respectively the peons shall quit the office with the letters, &c., entrusted to them. All letters, papers, or parcels, received from 3 P.M., till 9 A.M., shall be sent out at the first delivery; and all from 9 A.M., to 3 P.M., at the second delivery; and mails received after 3 P.M., shall not be opened till the following morning, except in case of public emergency, of letters, papers, or parcels received from seaward. General Post Office delivery of letters, &c.

XXII. At Provincial Offices, the delivery of letters, papers, and parcels, must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch. Provincial offices, delivery of letters, &c.

XXIII. The delivering peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers, or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers, or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office, for future delivery. Immediate payment of postage required.

N.B.—Under the provisions of section iii., Act XXI., 1835, copper coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand, except for fractions of a rupee.

XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once, on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge, or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers, or parcels, the covers or envelopes, bearing the Post Office stamp, must be presented for inspection; and as all Post Office peons wear a badge, regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified. Complaints, how to be preferred.



**General Post Office despatch of mails.** XXV. From each General Post Office the mails shall be despatched daily at 8 P. M., and the banghies as soon after as possible.

**Provincial Post office despatch of mails.** XXVI. At Provincial Post Offices the packets shall be made up at 5 P. M., for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night; but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the expected arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention. Notice of the hour at which such packet is closed shall be hung up outside the office, both in English and in the language of the district, after which hour, letters, papers, or parcels, received, shall not be forwarded till the following day.

**Letters, &c. damaged, not to be received.** XXVII. The Postmaster at any station, or person in charge of the office, shall have power, however, to refuse letters, papers, or parcels, bearing the appearance of having been opened and reclosed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state.

**Post Offices not to receive valuables for despatch by post.** XXVIII. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stores, or jewels, for despatch, either by letter or banghy post.

**Letters once received in any Post Office not to be returned; but papers and parcels may be recalled by the sender.** XXIX. Letters once delivered into any Post Office cannot be recalled by the sender, under any circumstances whatever. But newspapers and parcels may be recalled, on the person claiming the return of the same satisfying the Postmaster that he was the sender thereof, and on his paying the postage which would have been due on such paper or parcel, if forwarded.

**Forward letters or parcels to what postage liable.** XXX. "Forwarded letters" or parcels—i.e., those which follow the persons addressed from station to station—shall be considered as so many fresh despatches, and shall be liable to postage as such from each station whence they are forwarded in succession. But newspapers which follow persons in like manner, and letters forwarded to officers and persons marching with corps and detachments on duty, shall not be deemed to be a fresh despatch, or be chargeable with fresh postage beyond the maximum rate as leviable thereon, unless the former shall have been opened. Letters and parcels also forwarded to corps or detachments on march, by any cross or temporary dawk, shall not be charged separately for the increased distance.

**Forward newspapers not liable to increased postage** XXXI. The servants at the several Post Offices are not bound to give change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.\*

**Post Office not bound to give change.**

\* See also note to clause xxiii.

**XXXII.** Receipts will not be granted for letters, papers, or parcels, received at any Post Office for despatch, unless they are presented ready written either in books, or in separate slips of paper, along with the letters, papers, or parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped in all cases, and will also have the weight, whether single, double, &c., and the amount of postage, noted on them, when the postage is paid in advance.

Receipts, if required, must be presented along with letters, &c.

**XXXIII.** In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended that all persons arriving at or quitting any station, or changing their residence at the same, will send to the Post Office a notification thereof in writing.

Address of parcels.

### SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

**XXXIV.** With reference to section xiii. of the Post Office Act, steam postage shall be levied on all letters, papers, or packets, sent or received by any Government steamer conveying an overland mail to or from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, not franked or otherwise entitled to pass free of postage, at the following rates :—

Rates of Steam postage to be charged on letters sent overland by Government Steamers.

### SCALE OF STEAM POSTAGE,

*On Letters, Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, respectively.*

#### LETTERS.

	Inland Postage.	Steam Postage.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
$\frac{1}{4}$ Tola.....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 15 0
1 ditto .....	0 14 0	0 8 0	1 6 0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto .....	1 5 0	1 0 0	2 5 0
2 ditto .....	1 12 0	1 0 0	2 12 0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto .....	2 3 0	2 0 0	4 3 0
3 ditto .....	2 10 0	2 0 0	4 10 0
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ditto .....	3 1 0	2 0 0	5 1 0

So on, single postage being added for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  tola weight.

#### LAW PAPERS, ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS.

	Inland Postage.	Steam Postage.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Tola .....	0 14 0	0 8 0	1 6 0
2 ditto .....	0 14 0	1 0 0	2 14 0
3 ditto .....	0 14 0	2 0 0	2 14 0
4 ditto .....	1 12 0	2 0 0	3 12 0
5 ditto .....	1 12 0	3 0 0	4 12 0
6 ditto .....	1 12 0	3 0 0	4 12 0
7 ditto .....	2 10 0	3 0 0	5 10 0

So on, single postage being added for every additional 3 tola weight.\*

\* For list of modified charge, see tables at the end of the Regulations.

Notice to arriving  
vessels for disposal  
of packets.

**XXXV.** On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian port, a printed notice, under the signature of the postmaster-general or postmaster of the port or station, shall be delivered to the commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board as directed in section xv. of the Post Office Act, a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said commander.

Receipts to be  
granted for pack-  
ets.

**XXXVI.** The postmaster-general or postmaster of the port or station, shall grant receipts for mail packets that may be delivered to any officer or person under his requisition ; and if, after delivery so made, the packets be lost before it reach the Post Office, the commander shall be equally entitled to a receipt, in discharge from all responsibility for the same.

Master Attendant  
to notify intended  
departure of all  
vessels.

**XXXVII.** The master attendant or such other officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the postmaster-general with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to Europe, the Mauritius, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, China, or any Eastern settlements, and the postmaster-general shall cause a list of the vessels for which packets are open, to be published weekly in the official Gazette of his own Presidency.

Postmaster General  
to publish  
weekly.

Post Master General  
to publish  
weekly notice of  
packets despatched

**XXXVIII.** The postmaster-general shall also cause to be published weekly in the official Gazette of the Presidency, a notice of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel that may have left the port.

Receipt of letters  
for despatch to  
places in India by  
sea.

**XXXIX.** Letters, papers, or parcels to places on the coast, to which means of conveyance by *land* are provided, will be received for transmission by sea at the usual rates of ship postage, if they are indorsed " ship."

Ship letters des-  
patched from out-  
stations to be ac-  
knowledgeed.

**XL.** Persons despatching letters, papers, or parcels from out-stations, for transmission by sea, will, on application at the Post Office of despatch, after the lapse of a sufficient period, receive stamped acknowledgments of their receipt at the General Post Office.

Letters received at  
Post Office for  
parties who may  
have sailed from  
India, to be re-  
turned to the sen-  
der.

**XLI.** Letters, papers, or parcels addressed to any person who may have sailed for Europe or elsewhere, shall be immediately returned to the sender, unless instructions have been received for their delivery to some third party on the spot or elsewhere.

Harbour letters  
not to be charged  
with ship postage.

**XLII.** Letters addressed to any person serving or residing on board a ship in any British India port, will be delivered and charged as if addressed to residents on shore at such place ; in like manner letters may be despatched by such persons from on board ship without being charged

with ship postage, provided they be certified by the sender to be "harbour letters."

**XLIII.** Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., will not be received for delivery on the terms prescribed in table 8, schedule A, for imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c., except direct from the ship in which imported. Imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

## PUBLIC DESPATCHES, EXPRESSES, AND FRANKING RULES.

**XLIV.** All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one office to the same individual by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed 12 tolas weight. Public despatches to be compactly made up.

**XLV.** When the number of letters received at any Post Office shall cause the weight of the mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Postmaster-general, or postmaster, is authorised to keep back a proportion of the heavier public despatches till the following day. But private letters, except in case of bulky letters from sea, and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back. When bulk of mails exceed regulated weight, what packets to be kept back. Private letters, except large ship letters, never to be kept back.

**XLVI.** Despatches to be transmitted by express, must bear on the face of them the words "by express," and the signature in full of the officer sending them. Expresses.

**XLVII.** As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public officer despatching an express, when the exigency of the public service does not in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate require it, be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a general post office can be ordered only through a Secretary to Government. Public officers to employ them sparingly, under a penalty.

**XLVIII.** Expresses may be employed by private individuals, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General or postmaster applied to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance. Expresses for private persons.

**XLIX.** No public officer shall detain mails, except a Secretary to Government, acting by order; nor shall a postmaster delay the despatch of mails at the requisition of any other public officer, except in a case of emergency, duly certified; nor shall any public officer stop or open mails in transit, except under similar emergency, to be reported immediately to the nearest postmaster. Secretaries to Government only to stop mails.

**L.** Letters directed to native officers or men of their regiments or detachments, shall be delivered to an orderly or any other fit person who may be deputed by the Commanding officers to receive letters for their own regiments.

officer commanding the regiment or detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered unless the postage be first paid.

Soldiers' letters to pass free, under what restrictions.

LI. Letters from commissioned native officers and non-commissioned officers, privates, and others, borne on the returns of his Majesty's or the Honourable Company's army, including guides, lascars, and men of the regular corps of dooly bearers, shall pass free of postage, when not exceeding single weight, and containing no enclosures other than bills of remittance, superscribed with the names and rank of the sender,

FORM OF DIRECTION AND FRANK FOR  
SOLDIER'S OR SEPOY'S LETTER.

From Hassan Khan, Sepoy,  
*D. Troop, 1st Lt. Cy.*

To  
Mahomed Khan,  
*6th N. Infantry,  
Meerut.*

A. B.,  
*Comg. 1st Lt. Cy.*

and directed in English, according to the annexed form, in addition to any direction they may bear in any native language. — Such letters must be franked by the commanding officers of the re-

giment or detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are *bonâ fide* from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, that they contain no enclosures except remittance bills; for which purpose they shall be brought open, and, after being franked, shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer, who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person.

Number of such letters restricted to one per company.

LII. The number of letters of commissioned native officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, entitled to be franked, shall not exceed one per troop or company.

Seamen's letters to be treated as soldiers' letters.

LIII. Letters from petty officers and seamen in his Majesty's ships, or the Indian Navy, are entitled to the privileges specified in clause li.

Letters of European soldiers' wives to be franked in certain cases.

LIV. Letters from wives of European soldiers, addressed to their husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by officers commanding stations, posts, and dépôts.

Letters from Europe to soldiers to pass free, under what restrictions.

LV. Letters received from Europe by ship, addressed to European soldiers in India, shall be forwarded free of postage, although they may not be franked, provided they do not exceed the weight of three tolahs. But newspapers, packets, or parcels so received will be subjected to postage.

On emergent service, letters, although not franked, to be forwarded

LVI. In the event of any public emergency rendering it necessary for any public officer not included in the list of those entitled to frank, contained in a subsequent clause,

to communicate with any authorities on the public service, free to certain in such letters shall be entitled to pass free, if superscribed as follows: "I declare the contents of the enclosed are exclusively on the public service," and signed with the name and official designation of the writer. This privilege is, however, restricted to communications addressed to the nearest political officer, or magistrate, or officer commanding, or the Adjutant-General, or any Secretary to Government.

LVII. All franked letters which do not correspond in every respect with the several provisions of the Post Office Act, or to these rules, will be charged with postage; but the Postmaster-General, or postmaster, shall have power to remit the same, in cases where the contents of the letters are proved to his satisfaction to have been *bonâ fide* on the public service.

Letters franked not according to form to be charged with postage; but Post Office authorities to have direction to remit the same.

N.B. The franks of members of Parliament will not exempt letters from Indian postage.

LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance will be remitted, on the officer addressed satisfying the Postmaster-General or postmaster that the communication received is exclusively on the public service.

Persons addressed to satisfy Postmaster-General, &c., that the letter is a service letter.

LIX. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government officers, must be sent "post paid;" and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, Government securities, &c., to the Accountant-General, Government agent, or other public officer; but this practice shall be reversed when public officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, on which occasions they shall subscribe on the envelopes, with their official signatures, the words "bearing postage."

Letters addressed to public officers on private affairs, to be post-paid.

LX. Official gazettes shall be exempted from postage when forwarded officially to any public officers under authority of Government. The list of such public officers will be kept by the superintendent of the gazette, and may be inspected at any time by the Postmaster-General or postmaster of the station.

Official gazettes required for record to pass free.

LXI. With reference to the provisions of section xxix. of the Post Office Act, the governors of the foreign European settlements in India, in amity with his Majesty, shall be permitted to receive and send throughout India all letters, papers, or packets, by letter post free of postage, subject to such restrictions as may appear expedient to the Governor-General of India in Council. But parcels sent by banghy post to or from any such authorities shall be chargeable with postage.

Letters to and from governors of foreign European settlements to pass free.

Private letters, notes, or memoranda not to be forwarded under "service" covers. **LXII.** The privilege of franking the correspondence of their respective offices or departments on the public service has been granted to public officers, agreeably to the provisions explained in the headings of the several lists appended. And it is to be distinctly understood, that no public officer is permitted to send or receive under any cover, franked with the word "service," any private note, letter, or memorandum, not relating to the business of their respective offices or departments. All service letters, packets, and parcels, must be addressed according to the subjoined form:—

Adjt.-Gen.'s office.	Service.
Lt.-Col. A. B., 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, Cawnpore.	
J. H. B., Asst. Adjt.-Genl.	

*The signature and designation of the franking officer being written in full.*

#### LIST No. I.

*Parties authorised to frank all Letters, Packets, and Parcels, bonâ fide on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective offices or departments.*

#### CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Accountant General or Deputy ditto.  
 Accountant, Military or Revenue.  
 Agents Political, or Agents to the Governor-General.  
 Agents for Governor of Ceylon "on Her Majesty's service."  
 Agents for victualling and purchasing stores for H. M. Squadron in India, "on Her Majesty's service."  
 Assay Masters.  
 Civil Auditor.  
 Collectors of Customs and Deputy Collectors of Customs.  
 Collectors and Magistrates.  
     " Sub or deputy and Joint Magistrates.  
     " Assistants and Magistrates having special charge.  
 Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.  
 Commercial Residents.  
 Commissioner or Governor of Mysore.  
     " Secretaries and Assistants.  
 Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their Covenanted Assistants.  
     " Special.  
     " for Carnatic claims.  
 Cotton Cultivation.  
 Governor, Prince of Wales' Island and Governor of Sinde.

Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foujdary Adawlut or of Provincial Courts of Appeal, when on circuit or deputation *only*.  
Judges Session and Zillah.

" Assistant.

Law Commission—Members and Secretary.

Members of Boards or Commissioners, when on circuit or deputation *only*.

Mint Masters and Secretary to the Mint Committee.

Opium Agents and Deputies ditto.

Postmaster-General.

Postmaster.

Deputy Postmaster at a General Post Office.

\* Private Secretary to the Governor-General or to any Governor of any presidency, or to the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. P.

Registrars to Sudder Adawlut, Courts of Appeal or Zillah court.

Resident at Foreign courts.

Resident Councillors at Singapore and Malacca.

Salt Agents.

† Secretaries to Government, or to the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. P.

" Deputies or Assistants.

Secretaries to all Boards, commissions or committees appointed by Government.

Sub Treasurer.

Sudder Ameens.

Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and Government plantations.

" or Chief Magistrate of police.

" of Government Lithographic Press.

" of Stamps.

Superintendent of Stationery, or clerk to stationery committee.

" for Suppression of Thuggee.

" Assistants.

Warehouse-keeper.

" Deputy.

Deputies and covenanted Assistants in offices in absence or by order of their principals.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships or of Indian Navy.

Controller of Government steamers.

Marine Surveyor.

Superintendent of Indian Navy.

Assistant Superintendent of ditto.

Secretary to Naval Commander-in-Chief.

" to Marine Board.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Archdeacon.

Moderator of the Kirk Session.

Registrar to Archdeaconry, in absence of Archdeacon.

\* Letters to these authorities on the public service, superscribed as such, shall be delivered at their office without demand of postage.

† Collectors and other authorities will be careful to see that this privilege is not abused.



## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General of Queen's or Company's troops.

" " Deputy.

" " Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of division, forces, or artillery.

Agent for army clothing.

Auditor-General.

Brigadiers.

Commanders of forces or stations.

Commanding officers of corps or detachments.

Commander-in-Chief and his Secretary.

Commissary-General.

" " Deputy.

Commissariat senior executive officer at the presidency or at out-stations.

Commissaries of Ordnance.

" " Deputies, being commissioned officers.

Director of artillery dépôt of instruction.

Engineers, chief.

Engineers, civil or civil architect.

" Executive, or executive officer.

" Inspecting, or superintending.

" Civil, appointed to report on the practicability of Railroads in India.

" in charge of canals.

Fort or Town Major.

Fort or cantonment, or line adjutant, or station staff.

General officers on the staff.

Judge Advocate-General—Horse Guards.

Judge Advocate-General.

" " Deputy of divisions.

Majors of Brigade.

Paymaster and Deputy Paymasters of divisions, of stations, or of stipends.

Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.

President of prize committee, or prize agent—superscribed " prize papers."

Quartermaster-General of Queen's or Company's troops.

" " deputy.

" " assistant, or deputy assistant of divisions or forces.

Secretary, military, to Governor-General or Governor.

" " to commander-in-chief.

Secretary to all boards, commissions, or committees appointed by Government.

" superintendent of canals and bridges.

" of family payments and pensions.

" of gun carriages.

" of gunpowder.

" of public buildings.

" of roads.

" of trigonometrical survey.

" of supervisor of the stud establishment, and superintendent of Mysore Princes.

Surveyor-General.

" " deputy or commissioned assistants.

Solicitor to the Government of Bengal—sheriff and under-sheriff.  
Deputies and commissioned subordinates in offices in the absence or by order of their principals.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary to the Company, medical store-keeper.

Inspector-General of Her Majesty's hospitals.

" " deputy.

Secretary to medical board.

" " to medical college.

Superintending or staff surgeon.

Surgeon to general hospital.\*

Chemical Examiner.

Professor of Chemistry.

Native Doctors .....

Moonshies .....

Pundits .....

Chowdries and bazar servants, attached to the Regimental Lines...

} When franked by the commanding officer are entitled to free postage.

#### EDUCATION.

Inspector of schools at Assam.

" " of schools and colleges in Bengal and Behar.

Secretary to the council of education, Orissa.

#### ARKAREE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent ..... } To correspond with the commissioner.  
Assistant superintendent .....

Sheristadars ..... } Reports to pass free of postage.  
Darogahs ..... }  
Mohurrirs .....

#### FUNDS AND SOCIETIES.

The Secretaries of

The Civil Annuity Funds	} of all three	} To the members of the service		
Military Funds.....			} presiden-	} for the benefit of which the
Medical Funds... ..				
King's Military Fund.....			} fairs of the fund, superscribed	
			} " fund service."	

The Secretaries of

Military Orphan Society in Bengal,	} To all persons on the affairs of the	
Military Male Asylum, at Madras,		} fund, superscribed as above.
and Charity for relief of soldiers' wives, at Bombay...		

No religious or literary society shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free, nor any charitable society, other than the established funds of the public servants above specified, shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free. But when these societies may desire to forward letters free, to particular persons or under any peculiar circumstances, the letters or parcels may be submitted to the chief secretary or secretary to Government in the General Department, who will exercise, under the orders of Government, a suitable discretion in forwarding them under his public frank.

\* The officer to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sepoys, and scamen, who may be patients in hospital.

## LIST No. II.

*Parties authorised to frank Letters bonâ fide on the Public Service, relating to the Business of their several Offices or Departments, but only within their respective districts or divisions, or to the authorities named in the margin.*

Chaplains at out-stations .....	{ To Archdeacon, or to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry.
Clerk of the Crown .....	{ To Judge and Magistrates at out-stations.
Engineer officers .....	{ To their immediate superior or Chief Engineer.
Emigration Agent .....	{ To the stations down the River and to Mauritius.
Garrison Surgeons.....	{ To superintending surgeons of their own divisions.
Master Attendant, Calcutta .....	{ To Authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgerree, or other stations down the river.
Mathematical instrument maker to Government .....	{ To the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General.
Medical officer, Neilgherries.....	{ Within range of the hills.
Native Revenue, Judicial and Police servants, and Post Office writers	{ To the European and native authorities with whom they may have to correspond on the public service within their respective districts.
Patrolling officers of Customs .....	{ To their immediate superior, or to the nearest Magistrate.
Revenue Surveyors, Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors, and their subordinates .....	{ To Surveyor-General, Deputy, or Assistant Surveyor-General, Collector of district, or Paymaster of division, or General Officer Commanding, or Chief Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer, Government Bank, Madras .....	{ To Collectors of districts, and Paymasters of divisions.
Steam Agents.....	{ To the Comptroller of Government steamers—but, when corresponding with one another, their communications must be sent in open covers like newspapers.
Subordinates with Trigonometrical Survey .....	{ To the Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey.
Superintendents of chowkies and other subordinate officers of the Salt Department .....	{ To Salt Agent, Judge, Collector, or Magistrate of the district, or Superintending authority.
Superintendent of Telegraphs .....	{ To Secretary Marine Board, or to his own officers.
Surveyors under civil engineers ...	{ To their immediate superior, or Collector of district.
Telegraph Department—Europe... Assistants ... ..	{ To Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Thanadars of the 24-Pergunnahs...	{ To the Superintendent of Police.
Vaccinators. ....	{ To Superintendent-General of Vaccination.

Vaccinators—on Deputation *only*...

Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers of Commissariat Department, in charge of public cattle.

Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers of Ordnance Department, in charge of stores.....

Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers to the Department of Public Works, when detached on such works .....

To Secretary Medical Board, Superintending Surgeon, or Collector of district where employed.

When absent from stations, transmitting their returns to their own immediate superior, or to their Quartermaster-General, or to Assistant or Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General of divisions or forces.

When absent from stations, reporting to Officers commanding, or to Secretary Military Board.

To their immediate superior.

*The following Letters and Reports are entitled to pass free :—*

Shipping Reports, subscribed as such .....	}	From Commanders of Government steamers or Pilots to the Superintendent of Indian Navy, Master Attendant or Secretary Marine Board.
Tide Waiters' Reports, supersubscribed as such .....		To Collector of Customs.
All Letters supersubscribed "Stud service" .....	}	To Secretary Military Board.

### LIST No. III.

*The undermentioned Authorities not possessing the privilege of franking, but having occasion to correspond on the Public Service, will send such Letters to be franked by the Authorities opposite to their names :—*

Advocate-General .....	Chief Secretary to Government.
Adjutant, Quartermaster, Interpreter, Paymaster, and other officers doing regimental duty .....	} Their commanding officer.
Assay Master .....	
Assistant and subordinates to executive officers, Superintendents of public buildings, warrant officers in the ordnance commissariat, commissariat native agents, and native agents. Telegraph Department .....	Their immediate superior when present, or otherwise the officer commanding the station or post.
Agent of the Iron Suspension Bridge.....	} To the Military Board.
Astronomer to Hon. Company.....	
Barrack Master .....	The town or fort Major.
Chaplains at Presidency .....	The Archdeacon.
"        at out stations when not corresponding with the Archdeacon .....	} The officer commanding.
"        " .....	

Civil servants, not enumerated in the preceding list .....	} Their immediate superior
Civil servants absent from their stations .....	} At out stations, the chief civil authority ; at the presidency, the registrar of Sudder Adawlut, or secretary to Revenue Board.
Contractors of army clothing. . . . .	} The secretary, Clothing Board.
Deputy commissaries of Ordnance, being warrant officers .....	} Officers commanding stations.
Master Attendant, Madras .....	} Secretary, Marine Board.
"    "    Bombay .....	} Superintendent of Indian Navy.
"    "    Out stations ...	} The Postmaster.
Medical officers attached to regiments, stations, or depôts .....	} Their commanding officer.
Medical officers in civil employ, all out stations.....	} The political, revenue, or judicial officer under whom they are employed.
Medical officers, all absent from their stations .....	} At out stations, the officer commanding ; at the presidency, the secretary Medical Board.
Medical functionaries at the Presidencies ... ..	} Secretary to Medical Board.
Military officers, all absent from their stations, or not specified in the preceding list .....	} At out stations, the officer commanding ; at the presidency, the Adjutant-General.
Superintendent of cadets .....	} Town or fort Major.
"    of bazars ..	} Officer commanding stations.
Translators to Government .....	} The chief secretary to Government.
Vakeels of native Powers, Princes, or Jageerdars.	- At the presidency, the political secretary to Government ; elsewhere, the resident political agents, or the chief civil or military officer where they reside, who will use his discretion in respect to this privilege.

## RULES FOR USING POST OFFICE STAMPS.

*The following rules for stamping letters have been submitted to the Governor-General of India in Council, and being approved, are appended for the guidance of the officers of the department.*

1. All letters and packets whatever (save and except newspapers and ship and steam letters, hereafter specially provided for) received at any Post Office in India for despatch by post, whether free or post paid, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such office of despatch ; and when side-stamps are not provided, when the date of the month and year forms part of the stamp itself, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for des-

patch be post paid or bearing postage, the amount of postage so paid or due must be entered in writing on the face of the stamp, after the word "paid," or "bearing," as the case may be.\*

2. All letters and packets whatever received at any Post Office by post for delivery at such office are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage paid or due is not to be entered on the stamp of delivery, as the stamp of despatch regulates the levy of postage.

3. The stamp for all service, soldiers' or other free letters or packets, is an oval,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office, and the word "free," and must be stamped *red*.

4. The stamp for all letters or packets on which postage has been paid, is an oblong,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office, and the word "paid," and must also be stamped *red*.

5. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which a postage has not been paid in advance, is an oblong,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office, and the word "bearing," and must be stamped *black*.

6. Forward letters or packets, *i.e.*, those which follow a party addressed from station to station, are to be stamped at each office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

7. When a letter exceeds in weight a single tola, its weight, double, treble, &c., must be entered in writing on the face thereof; and on banghy parcels the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the same.

8. All service, soldiers' or other free letters or packets, received from seaward, at any General Post Office, are to be stamped with the ship letters free stamp. This stamp is circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "ships' letters, free," and must be stamped *red*.

9. All other letters or packets received from seaward at any General Post Office are to be stamped, if received by ship, with the ship letter bearing stamp; and if by a Government steamer, with the steam letter bearing stamp. The former is a square stamp,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "ship letter bearing." The letter is an octagonal stamp, of similar dimensions, but with the words "steam letter bearing." Both these stamps must be stamped *black*.

10. At the several stations where newspapers are published in India, newspaper stamps are provided, with which all newspapers received at at such stations for despatch will be appropriately stamped, whether free, paid, or bearing, as the case may be, and the postage paid or due, as the case may be, marked on the same, either by the stamp or in writing. At offices of delivery where newspaper stamps may not be provided, newspapers will be marked with the usual office stamp in like manner as other packets.

11. At General Post Offices all letters or packets required to be delivered at the morning delivery, are to be marked with the A.M. stamp in *black* ink, and those at the afternoon delivery, with the P.M. stamp in *red* ink.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,

II. T. PRINSEP, Secretary to Government.

\* If "free" or "paid," red—if "bearing," black.

## LIST OF POST OFFICE STATIONS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

NOTE.—The places marked thus (\*) being subordinate stations (where there are writers only), are placed immediately below the principal station to which they belong. At all the other stations there are postmasters.

<i>Under the Postmaster-General of Bombay.</i>	<i>Under the Postmaster-General of Calcutta.</i>	
Aden.	Arracan.	Cuttack.
Aurungabad.	Arrah.	Chittagong.
Acola.*	Buxar.*	Choyebassa.
Kunhur.*	Barrackpore.	Dacca.
Karrinja.*	Augurparah.*	Dum Dum.
Jafferabad.*	Backergunge.	Dinapore.
Belgaum.	Nulchutty.*	Diamond Harbour.
Dharwar.*	Barrusut.	Dinagapore.
Kulladgee.*	Bangandee.*	Titallyah.*
Bhooj.	Bongong.	Darjeeling.
Bombay.	Balasore.	Kursong
Byculla.*	Burdwan.	Debrugur Assam.
Colaba.*	Bood Bood. <sup>d</sup>	Saikwah.*
Gowahallal.	Mungulpore.*	Lukeempore.*
Mombadevy.*	Burbee.*	Furreedpore.
Bhopawar.	Beerbhoom.	Fort Glaster.
Ellichpore.	Soorool.*	Gowhatty Assam
Oomrawuttee.*	Bonoaribad.*	Gyah.
Kaira.	Kandee.*	Behar.*
Ahmedabad.*	Beerhampore.*	Jehanabad.*
Ditto, Cantonment.*	Jeagunge.	Gowalparah.*
Baroda.*	Bhogowangola.	Coochbehar.*
Hursule.*	Khamra.	Gurbetta.
Deesa.*	Dewansurui.*	Hooghly.
Rajcote.*	Bauleah.	Noasurui.*
Mhow.	Surdah.	Digra.*
Kolapore.	Natore.	Calcutt.*
Malligaum.	Bhangulpore.	Jehanagore.*
Bhewndy.	Calgong.*	Patoollee.*
Nassuk.	Suckreegollce.	Catwah.*
Mundlescer.	Rajnehal. <sup>t</sup>	Chundernagore.*
Asserghur.	Orangabad.*	Haveerreebaugh.
Chandore.*	Sultangunge.*	Hydrabad, Sinde.
Dhoolia.*	Bhooleeah, or Noaly.	Jessore.
Makoolpiet (or Mah- bleshwur).	Bugoorah.	Culleah.*
Pahlunpore.	Burkaghur.	Jaynagore.*
Poona.	Chotta Nagpore.	Mohamedpore.*
Ahmednaggur.*	Bancoorah.	Jenoydah.*
Sattara.*	Bessenpore.	Jellasore.
Kurrar.*	Calcutta.	Kedgerce.
Padigaum.*	Cheerapoonjee.	Campsee.
Punderpore.*	Cacliar.	Keerpore.
Beejapore.*	Cantou.	Ghattal.*
Seroor.*	Chupparah.	Kyhouk Phyoo.
Kirkee.*		Ranree.*
Khandalla.*		Sandway.*
Panwell.*		Kurrachee.
Rutnagereec.		Mulnapore.
Dapoollee.*		Monglyr.
Vingorla.*		Bair.*
Malwan.*		Mymensing.
Gohagur.*		Jamulpore.*
		Malda.
		Munipore.
		Nepaul.

Nagpore.  
 Nuddia.  
 Santipore.\*  
 Meerai.\*  
 Nowagong, Assam.  
 Poorooleah.  
 Purneah.  
 Pubnah.  
 Commercially.\*  
 Patna.  
 Futwah.\*  
 Pooree.  
 Raipore.  
 Rungpore.  
 Bugwah.\*  
 Serampore.  
 Sukkur.  
 Sylhet.  
 Simbulpore.  
 Sherghatty.  
 Sasseram.\*  
 Nubbeenangor.\*  
 Suddia (Assam).  
 Seebisagur, do.  
 Jeypore.  
 Teypore, do.  
 Bessonauth.\*  
 Tirhoot.  
 Battceah.\*  
 Dui bungah.\*  
 Mootiaree.\*  
 Tumlook.

*Under the North-West-  
 ern Provinces.*

Agra.  
 Allahabad.  
 Rajapore.\*  
 Uddeah.\*  
 Ajmere.  
 Allyghur.  
 Anoopshuhur.\*  
 Bhowgong.\*  
 Eta.\*  
 Secundrabad.\*  
 Khoorja.\*  
 Secundra Rao.\*  
 Hatras.\*  
 Bolundashur.\*  
 Almorah.  
 Lohooghatt.\*  
 Petaraghur.\*  
 Augur.  
 Sarungpore.  
 Azinghur.  
 Baitool.  
 Banda.  
 Mohoba.\*

Bareilly.  
 Peeliphit.\*  
 Kuttrah.\*  
 Jallabad.\*  
 Chundowsy.\*  
 Badaor.\*  
 Khasgunge.\*  
 Benares.  
 Gopeegunge.\*  
 Sultanpor Benares.\*  
 Sydpore.\*  
 Cawnpore.  
 Calpee.\*  
 Delhee.  
 Bhowaney.\*  
 Rewari.\*  
 Goorgong.\*  
 Pemeepat.  
 Rohtuk.\*  
 Jelbalabad.\*  
 Bagpat.\*  
 Burrod.\*  
 Noh.\*  
 Pulwai.\*  
 Erinpoorah.  
 Pali.\*  
 Joadpore.\*  
 Etwah.  
 Secundara.\*  
 Juemunttagore.\*  
 Ornah.\*  
 Ferozepore.  
 Bihawulpore.\*  
 Fettehghar.  
 Futtypore.  
 Bhaupoorah.\*  
 Ghazeepore.  
 Goruckpore.  
 Gwalior.  
 Mohonah.\*  
 Hameerpore.\*  
 Hansce.  
 Hissar.\*  
 Hodal.  
 Kossee.\*  
 Hussingabad.  
 Hoshcarpore.  
 Kangra.\*  
 Indore.  
 Jourah.\*  
 Mehidpore.\*  
 Mundisore.\*  
 Oogcin.\*  
 Rutlam.\*  
 Bhopowar.\*  
 Jalour.  
 Koonah.\*  
 Jansi.

Jeypore.  
 Bhurutpore.\*  
 Jounpore.  
 Jubbulpore.  
 Jullundar.  
 Hajceppore.\*  
 Nakodra.\*  
 Kurturpore.\*  
 Phillore.\*  
 Tanda.\*  
 Mookrain.\*  
 Noorpore.\*  
 Kotah.  
 Kurnal.  
 Kytul.  
 Kussowlee.  
 Lahore.  
 Muratsur.\*  
 Landour.\*  
 Deyrah.\*  
 Rajpore.  
 Loodianah.  
 Lucknow.\*  
 Sultanpore.\*  
 Seetapore.\*  
 Fyzabad.\*  
 Meerutt.  
 Anper.\*  
 Samlee.\*  
 Hindwar.\*  
 Roorkhee.  
 Mizapoor.\*  
 Allynungur.\*  
 Chunar.\*  
 Jokable.\*  
 Puttra.\*  
 Rewa.\*  
 Sira.\*  
 Mooradabad.  
 Gurburmurescor.\*  
 Casceppore.\*  
 Nazeelabad.\*  
 Rampore.\*  
 Dhamppore.\*  
 Nuguna.\*  
 Gurnooktersore.\*  
 Moorad Nungel.\*  
 Muttra.  
 Mynpooree.  
 Shieohabad.\*  
 Putialke.\*  
 Mokungunge.\*  
 Nagode.  
 Neemuch.  
 Odypore.\*  
 Salumbur.\*  
 Khurrowarah.\*  
 Nusseerabad.



Beaur.\*  
 Kishcnaghur.\*  
 Nursingpore.  
 Noygong (in Bundle-  
 cund).  
 Mouranypore.\*  
 Nameetull.  
 Jeetpore.\*  
 Saharanpore.  
 Muzulfernugger.\*  
 Rajpore.\*  
 Deyrah.\*  
 Biznore.\*  
 Shajehanpore.  
 Sangor.  
 Chutterpore.\*  
 Heerapore.\*  
 Dummow.\*  
 Sullutpore.\*  
 Sehore.  
 Bhopaul.\*  
 Bhilsal.\*  
 Sceepree.  
 Goorah.\*  
 Suroinje.\*  
 Sewnee.  
 Simla.  
 Sirsa.  
 Subathoo.  
 Umbalah.  
 Thannessur.\*  
 Jaggadree.\*  
 Wudnee.

*Under the Postmaster-  
 General of Madras.*

Arcot.\*  
 Arneg.\*  
 Chittoor.\*  
 Kurcumbaudy.\*  
 Naggey.\*  
 Palmanair.\*  
 Vellore.\*  
 Bangalore.  
 French Rocks.\*  
 Hoonsoor.\*  
 Hurryhur.\*  
 Mecara.\*  
 Mysore.\*  
 Fraserpett.\*  
 Sheemoogah.\*  
 Toomkoor.\*  
 Seringapatam.\*  
 Bellary.  
 Annantapore.\*  
 Danoor.\*  
 Gootty.\*  
 Ramaudroog.\*

Munnoor.\*  
 Tarputtry.\*  
 Canara or Mangalore.  
 Honower.\*  
 Shedashegur.\*  
 Sirsee.\*  
 Neelcound.\*  
 Cannanore.  
 Cochin.  
 Coimbatore.  
 Avanashy.\*  
 Carroon.\*  
 Errode.\*  
 Matapaullium.\*  
 Cuddalore or Su. Div.  
 of Arcot.  
 Oolundoorpett.\*  
 Porto Novo.\*  
 Tindevaram.\*  
 Cuddapah.  
 Cumbum.\*  
 Ganjam.  
 Berhampore.\*  
 Chicacole.\*  
 Sirrapore.\*  
 Kenedy.\*  
 Nowgaumi.\*  
 Poondy.\*  
 Guntoor.  
 Inkooloo.\*  
 Pondegal.\*  
 Hingoolce.  
 Hydrabad.  
 Bolaram.\*  
 Gungakhair.\*  
 Muctul.\*  
 Nacricul.\*  
 Neernul.\*  
 Sadaseepett.\*  
 Morsapett.\*  
 Jaulnah.  
 Chingleput.  
 Carangooly.\*  
 Conjeveram.\*  
 Poonanallee.\*  
 Nerrumbauk.\*  
 Pulicat.\*  
 Sadras.\*  
 Trepasoor.\*  
 Walajabad.\*  
 Kurnool.  
 Madras.  
 St. Thomas' Mount.\*  
 Palaveram.\*  
 Madura.  
 Cottampetty.\*  
 Covilputty.\*  
 Dindigul.\*

Ramnad.\*  
 Paumbum.\*  
 Malabar or Calicut.  
 Manuntody.\*  
 Poonany.\*  
 Tellicherry.\*  
 Paulghat.\*  
 Masulipatam.  
 Bezoarah.\*  
 Condapully.\*  
 Ellore.\*  
 Mooneegallah.\*  
 Mominabad.  
 Nellore.  
 Naidoopettah.\*  
 Ongolee.\*  
 Ramapattam.\*  
 Ootacumund.  
 Coonnoor.\*  
 Kotirgherry.\*  
 Pondicherry.  
 Rajahmundry.  
 Cocanadah.\*  
 Juggeram.\*  
 Juggumpettah.\*  
 Madapulium.\*  
 Samulcottah.\*  
 Salem.  
 Ahtoor.\*  
 Darampoory.\*  
 Oossoor.\*  
 Royacottah.\*  
 Vaniambaudy.\*  
 Secunrabad.  
 Tanjore.  
 Calimere Point.\*  
 Combarconum.\*  
 Karrical.\*  
 Nagore.\*  
 Negapatam.\*  
 Sheally.\*  
 Tranquebar.\*  
 Mayaveram.  
 Tinnevelly or Palam-  
 cottah.  
 Tuticorin.\*  
 Verdoopty.\*  
 Travancore or Quilon.  
 Alleppee or Cottyam.\*  
 Nagercoil.\*  
 Trevandrum.\*  
 Trichinopoly.  
 Keeranoor.\*  
 Vizagapatam.  
 Bimlipatam.\*  
 Paykerowpettah.\*  
 Vizianagram.\*

## No. 184.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, THE 14TH AUGUST, 1839.

By virtue of Act XVII., 1839, whereby the Government of India is empowered to publish Schedules from time to time for fixing revised rates of Postage duties, provided only that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Schedules A. and B. of Act XVII., 1837; the following Schedule marked C. is hereby published, and prescribed, to take effect from the 1st of October next in lieu of Tables I. II. IV. and V., of Schedule A. of the Act above cited, and the Postmaster-General and Postmasters of the several Presidencies of India are required from and after the said 1st of October, 1839, to levy postages on letters, parcels, and packages despatched on or after that date, at the rates specified in the tables respectively of the said Schedule C. hereunto annexed, until otherwise ordered and provided.

## C.

*SCHEDULE of Postage Duties on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as such, with the full signature of the sender, and of Banghy Parcels, to be substituted for Tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedule A., Act XVII., 1837.*

I.			II.		
Letters.			Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as such with the full signature of the sender.		
Distance.	Single.	Double.	Distance.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding miles.	Not exceeding quarter tola.	Exceeding quarter tola, and not exceeding one tola.	Not exceeding miles.	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas, and not exceeding 6 tolas.
	Annas.	Annas.		Annas.	Annas.
100	½	1	100	1	0 2
200	1	2	200	2	0 4
300	2	4	300	4	0 8
400	3	6	400	6	0 12
500	3	6	500	6	0 12
600	4	8	600	8	1 0
700	4	8	700	8	1 0
800	5	10	800	10	1 4
900	5	10	900	10	1 4
1000	6	12	1000	12	1 8
1100	6	12	1100	12	1 8
1200	7	14	1200	14	1 12
1300	7	14	1300	14	1 12
1400 and upwards.	8	14	1400 and upwards.	0	2 0
		Single postage being added for every additional half tola weight.			Single postage being added for every additional 3 tolas weight.

## III.

NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, AND OTHER PRINTED OR ENGRAVED PAPERS, AND PROOF SHEETS,  
PACKED IN SHORT COVERS OPEN AT EACH END.

DISTANCE.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., printed in India. Weight.		Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., by Ship Weight.	
	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas, Exceeding 6 tolas, and not exceed- ing 9 tolas.	Not exceeding 6 tolas.	Exceeding 6 tolas, and not exceeding 12 tolas.
Not exceeding 20 miles. " 400 miles. Above 400 miles.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
	1	2	1	2
	2	4	2	4
	3	6	3	6
Single postage being added for every additional 3 tolas.		Single Postage being added for every additional 6 tolas.		

## IV.

Parcels sent by the Public Banghy, not exceeding 600 tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2160 cubic inches in size.

DISTANCE.	WEIGHTS. Not exceeding Tolas.											
	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
Not exceeding Miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
100	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	1 11	1 14	2 1	2 4
200	0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 6	3 12	4 2	4 8
300	0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 12
400	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0
500	0 15	1 14	2 13	3 12	4 11	5 10	6 9	7 8	8 7	9 6	10 5	11 4
600	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	9 0	10 2	11 4	12 6	13 8
700	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12
800	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	18 0
900	1 11	3 6	5 1	6 12	8 7	10 2	11 13	13 8	15 3	16 14	18 9	20 4
1000	1 14	3 12	5 10	7 8	9 6	11 4	13 2	15 0	16 14	18 12	20 10	22 8
1100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 19	20 10	22 11	24 12
1200	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0
1300	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 3	29 4
1400 & upwards	2 10	5 4	2 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## V.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers, and any written, printed, or engraved papers sent by the Public Banghy, not exceeding 400 Tolas in weight, and packed in short covers, open at each end.

Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, and not exceeding 40 tolas.	
	Annas.	Rupees	Annas.
100.....	0	0	2
200.....	2	0	4
300.....	3	0	6
400.....	4	0	8
500.....	5	0	10
600.....	6	0	12
700.....	7	0	14
800.....	8	1	0
900.....	9	1	2
1000.....	10	1	4
1100.....	11	1	6
1200.....	12	1	8
1300.....	13	1	10
1400 and upwards.....	14	1	12

## B.

Ship Postage to be levied in addition to Land Postage on Letters received or sent by Sea.

Letters.		Newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed papers, packed in short covers, open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 tolas weight.
Outward.	Inward.		
Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Not exceeding 6 tolas weight.	Not exceeding 100 tolas weight.
Annas. 2	Annas. 3	Anna. 1	Annas. 2
An anna being added for every additional tola.		An anna being added for every additional 6 tolas weight.	Two annas being added for every additional 100 tolas up to 300 tolas, beyond which no parcel will be received.

# RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE

LEVIALE UPON

## LETTERS, LAW PAPERS, BANGHEE PARCELS, &c, FORWARDED FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL OTHER PLACES IN THE EAST INDIES.

*The Single Postage on Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, not exceeding 3½ tolas, is equal to the Double Postage on Letters. The same column therefore indicates both.*

*Newspapers printed in India are charged Double Postage if they exceed 3½ tolas in weight. English or Foreign newspapers are only charged Double Postage when they exceed 6 tolas in weight.*

NAMES OF STATIONS.	DISTANCE. Miles.	LETTERS.		NEWS-PAPERS.		BANGHEE CARRIAGE.	
		Single Postage on ½ Tola weight.	Double Postage above ½ Tola, and not exg. 1 Tola.	Postage on Indian Papers not exceedg. 3½ Tolas or on Eng. Papers not exceedg. 6 Tolas.		Banghee charge on Parcels not exg. 50 Tolas.	Banghee charge on Books in open covers not exceeding 20 Tolas.
		A.	R. A.	R. A.		R. A.	R. A.
Agra (or Bhurtpore). . . . .	755	5	0 10	0 3		1 8	0 3
Ahmedabad, Guzerat. . . . .	354	3	0 6	0 2		0 12	0 4
Ahmednuggur, Deccan. . . . .	162	1	0 2	0 2		0 6	0 2
Ahmednuggur, Guzerat. . . . .	0	4	0 8	0 3		1 2	0 6
Ahtoor, Salem, Mysore. . . . .	779	5	0 10	0 3		1 8	0 3
Ajmeer, Rajpootana. . . . .	677	4	0 8	0 3		1 5	0 7
Akola, Aurungabad. . . . .	349	3	0 6	0 2		0 12	0 4
Akulkote (Sholapore), Deccan. . . . .	269	2	0 4	0 2		0 9	0 3
Akyab, Arracan. . . . .	1745	8	1 0	0 3		2 10	0 14
Allahabad. . . . .	831	5	0 10	0 3		1 11	0 9
Alleppe, Travencore. . . . .	805	5	0 10	0 3		1 11	0 9
Allygaun, Seroor. . . . .	0	1	0 2	0 2		0 6	0 2
Allyghur (or Coel), Dooab, Gan- ges, and Jumna. . . . .	810	5	0 10	0 3		1 11	0 9
Allynuggur (or Mogulserai), Al- lahabad. . . . .	920	6	0 12	0 3		1 14	0 10
Almorah, Kumaon (Himalaya). . . . .	1013	6	0 12	0 3		2 1	0 11
Amulnair, Kandeish. . . . .	231	2	0 4	0 2		0 9	0 3
Anantapore, North-West Mysore . . . . .	507	4	0 8	0 3		1 2	0 6
Anjunwell, South Concan. . . . .	149	1	0 2	0 2		0 6	0 2
Anopshahur, Agra, The Dooab. . . . .	866	5	0 10	0 3		1 11	0 9
Arcot, Carnatic. . . . .	715	5	0 10	0 3		1 8	0 3
Arnee, Carnatic. . . . .	732	5	0 10	0 3		1 8	0 3
Arrah (or Shahabad), Bahar. . . . .	1033	6	0 10	0 3		2 1	0 11
Aska (Berhampore), N. Circars. . . . .	1040	5	0 10	0 3		2 1	0 11
Asseerghur (or Boorhampore), Kandeish. . . . .	313	3	0 6	0 2		0 12	0 4
Avanashy, Coimbatore. . . . .	735	5	0 10	0 3		1 8	0 3
Aurungabad, Deccan. . . . .	215	2	0 4	0 2		0 9	0 3
Azinghur, Allahabad. . . . .	977	6	0 12	0 3		1 14	0 10
Backergunge, Bengal. . . . .	1368	8	1 0	0 3		2 10	0 14
Bair, Bahar. . . . .	1105	7	0 14	0 3		2 4	0 12
Baitol, Gundwana. . . . .	433	3	0 6	0 3		0 15	0 5
Balasore, Orissa. . . . .	1192	7	0 14	0 3		2 4	0 12
Bancoorah, Bengal. . . . .	1223	7	0 14	0 3		2 7	0 13
Banda, Bundelcund. . . . .	771	5	0 10	0 3		1 8	0 3
Bancote, Southern Concan. . . . .	115	1	0 2	0 2		0 6	0 2
Bandora, Salsette. . . . .	8	1	0 1	0 1		0 8	0 1
Bangalore, Mysore. . . . .	633	4	0 8	0 3		1 5	0 7

NAMES OF STATIONS.	DISTANCE.	LETTERS.		NEWS-PAPERS.	BANGHEE CARRIAGE.	
		Single Postage on ½ Tola weight.	Double Postage above ½ Tola, and not exg. 1 Tola.	Postage on Indian Papers not exceedg. 3½ Tolas or on Eng. Papers not exceedg. 6 Tolas.	Banghee charge on Parcels not exg. 50 Tolas.	Banghee charge on Books in open covers not exceeding 20 Tolas.
	Miles.	A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
Baraset, Bengal. . . . .	1202	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Bareilly, Rohilkund. . . . .	918	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Baroda, Guzerat. . . . .	281	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3
Barrackpore, Bengal. . . . .	1201	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Bassein, North Concan. . . . .	32	0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1
Bagapilly, Mysore. . . . .	566	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Bagundee, Bengal. . . . .	1230	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Beanna, Agra. . . . .	808	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Beauleah (or Rajeshaye), Bengal	1345	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Bejapore, Decan. . . . .	280	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3
Beerbhoom (or Soory), Bengal.	1279	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Belgaum, S. M. Country. . . . .	318	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4
Bellary, Ceded Districts. . . . .	446	4	0 8	0 3	0 15	0 5
Benares. . . . .	927	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Berhampore (or Moorshedabad), Bengal. . . . .	1290	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Berhampore (Ganjam), Sircars.	1015	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Beawur, Rajpootana. . . . .	692	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Bezoarah, North Sircars. . . . .	603	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Bhagulpore, Bahar. . . . .	1202	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Bhewndy, North Concan. . . . .	34	0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1
Bhelsah, Malwa. . . . .	521	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Bhoolooah (or Naocoollee) Bengal. . . . .	1478	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Bhoj, Cutch. . . . .	587	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Bhopawur, Malwa. . . . .	449	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5
Bhopaul, Malwa. . . . .	492	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5
Bhimlipatam, North Sircars. . . . .	851	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Bishnath, Upper Assam. . . . .	1719	8	1 0	0 3	2 19	0 14
Billimora, Surat. . . . .	0	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Bissly, Malabar. . . . .	592	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Bijnore, Delhi. . . . .	957	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Bogra, Bengal. . . . .	1427	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Bogwangola, Bengal. . . . .	1327	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Bolarum, Hyderabad. . . . .	444	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5
Bombay. . . . .	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bolundshuhur, Delhi. . . . .	872	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Bouttolly, Bengal. . . . .	1338	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Bouranpore, Kandeish. . . . .	311	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4
Broach, Guzerat. . . . .	231	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3
Bugwah, Bengal. . . . .	1359	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Bukker (Sinde). . . . .	1008	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Burdwan, Bengal. . . . .	1227	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Burkaghur, Bahar. . . . .	1162	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Burhee, Bahar. . . . .	1130	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Buxar, Benares. . . . .	988	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Cachar. . . . .	1583	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Calcutta. . . . .	1185	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Calicut, Malabar. . . . .	672	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Calimere Point, S. of Negapatam	925	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Callian, North Concan. . . . .	36	0	0 1	0 2	0 11	0 4

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Carangoly, Madras. . . . .	777	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 8
Caroor, Coimbatore. . . . .	799	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Cashepoore, Delhi. . . . .	946	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Cawnpore, Allahabad. . . . .	854	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Chakan, Poonah. . . . .	0	½	0 1	0 2	0 6	0 2
Chandernagore, Bengal. . . . .	1207	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Chandore, Kandeish. . . . .	150	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Chetwyte, Malabar. . . . .	726	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Chicacode, Sircars. . . . .	900	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Chingleput, Madras. . . . .	767	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Chiploon, Southern Concan. . . . .	0	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Chirra Poonjee, Sylhet. . . . .	1545	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Chittagong, North of Arracan. . . . .	1557	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Chittledroog, Mysore. . . . .	496	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5
Chittoor (North Arcot), Carnatic. . . . .	685	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Chunar, Allahabad. . . . .	952	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Chundpore, Rohilkund. . . . .	894	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Chupra (or Sarun), near Patna. . . . .	1056	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Chuterpore, Bundelkund. . . . .	702	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Cochin, Malabar. . . . .	772	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Coimbatore, South Mysore. . . . .	746	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Colgong, Bengal. . . . .	1368	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Combacorum, Tanjore. . . . .	888	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Comercolly, Bengal. . . . .	1304	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Condapilly, Musulipatam. . . . .	599	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Conjeveram, Madras. . . . .	742	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Contai (Hidgelee), Bengal. . . . .	1226	7	0 11	0 3	2 7	0 13
Coochbehar, Rungpore. . . . .	1369	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
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Cotampurty, Tanjore. . . . .	885	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
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Cumbum (Ongole), N. Carnatic. . . . .	617	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Cnttack, Bengal. . . . .	1151	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Dacca, Bengal. . . . .	1372	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Damaun, North Concan. . . . .	128	1	0 2	0 2	0 9	0 2
Dapoolee, South Concan. . . . .	121	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Dapoorce, Poonah. . . . .	0	½	0 1	0 2	0 6	0 2
Darampoory, Salem. . . . .	709	5	0 10	0 3	1 3	0 8
Darjeling (Dinajepore), Bengal. . . . .	1441	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Davapursad, Vellore. . . . .	709	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
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Dharwar, S. M. Country. . . . .	851	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4	
Dhoolia, Khandeish. . . . .	208	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3	
Dhummow, Bundelcund. . . . .	654	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Dhuremgaum, Khandeish. . . . .	0	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3	
Diamond Harbour, Bengal. . . . .	1176	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12	
Dinajepore, Bengal. . . . .	1357	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Dinapore, Behar. . . . .	1072	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11	
Dindigul, Carnatic. . . . .	819	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Dum Dum, Calcutta. . . . .	1193	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12	
Edeer, Guzerat. . . . .	0	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6	
Ellichpore, Berar. . . . .	433	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5	
Ellore, North Sircars. . . . .	648	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Errode, Coimbatoor. . . . .	758	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
Eta, Delhi. . . . .	866	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Etawah, Agra, the Doab. . . . .	764	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
French Rocks, Trichinopoly. . . . .	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Fureedpore, Bengal. . . . .	1313	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Futtyghur (or Furrackabad), Agra, the Doab. . . . .	897	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Futtypore, Agra, the Doab. . . . .	821	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Ganjam, the Circars. . . . .	1032	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11	
Ghazeepore, Allahabad. . . . .	974	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10	
Goa. . . . .	318	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4	
Gogo, Kattywar. . . . .	0	3	0 6	0 3	0 12	0 4	
Goorgong, Delhi. . . . .	892	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Gooty, Bellary. . . . .	500	4	0 8	0 3	0 15	0 5	
Goomour, Circars. . . . .	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Gopalpore, Shicacole. . . . .	1022	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11	
Gorebunder, Salsett. . . . .	27	1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1	
Goruckpore, Oude. . . . .	1038	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11	
Gowahatty, Lower Assam. . . . .	1594	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Gowalparah, Assam. . . . .	1517	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Gunga Kair, Mominabad. . . . .	301	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4	
Guntoor, the Circars. . . . .	617	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Gutha, Bengal. . . . .	1245	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13	
Gwalior, Agra. . . . .	680	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Gya, near Patna, Bahar. . . . .	1069	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11	
Hameerpore, Oude. . . . .	867	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Hansi, Delhi. . . . .	880	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Hauper, Delhi. . . . .	895	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Hazareebaugh, Behar. . . . .	1166	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12	
Heerapore, Allahabad. . . . .	659	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Hingolee, Deccan. . . . .	873	8	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4	
Hissar, Delhi. . . . .	900	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Hooghly (or Chinsurah, Bengal)	1218	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13	
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Hurnee, Concan. . . . .	0	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Hurryhur, North Mysore. . . . .	446	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5
Hursole, Guzerat. . . . .	358	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4
Hussingabad, Gundwana. . . . .	466	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5
Huttah, Gundwana. . . . .	676	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Hydrabad, Deccan. . . . .	434	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5
Hydrabad, Sinde. . . . .	828	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Incolla, Ongole, the Circars. . . . .	634	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Inchura, Bengal. . . . .	1228	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Indapore (Poona), Deccan. . . . .	172	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Indore, Malwa. . . . .	374	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4
Ingeram (or Coringa or Yammam) Circars. . . . .	783	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Jansi, Mhow, Bundelcund. . . . .	400	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4
Jaulnah, Aurungabad. . . . .	253	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3
Jaunpore, Allahabad. . . . .	933	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Jeagunge (Moorsshedabad), Ben. . . . .	1337	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Jellalabad, Rohilcund. . . . .	910	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Jelasore, Bengal. . . . .	1159	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Jessore, Bengal. . . . .	1263	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Jeypore, Rajputana. . . . .	745	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Jorehant (or Moghur), U. Assam . . . . .	1819	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Jotepore (or Khotearinga), Ben. . . . .	1217	7	0 1	0 3	2 7	0 13
Jooneer, Amednuggur. . . . .	0	1	0 4	0 2	0 6	0 2
Jubulpore, Gundwana. . . . .	674	4	0 2	0 3	1 5	0 7
Jugrumpet, Sumulcotta, Circars . . . . .	731	5	0 8	0 3	1 8	0 8
Junalpor, Silhet. . . . .	1479	8	1 10	0 3	2 10	0 14
Kaira, Guzerat. . . . .	334	3	0 60	0 2	0 12	0 4
Kaladghee, Bajapore, Deccan. . . . .	314	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4
Kamptee, Nagpore. . . . .	547	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Karical, Tanjore. . . . .	876	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Kedgerie, Bengal. . . . .	1210	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Keranoor, Pondicherry. . . . .	852	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Keeroy, Bengal. . . . .	1147	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Khandalla, Poonah. . . . .	50	1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1
Khasgunj, Agra. . . . .	895	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Khosulpore, Bengal. . . . .	1328	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Khyouk Phyo, Arracan. . . . .	1845	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Kimedy, Circars. . . . .	943	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Kiucumbady, Madras. . . . .	680	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Kirkee, Poona. . . . .	87	1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1
Kishore, Saugor, Malwa. . . . .	587	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Kolapore, Deccan. . . . .	220	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3
Kopergaum, Amednuggur. . . . .	221	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3
Kotah, Malwa. . . . .	562	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Kottagherry, Malabar. . . . .	737	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Kunhur, Aurungabad. . . . .	250	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3

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Kurar, Sattara. . . . .	194	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Kurnal, Delhi. . . . .	952	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Kurnool, Bellary. . . . .	542	4	0 8	0 3	1 1	0 6
Landour (Mussooree), Himalaya.	1021	6	0 12	0 3	2 2	0 11
Limree, Kattywar. . . . .	0	8	0 6	0 3	0 12	0 4
Loodiana, Sutledge, Sikh States.	1077	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Lohooghat (Almorah) Kumaon.	1067	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Lucchepore, Bengal. . . . .	1591	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Lucknow, Oude. . . . .	907	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Luckput. . . . .	673	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Madapollam, Rajamundry, Circ.	698	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Madras. . . . .	763	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Madura, South Carnatic. . . . .	858	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Mahableshwur, Deccan. . . . .	130	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Mahidpore, Malwa. . . . .	432	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5
Mahini, Bombay. . . . .	8	1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1
Malda, Bengal. . . . .	1288	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Malwan, South Concan. . . . .	278	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3
Mandavee, Cutch. . . . .	0	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Mangalore (Canara). . . . .	524	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Manuntoddy, Malabar. . . . .	707	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Masulipatam, Circars. . . . .	654	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Maumbhoom, Bengal. . . . .	1251	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Meerut, Delhi. . . . .	912	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Mercara (or Coorg), Malabar. . . . .	676	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Meritch, Deccan. . . . .	243	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3
Mhar, South Concan. . . . .	107	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Mhow, Malwa. . . . .	360	3	0 6	0 2	0 12	0 4
Midnapore, Bengal. . . . .	1116	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Mirzapore, Benares. . . . .	890	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Mithencote (Loodiana), Sikh S.	1077	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Mominabad, Deccan. . . . .	269	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 3
Moonegalah, Hyderabad. . . . .	534	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Monghyr, Bengal. . . . .	1163	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Moradabad, Rohilcund. . . . .	916	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Mozufernugger, Delhi. . . . .	951	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Muow (Bundelcund) . . . . .	742	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Muctul, Hyderabad. . . . .	420	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5
Malligaum, Kandeish. . . . .	175	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Mundleysir, Nemaaur, Nerbudda.	328	3	0 6	0 3	0 12	0 4
Munnipore, Cachar, N. of Silhet.	1679	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Muttra, Agra. . . . .	776	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Mymensing, Dacca, Bengal. . . . .	1466	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Mynpoory, Agra, the Dooab. . . . .	797	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Mysore. . . . .	636	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Nacrekul, Hyderabad. . . . .	504	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Nagereoli, Pallamcottah. . . . .	1004	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
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Nagore, Negapatam . . . . .	885	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0	9
Nagpore. . . . .	508	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0	6
Naidopet, Madras. . . . .	714	5	0 10	0 3	1 9	0	8
Nalchitty, Bengal. . . . .	1378	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0	14
Nassick, South of Kandeish. . . . .	111	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0	2
Neemuch, Meywar—Rajpootana. . . . .	516	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0	6
Neermul, Hydrabad. . . . .	599	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0	6
Negapatam, Carnatic. . . . .	888	5	0 10	0 3	1 15	0	9
Neilore, Carnatic, N. of Madras. . . . .	684	4	0 8	0 3	1 1	0	7
Nepaul (or Katmandhoo). . . . .	1215	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0	13
Nerumbauk, Madras. . . . .	756	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0	8
Nowagong, Assam. . . . .	1766	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0	14
Nowgaun, Circars. . . . .	1065	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0	11
Newsarree, Surat. . . . .	0	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0	2
Nubbenuggur, Shergotty, Bahar. . . . .	1095	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0	11
Nuddea (or Kishnegur), Bengal. . . . .	1249	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0	13
Nubejabad, Bisnore, Delhi. . . . .	981	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0	10
Nundedroog, Mysore. . . . .	599	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0	6
Nursingpore (or Gurrurwarra). . . . .	574	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0	6
Nusserabad, Rajpootana. . . . .	660	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0	7
Nyasurai, Bengal. . . . .	1221	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0	13
Ongele, North Carnatic. . . . .	642	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0	7
Odeypore, Rajpootana. . . . .	435	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0	5
Oojein, Malwa. . . . .	408	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0	5
Ooiendurpet, Cuddalore. . . . .	823	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0	9
Omrawuttee, Nagpore, Berar. . . . .	412	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0	5
Owringabad (Rajmahal), Ben. . . . .	1347	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0	14
Oosoor, South of Bangalore. . . . .	556	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0	6
Ootacamund (or Neilgherries). . . . .	722	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0	8
Padigaum, Poona. . . . .	130	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0	2
Palunpore, Deesa. . . . .	469	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0	5
Pallamcottah (or Tenevelly). . . . .	957	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0	10
Palaveram, Madras. . . . .	758	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0	8
Pallee, via Serovia. . . . .	0	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0	6
Paniput, Delhi. . . . .	924	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0	10
Panwell, Bombay. . . . .	20	1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0	1
Patna, Bahar. . . . .	1065	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0	11
Palghaut, Malabar. . . . .	754	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0	8
Payakerowpet, Circars. . . . .	769	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0	8
Pelibeet, Rohilund. . . . .	948	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0	10
Penn, Bombay, South Concan. . . . .	27	1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0	1
Periapatam, Malabar. . . . .	669	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0	7
Pertabghur, Rajpootana. . . . .	484	3	0 6	0 3	1 1	0	7
Petoraghur, Kumaon, Himalaya. . . . .	1095	6	0 12	0 3	2 8	0	11
Pondighul, Hydrabad. . . . .	550	4	0 8	0 3	1 1	0	6
Pondicherry. . . . .	808	5	0 10	0 3	1 13	0	9
Poona. . . . .	90	1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0	1
Poonamallee, Madras. . . . .	750	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0	8
Poondy, Circars. . . . .	957	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0	10
Porebunder, Kattywar. . . . .	0	3	0 6	0 3	0 12	0	4

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	Miles.	A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	
Pooree (or Juggernath), Bengal.	1102	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12	
Poosa (Tirhoot), Bengal . . .	1129	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12	
Porto Novo, Madras. . . . .	850	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Pubna, Bengal. . . . .	1317	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Pulicat, Madras. . . . .	770	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
Punderpore, Sholapore. . . . .	212	2	0 4	0 3	0 8	0 3	
Purnea, Bengal. . . . .	1379	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Purtahat, Bengal. . . . .	1513	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Puzalee (or Sirpoora). . . . .	832	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Quilon or Travancore. . . . .	859	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9	
Ragopore (or Ellore), Circars. .	683	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Rajamundry, Circars. . . . .	706	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
Rajpore, South Concan. . . . .	0	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	
Rajcote, Kattywar. . . . .	458	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5	
Rajmahal, Bengal. . . . .	1312	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Ramapatam, Nellore. . . . .	674	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Ramnad, South Carnatic. . . . .	931	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10	
Ramree, Arracan. . . . .	1895	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Rewah, Allahabad. . . . .	779	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
Rewarry, Delhi. . . . .	932	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10	
Rhotuck, Delhi. . . . .	918	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10	
Ragonathpore, Bengal. . . . .	1258	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13	
Roodurpore, Rohilcund. . . . .	961	5	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10	
Boysacotta, Salem, Mysore. . .	978	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10	
Rungpore, Bengal, North East. .	1329	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Butlam, Malwa. . . . .	436	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5	
Rutnagerry, South Concan. . . .	198	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	
Ryepore, Gundwana. . . . .	689	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Sadra, Guzerat. . . . .	0	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5	
Sadras, Madras. . . . .	789	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
Saharunpore, Delhi. . . . .	964	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10	
Sahaswan, Bareilly, Rohilcund. .	863	5	0 10.	0 3	1 11	0 9	
St. Thomas' Mount, Madras. . .	757	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
Salem, Mysore. . . . .	747	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
Sambur, Rajpootana. . . . .	775	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
Samulcottah, North Circars. . .	737	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8	
Sandoway, Arracan. . . . .	1945	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14	
Santepore, Bengal. . . . .	1237	7	0 14	0 3	2 17	0 13	
Sarungpore, Malwa. . . . .	542	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5	
Saseeram, Bahar. . . . .	978	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10	
Sassore, Deccan. . . . .	106	1	0 2	0 3	0 6	0 2	
Saugor, Bundelcund. . . . .	602	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Secrole, Benares. . . . .	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Secunderabad, Hydrabad. . . .	434	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5	
Sedashagur, Canara. . . . .	472	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5	
Sears, Mysore. . . . .	516	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6	
Setapore, Oude. . . . .	959	5	0 10	0 3	1 14	0 10	
Setore, Malwa. . . . .	470	3	0 6	0 3	0 15	0 5	
Seprae, Gwallior. . . . .	633	4	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7	
Seema, Gundwana. . . . .	536	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6	

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Serampore, Bengal. . . . .	1203	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Seringapatam. . . . .	626	4	0 8	0 3	1 3	0 7
Seroor, Poona, Deccan. . . . .	111	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Serowie, Rajpootana. . . . .	518	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Severndroog, South Concan. . . . .	133	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Shahzadpore, Allahabad. . . . .	867	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Shahjehanpore, Oude. . . . .	916	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Sheally, Tanjore. . . . .	870	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Shergetty, Gya, Bahar. . . . .	1043	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Shekohabad, Agra. . . . .	803	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Shikarpore. . . . .	0	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Sholapore, Deccan. . . . .	246	2	0 4	0 2	0 9	0 2
Sigouly, Patna. . . . .	1138	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Sion, Bombay. . . . .	8	½	0 1	0 1	0 8	0 1
Sirdhanah (Meerut). . . . .	924	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Simlah (Himalaya). . . . .	1086	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Sattarah, Deccan. . . . .	163	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Soommoondergora, Bengal. . . . .	1247	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Soorool, Bengal. . . . .	1297	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Subathoo, Himalaya. . . . .	1062	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Sukree Gullee, Bengal. . . . .	1329	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Sultangunj, Bengal. . . . .	1220	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Sultanpore (Benares). . . . .	941	6	0 13	0 3	1 14	0 10
Sultanpore (Oude). . . . .	949	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Sumhulpore, Bengal. . . . .	879	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Surat. . . . .	191	1	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
Surdash, Bengal. . . . .	1357	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Sylhet. . . . .	1517	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Tarapore. . . . .	80	½	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1
Tanjore. . . . .	871	5	0 10	0 2	1 11	0 9
Tannah, North Concan. . . . .	24	½	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1
Tarputtry, Mysore. . . . .	531	4	0 8	0 3	1 2	0 6
Tatta. . . . .	773	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Tellicherry (or Mahee), Malabar. . . . .	629	6	0 8	0 3	1 5	0 7
Tezpor, Bisnauth. . . . .	1750	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Tindevanum, Carnatic. . . . .	711	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Tippera (Conilla), Bengal. . . . .	1431	8	1 0	0 3	2 10	0 14
Tirhoot (Moozufferpore), Bahar. . . . .	1108	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Tranquebar, Tanjore. . . . .	889	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Tripassore, Madras. . . . .	731	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Trichinopoly. . . . .	835	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Trevandrum, Travancore. . . . .	892	5	0 10	0 3	1 11	0 9
Trombay, Salsette. . . . .	0	½	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1
Tullah, South Concan. . . . .	77	½	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1
Thumlook, Bengal. . . . .	1156	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12
Tutacorien, Palamcottah. . . . .	990	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10
Umballa, Sikh States, near the Sutledge. . . . .	1007	6	0 12	0 3	2 1	0 11
Undul (Bancoorah), Bengal. . . . .	1249	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Vaniumbaddy, Vellore. . . . .	719	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Vellore. . . . .	799	5	0 10	0 3	1 8	0 8
Vemboocottah, Vellore. . . . .	908	6	0 12	0 3	1 14	0 10

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Vencatagerry, Vellore. . . . .	663	4	0 8	0 3	4 4	0 7
Vingorla, South Concan. . . . .	283	2	0 4	0 2	4 4	0 3
Vizagapatam, Circars. . . . .	834	5	0 10	0 3	4 4	0 9
Vizadrod, South Concan. . . . .	245	2	0 4	0 2	4 4	0 3
Vizianagrum, Circars. . . . .	856	5	0 10	0 3	4 4	0 9
Wallajabad, Madras. . . . .	753	5	0 10	0 3	4 4	0 8
Yoolahd, Ahmednuggur. . . . .	283	2	0 4	0 2	4 4	0 3
STATIONS IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.						
Candy. . . . .	1277	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Colombo. . . . .	1205	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Galle (Point de). . . . .	1277	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Newera Ellia. . . . .	1277	7	0 14	0 3	2 7	0 13
Trincomallee. . . . .	1277	7	0 14	0 3	2 4	0 12

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1		PM	
1	FH		
1			RJL
8			RJL
4	FH		
8		PM	
4		PM	
2		PM	
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Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq. ....

*The following Gentlemen are out by Rotation; viz.*

John Cotton, Esq., 30, *Upper Harley Street.*  
John Loch, Esq., *Morden Park Surrey.*  
Charles Mills, Esq., *Camelford House, Oxford Street.*  
William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M. P., 8, *Devonshire Place.*  
Henry Shank, Esq., 62, *Gloucester Place.*  
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., 8, *Upper Portland Place.*

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Abraham W. Roberts, Esq., *Lombard Street.*  
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Sir Richard P. Glyn, Bart., 37, *Upper Brooke Street.*  
Thomas Fielder, Esq., 23, *Manchester Street.*  
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*Clerk, J. C. Melvill, jun., Esq.*

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## LIST OF THE DIRECTORS,

*With the Dates when first Elected.*

William Wigram, Esq.—10th May 1809, vice John Manship, Esq.,  
disqualified; re-elected General Election, 1815.  
Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.—23d July 1817, vice Richard Parry, Esq.,  
deceased.  
John Masterman, Esq., M.P.—26th November 1823, vice Charles  
Grant, Esq., deceased.  
John Petty Muspratt, Esq.—23d March 1824, vice Sir Thomas Reid,  
Bart., deceased.  
Henry Alexander, Esq.—8th March 1826, vice John Hudleston, Esq.,  
disqualified.  
Lieut. Genl. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.—25th July 1827, vice  
Edward Parry, Esq., deceased.  
George Lyall, Esq.—General Election, 1830.  
Russell, Esq.—23d Feb. 1831, vice S. Toone, Esq., disqua-  
lified.  
Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.—27th June 1832, vice Chas. E. Prescott  
Esq., deceased.  
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.—23d July 1833, vice George Smith,  
Esq., disqualified.  
John Shepherd, Esq. (Chairman)—17th June 1835, vice the Right Hon.  
C. Fergusson, disqualified.  
Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.—30th January 1838, vice John Morris, Esq.,  
disqualified.

Martin T. J. ... vice Sir J. R.  
 Sir James ... 11th September 1840, vice Thomas Du Pre Alexander, Esq. deceased  
 Lieut. Colonel William Henry Sykes—2d July 1840, vice John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq., deceased.  
 Elliot Macnaughten, Esq.—8th June 1842, vice Lieut. Col. Patrick Vaus Agnew, C.B., deceased  
 Major James Oliphant—24th Jan 1841, vice William Stanley Clarke, Esq., deceased.  
 John Clarnont Whitman, Esq.—15th May 1844, vice Hon. Hugh Lindsay, deceased  
 Hon. William Henry Lashe Melville—9th July 1845, vice Major General Sir Jeroniah Bryant, C.B., deceased.  
 Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq. M.P.—General Election, 1847.  
 William Joseph Fastwick, Esq.—30th June 1847, vice Major General A. Robertson, deceased.  
 Major Gen. James Caulfield, C.B.—Gen. Election, 1848.  
 Major John Arthur Moore—1st May 1850, vice Major Genl. Sir Archibald Halloway, K.C.B., deceased.  
 Henry Thoby Princep, Esq.—31st July, 1850, vice Francis Warden, Esq., retired.

*The following Gentlemen went out of the Direction by Rotation in April 1850, viz.*

John Loch, Esq.—General Election, 1821  
 Charles Mills, Esq.—25th August 1822, vice John Inglis, Esq., deceased  
 Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.—General Election, 1826  
 Henry Shank, Esq.—7th April 1830, vice James Pattison, Esq., disqualified  
 John Cotton, Esq.—30th April 1833, vice James Stewart, Esq., deceased  
 William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P.—General Election, 1841

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<b>Deputy Secretary</b> —John Doewra Dickinson, Esq.	<b>Correspondence relating to the Vegetable Productions of India</b> —Dr. John Forbes Royle
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<b>Assistant</b> —Henry Mills, Esq.	<b>Assistant</b> —William Keith, Esq.
<b>Clerks</b> —W. H. Mayo, Thos. Campbell, James Cosmo Melvill, jun., Fred. Samuel Danvers, Julian Danvers, Arthur R. Onslow, Esqs.	<b>Clerks</b> —W. Collingwood, George Friend, J. Ogilvie, Thos. H.
<b>Department</b> —John	









